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SECOND EDITION



Richard L. Drake A. Wayne Vogl Adam W. M. Mitchell
Richard M. Tibbitts Paul E. Richardson

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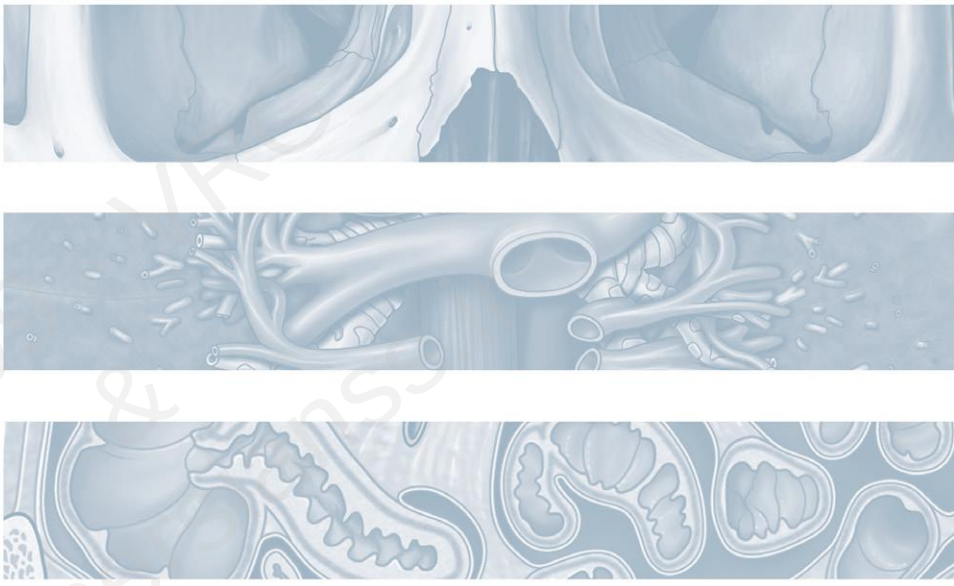
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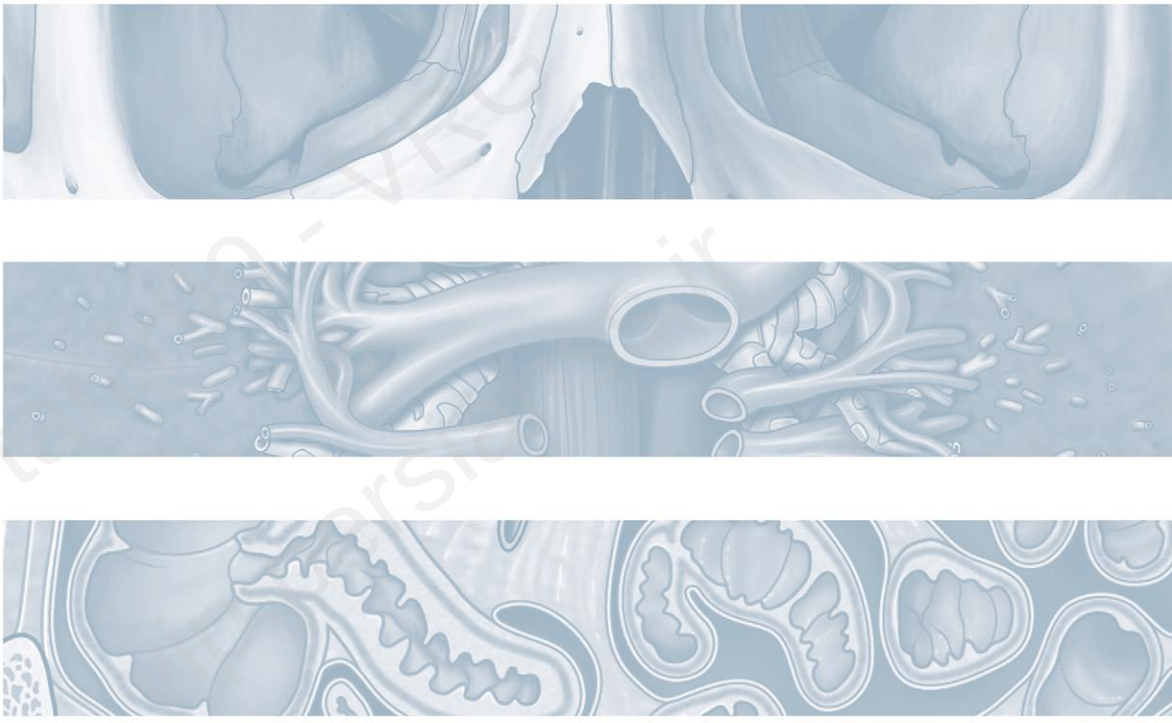
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A working knowledge of anatomy is not an "optional extra" for health care professionals – it is fundamental. Acquiring that knowledge has always challenged even the most motivated students. Over many generations, learning materials that aid the process effectively have been warmly welcomed by students and their teachers (and by patients, who are the ultimate beneficiaries of that knowledge). I remember my own students' response when I first included illustrations from *Gray's Anatomy for Students* in a lecture—afterward, I was asked repeatedly for the source of the marvelous pictures. Looking beyond the "wow" factor that leapt from the pages of the book, it was clear that an enormous amount of thought and skill had gone into producing the artwork.

This atlas contains a series of additional outstanding pieces of anatomical art from the illustrative team of Richard Tibbitts and Paul Richardson that will complement those in *Gray's Anatomy for Students*, combined with relevant clinical pictures, surface anatomy, and images from a range of modern imaging procedures. Of course, anatomy cannot be learned from books and interactive DVDs alone, no matter how excellent they may be. Anatomy is a practical subject, best learned by gaining hands-on experience of the body. Students should spend as much time as they can examining cadaveric dissections (if they do not have the opportunity to dissect themselves) and should always read from screen or page with the appropriate bones in front of them. They need to combine and correlate information from a wide variety of sources in order to gain the working knowledge mentioned earlier.

This atlas will provide a valuable companion to their studies, and I am confident that it will remain in their libraries long after they have completed the early stages of their training.

Susan Standring, PhD, DSc, FKC, Hon FRCS
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FOREWORD

We began working on *Gray's Atlas of Anatomy* in 2005 following the publication of our textbook, *Gray's Anatomy for Students*. We wanted to produce an atlas that would build on themes and concepts established in the textbook and that would couple artistic renderings of "internal" gross anatomy with actual "living" anatomy, as visualized with modern imaging techniques and with surface anatomy. We believe that the final atlas presents a fresh and integrated approach to anatomy that is accessible to entry-level students in anatomy, as well as to students at more advanced levels.

Because an atlas is used in a much different way than a textbook, we could not simply repackage figures used in *Gray's Anatomy for Students* and put them in the atlas. Consequently, most of the figures in the atlas are new and were designed to present structures in a more complete context than in the textbook, even though the color palette and overall look of the figures in both the atlas and textbook are similar. Also, figures in the atlas provide additional detail not included in the textbook and directly correlate artistic representations of anatomy with computed tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). Where appropriate, we have included endoscopic, laryngoscopic, and laparoscopic views of the anatomy and have included examples of ultrasound images. In a number of regions, we also have reconstructed the internal anatomy of patients by abstracting specific information from multiple MR or CT images, and we present these reconstructions together with artwork of the same anatomy. Although the artwork was done independently of the reconstructed images, the two types of representations are strikingly similar.

Each page of this atlas was planned prior to beginning work on the figures, and all of the artwork was generated digitally. Most of the figures were created from an extensive digital database created for the textbook. Each figure was reviewed for accuracy and revised accordingly.

We hope that the textbook and atlas used together will provide new and powerful learning tools for students of human gross anatomy.

The Authors

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The 2nd edition of *Gray's Atlas of Anatomy* continues in the tradition of the 1st edition, coupling artistic rendering with actual living anatomy as visualized with modern imaging techniques and surface anatomy. The combination of modern illustrations, imaging, and surface anatomy is unique among atlases available today.

We have also added additional study aids that should enhance the learning experience. At the end of every chapter tables and schematic drawings have been added for quick review of subject matter. These include major nerves plexuses throughout the body, branching patterns of major arteries, summaries of muscles organized into compartments or regions, and other helpful information. This material is designed to provide the reader quick access to information.

It's our hope that the 2nd edition of *Gray's Atlas of Anatomy* will become a valuable learning aid for students encountering anatomy for the first time or for the individual seeking to review information critical to their daily experiences.

The Authors

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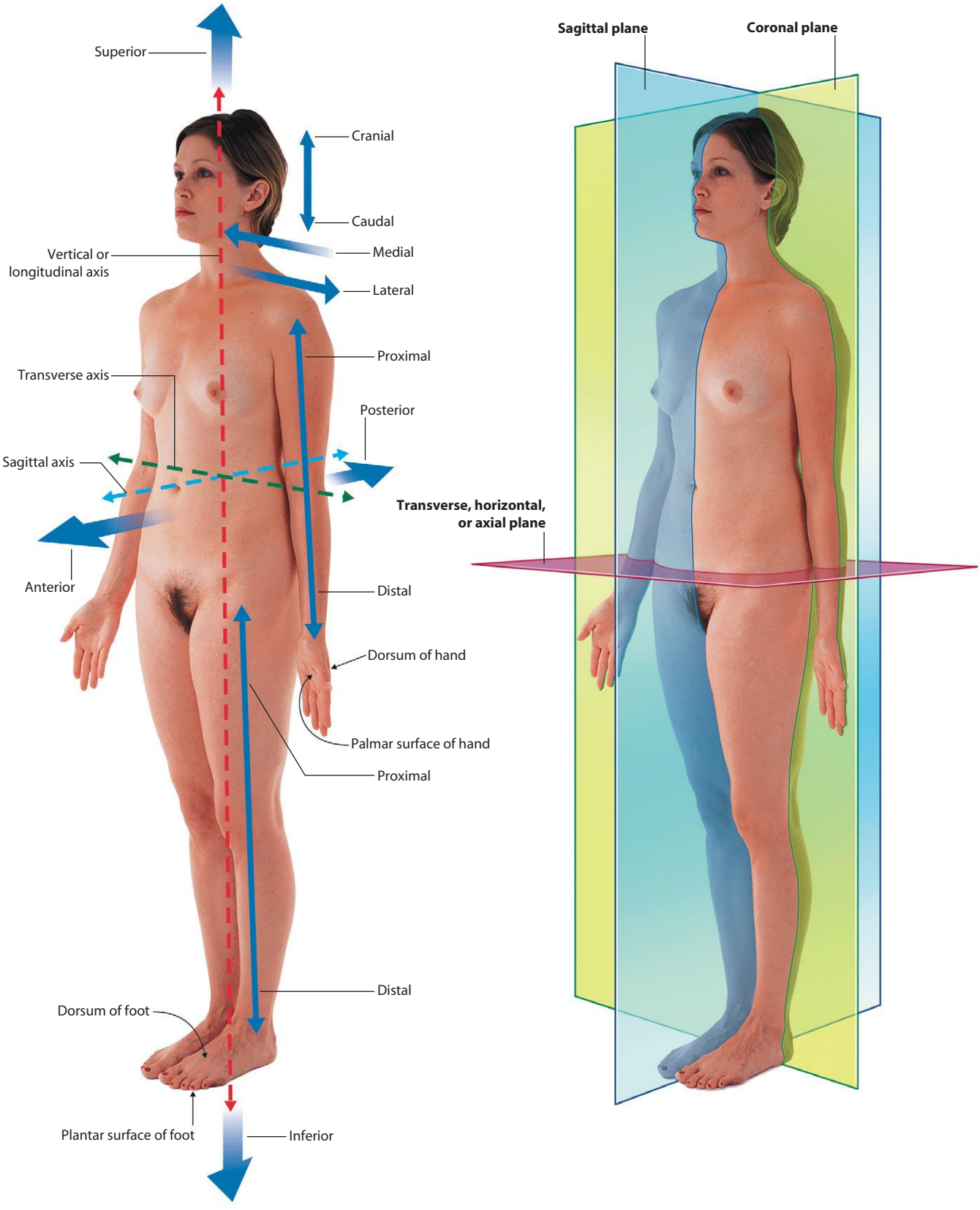
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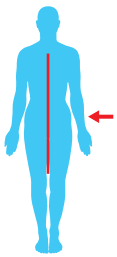
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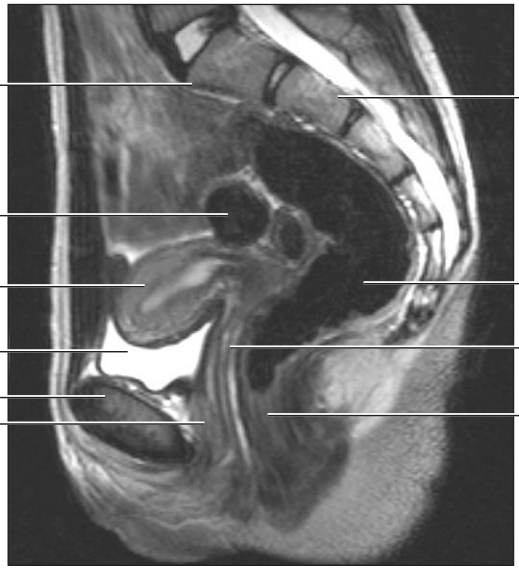
THE BODY

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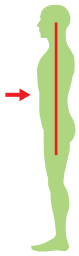
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Superior
Cranial
Caudal
Vertical or longitudinal axis
Medial
Lateral
Proximal
Transverse axis
Posterior
Sagittal axis
Anterior
Distal
Dorsum of hand
Palmar surface of hand
Proximal
Distal
Dorsum of foot
Plantar surface of foot
Inferior
Sagittal plane
Coronal plane
Transverse, horizontal, or axial plane



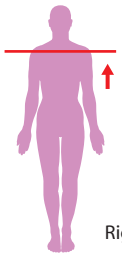


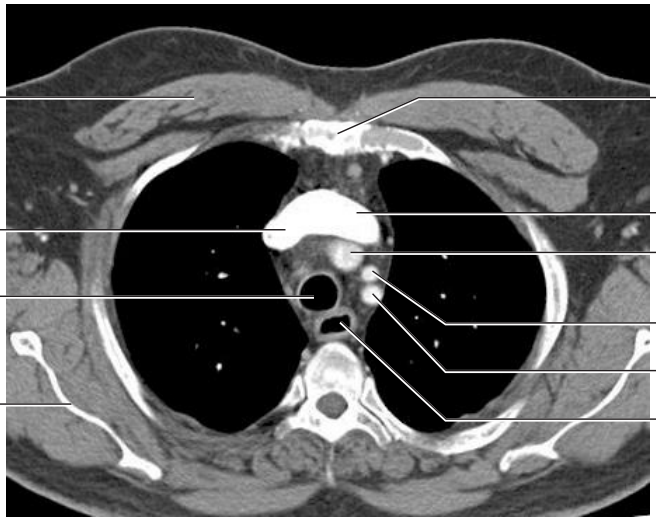
T2-weighted MR image, in sagittal plane



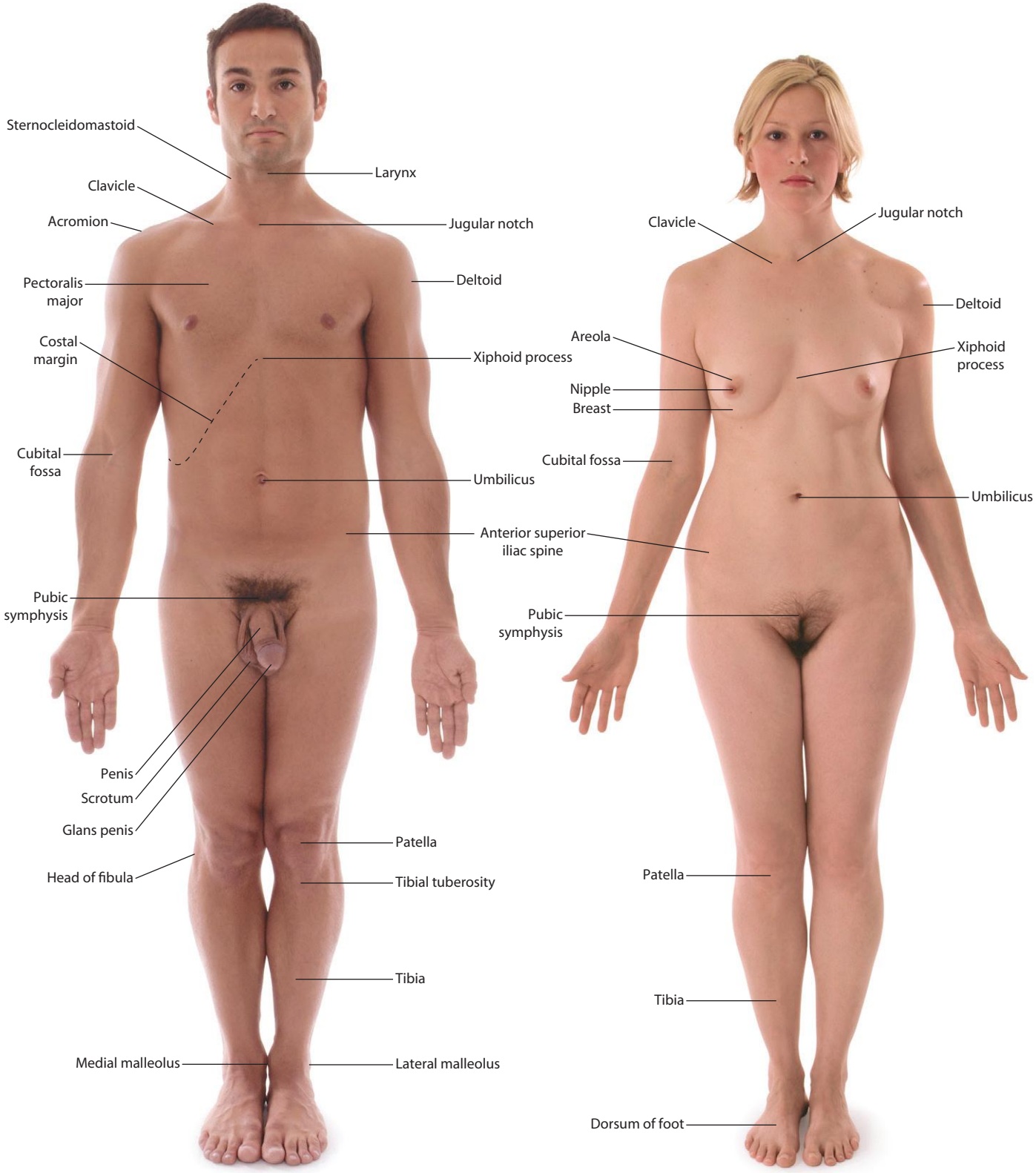


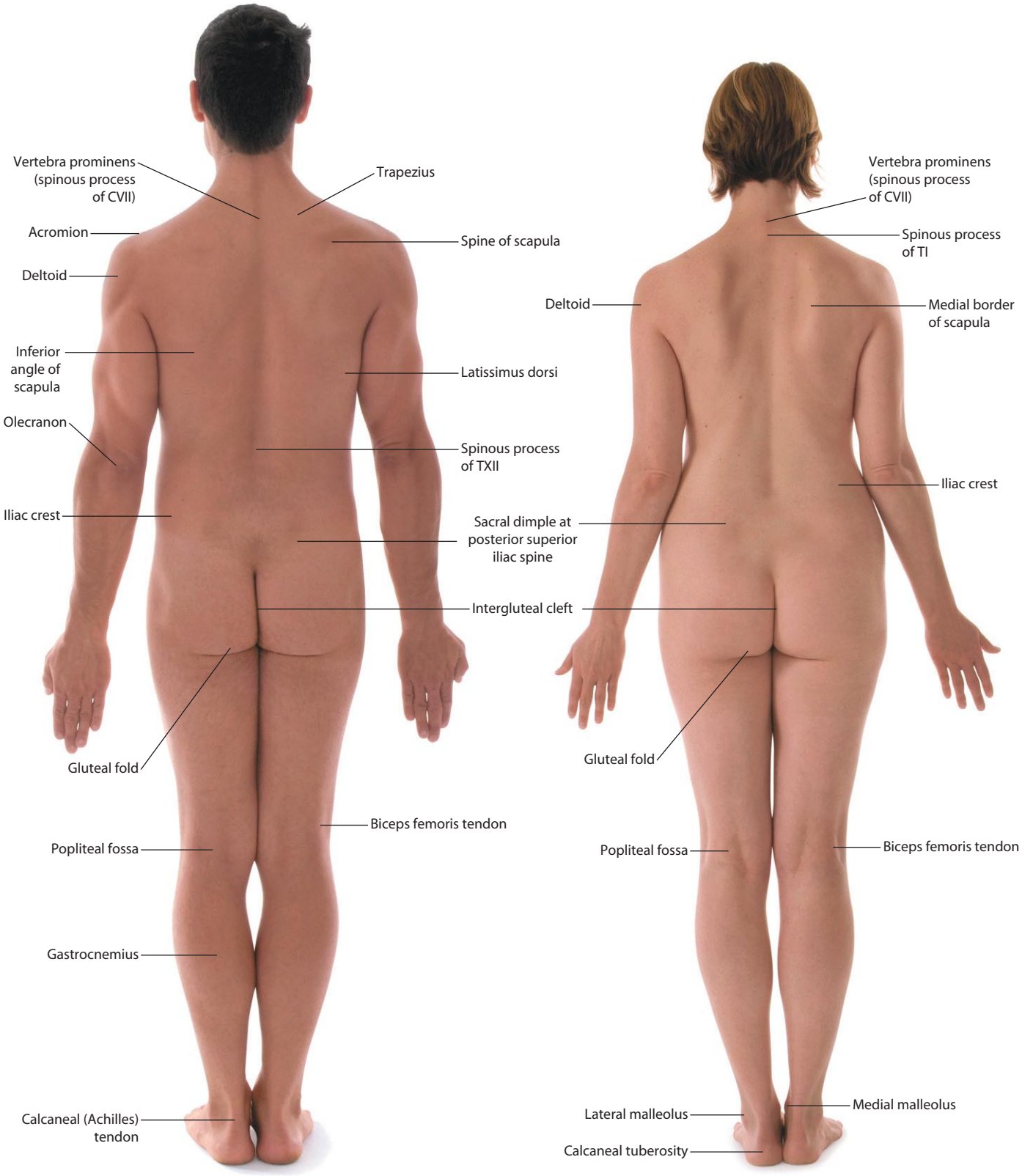
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane

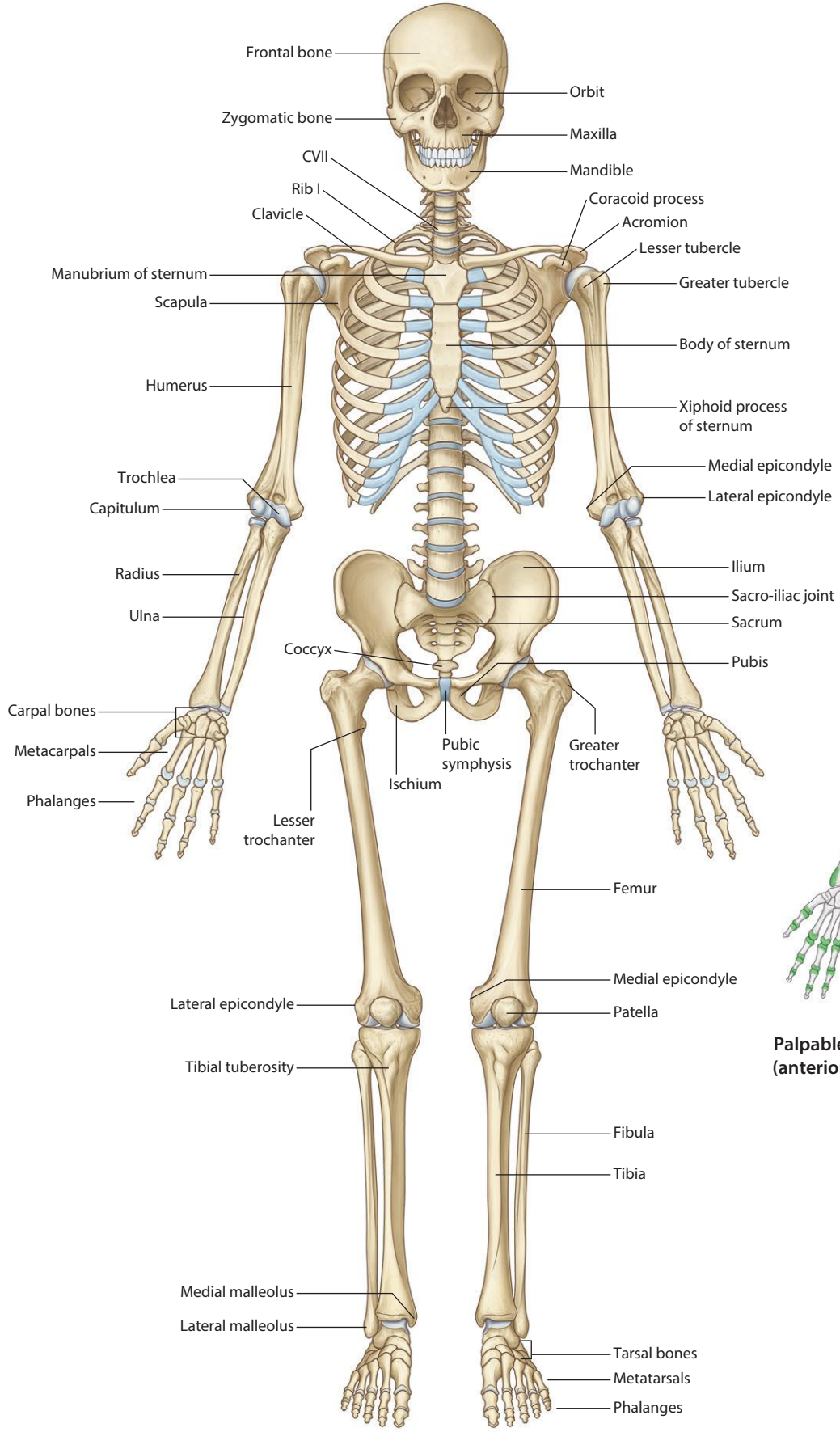


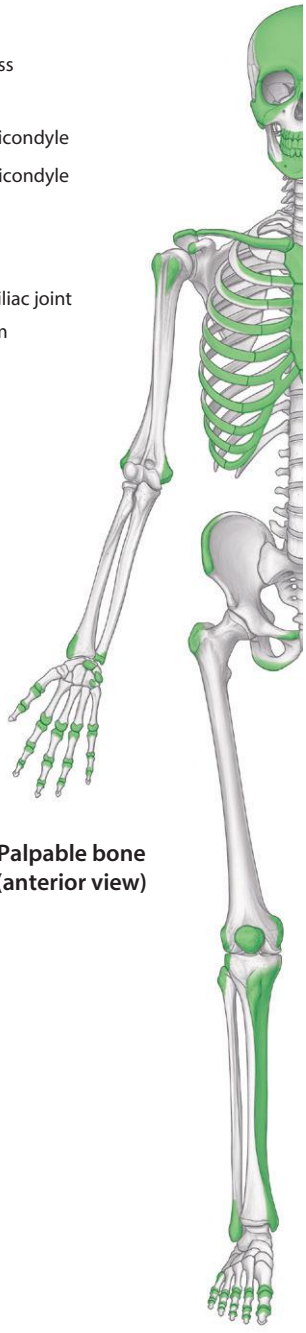


CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

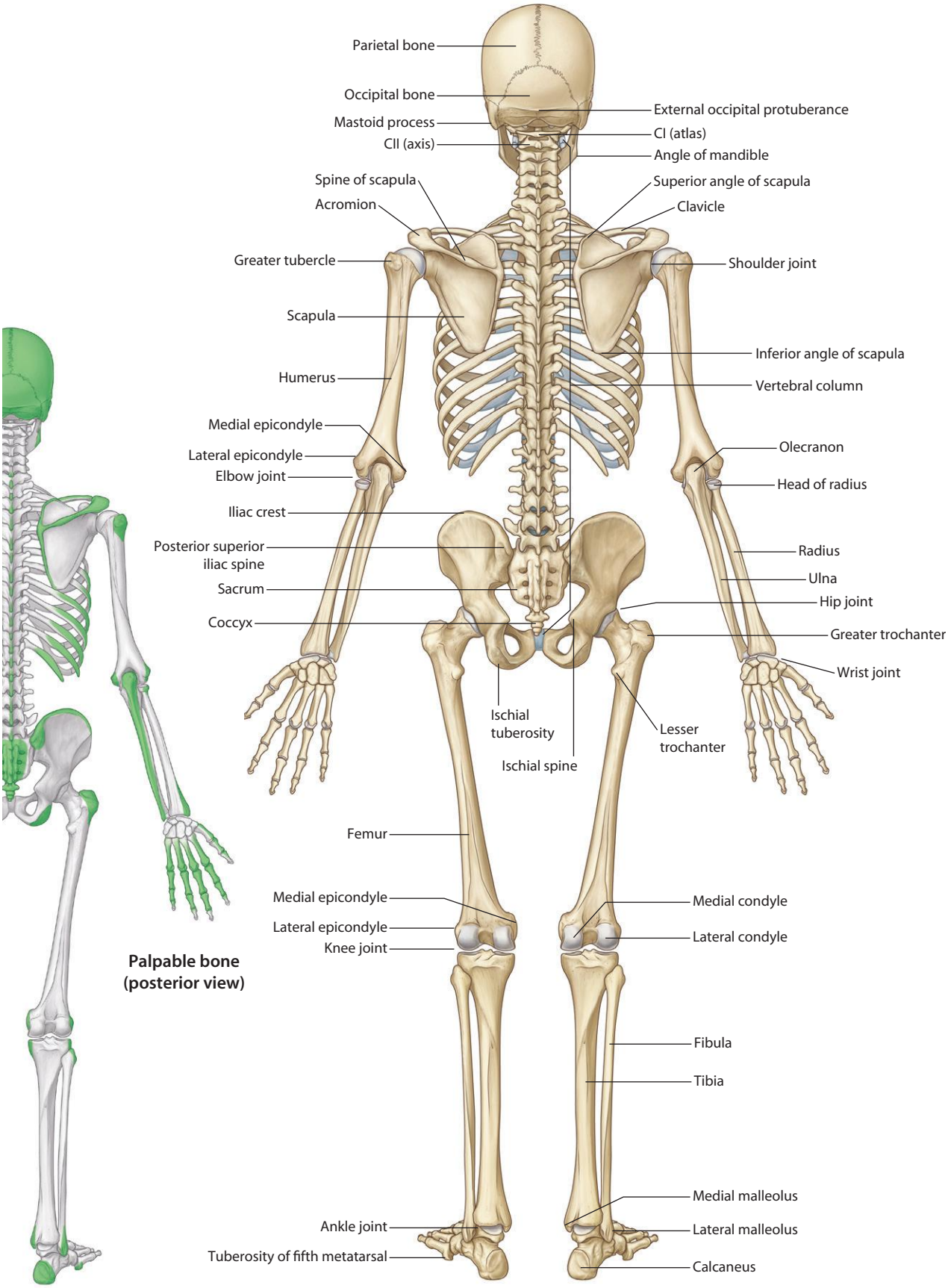

Sternocleidomastoid
Larynx
Clavicle
Acromion
Jugular notch
Pectoralis major
Deltoid
Costal margin
Xiphoid process
Cubital fossa
Umbilicus
Anterior superior iliac spine
Pubic symphysis
Penis
Scrotum
Glans penis
Patella
Head of fibula
Tibial tuberosity
Tibia
Medial malleolus
Lateral malleolus
Clavicle
Jugular notch
Deltoid
Areola
Xiphoid process
Nipple
Breast
Cubital fossa
Umbilicus
Pubic symphysis
Patella
Tibia
Dorsum of foot


Vertebra prominens (spinous process of CVII)
Trapezius
Acromion
Spine of scapula
Deltoid
Inferior angle of scapula
Latissimus dorsi
Olecranon
Spinous process of TXII
Iliac crest
Sacral dimple at posterior superior iliac spine
Intergluteal cleft
Gluteal fold
Biceps femoris tendon
Popliteal fossa
Gastrocnemius
Calcaneal (Achilles) tendon
Vertebra prominens (spinous process of CVII)
Spinous process of TI
Deltoid
Medial border of scapula
Iliac crest
Gluteal fold
Popliteal fossa
Biceps femoris tendon
Lateral malleolus
Medial malleolus
Calcaneal tuberosity

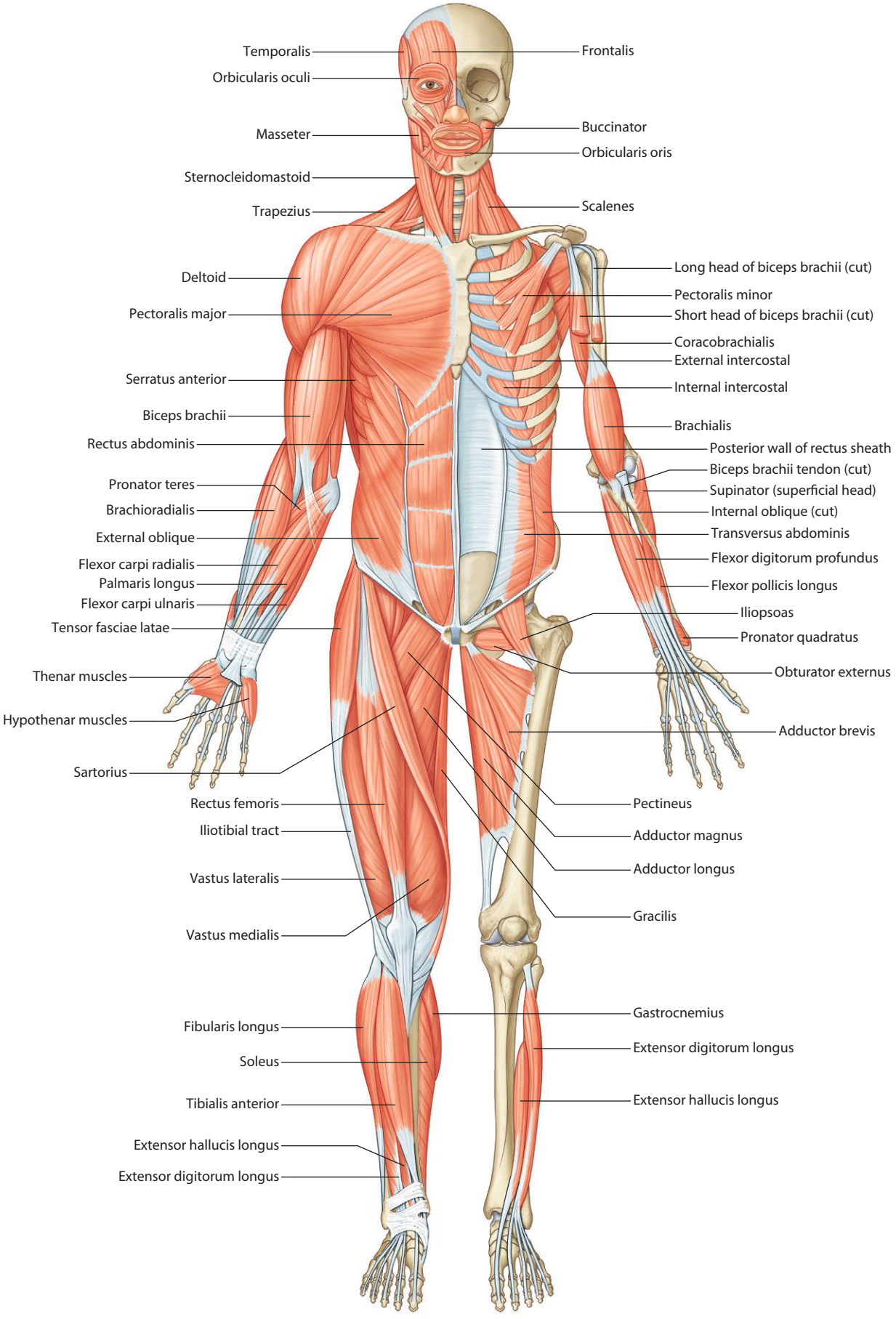


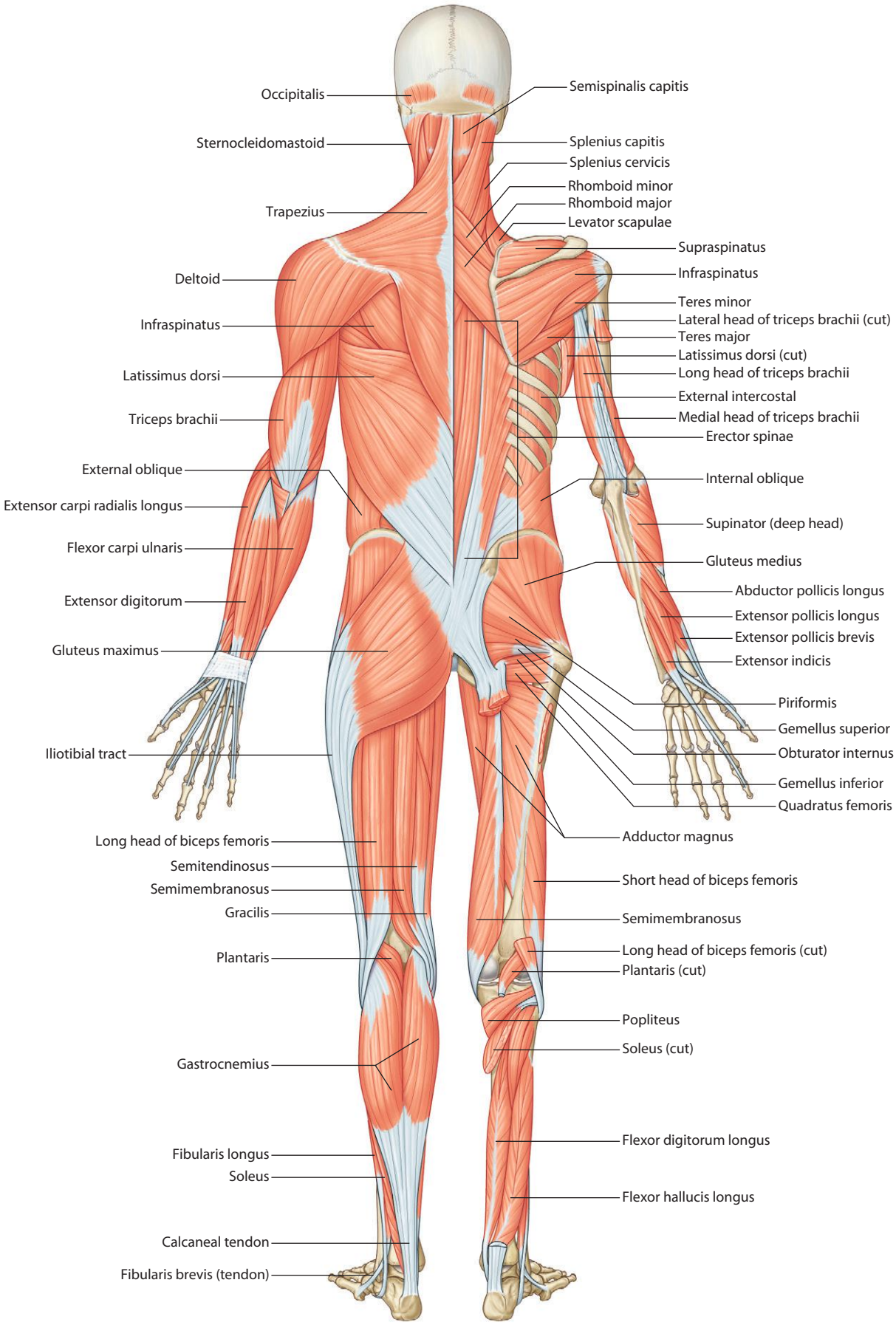


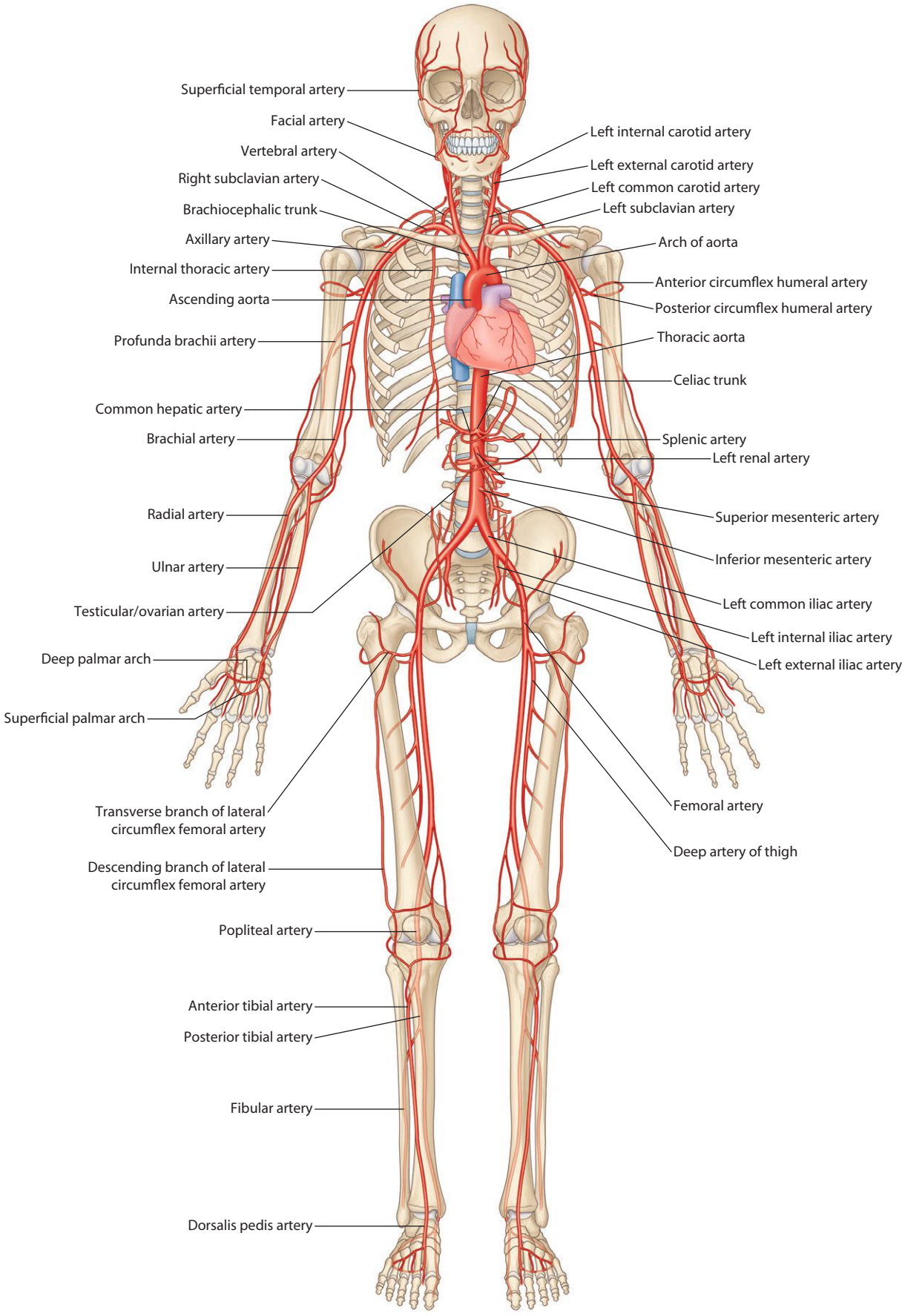
Palpable bone (anterior view)

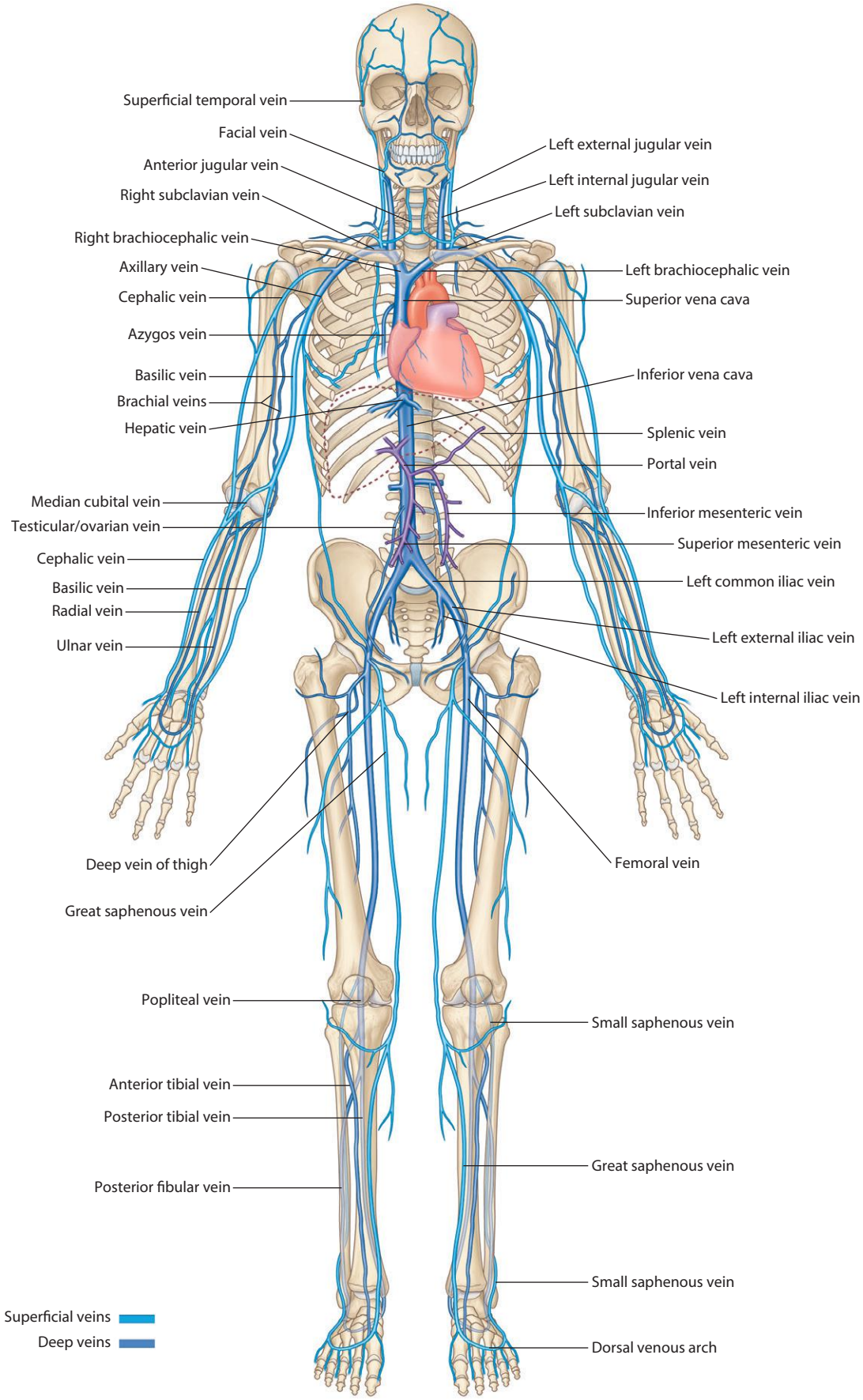


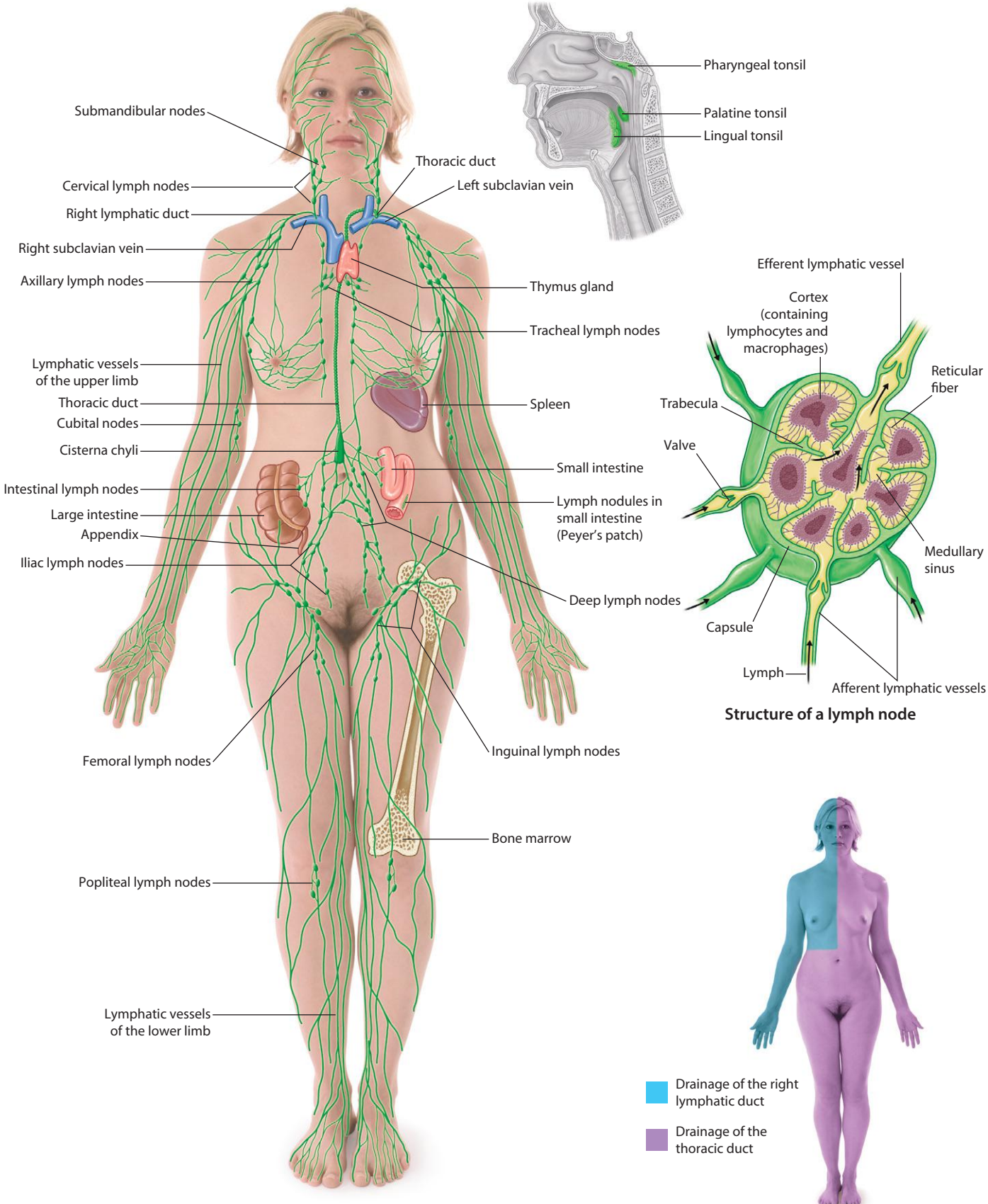
Palpable bone (posterior view)


Temporalis
Orbicularis oculi
Masseter
Sternocleidomastoid
Trapezius
Deltoid
Pectoralis major
Serratus anterior
Biceps brachii
Rectus abdominis
Pronator teres
Brachioradialis
External oblique
Flexor carpi radialis
Palmaris longus
Flexor carpi ulnaris
Tensor fasciae latae
Thenar muscles
Hypothenar muscles
Sartorius
Rectus femoris
Iliotibial tract
Vastus lateralis
Vastus medialis
Fibularis longus
Soleus
Tibialis anterior
Extensor hallucis longus
Extensor digitorum longus
Frontalis
Buccinator
Orbicularis oris
Scalenes
Long head of biceps brachii (cut)
Pectoralis minor
Short head of biceps brachii (cut)
Coracobrachialis
External intercostal
Internal intercostal
Brachialis
Posterior wall of rectus sheath
Biceps brachii tendon (cut)
Supinator (superficial head)
Internal oblique (cut)
Transversus abdominis
Flexor digitorum profundus
Flexor pollicis longus
Iliopsoas
Pronator quadratus
Obturator externus
Adductor brevis
Pectineus
Adductor magnus
Adductor longus
Gracilis
Gastrocnemius
Extensor digitorum longus
Extensor hallucis longus


Occipitalis
Sternocleidomastoid
Trapezius
Deltoid
Infraspinatus
Latissimus dorsi
Triceps brachii
External oblique
Extensor carpi radialis longus
Flexor carpi ulnaris
Extensor digitorum
Gluteus maximus
Iliotibial tract
Long head of biceps femoris
Semitendinosus
Semimembranosus
Gracilis
Plantaris
Gastrocnemius
Fibularis longus
Soleus
Calcaneal tendon
Fibularis brevis (tendon)
Semispinalis capitis
Splenius capitis
Splenius cervicis
Rhomboid minor
Rhomboid major
Levator scapulae
Supraspinatus
Infraspinatus
Teres minor
Lateral head of triceps brachii (cut)
Teres major
Latissimus dorsi (cut)
Long head of triceps brachii
External intercostal
Medial head of triceps brachii
Erector spinae
Internal oblique
Supinator (deep head)
Gluteus medius
Abductor pollicis longus
Extensor pollicis longus
Extensor pollicis brevis
Extensor indicis
Piriformis
Gemellus superior
Obturator internus
Gemellus inferior
Quadratus femoris
Adductor magnus
Short head of biceps femoris
Semimembranosus
Long head of biceps femoris (cut)
Plantaris (cut)
Popliteus
Soleus (cut)
Flexor digitorum longus
Flexor hallucis longus

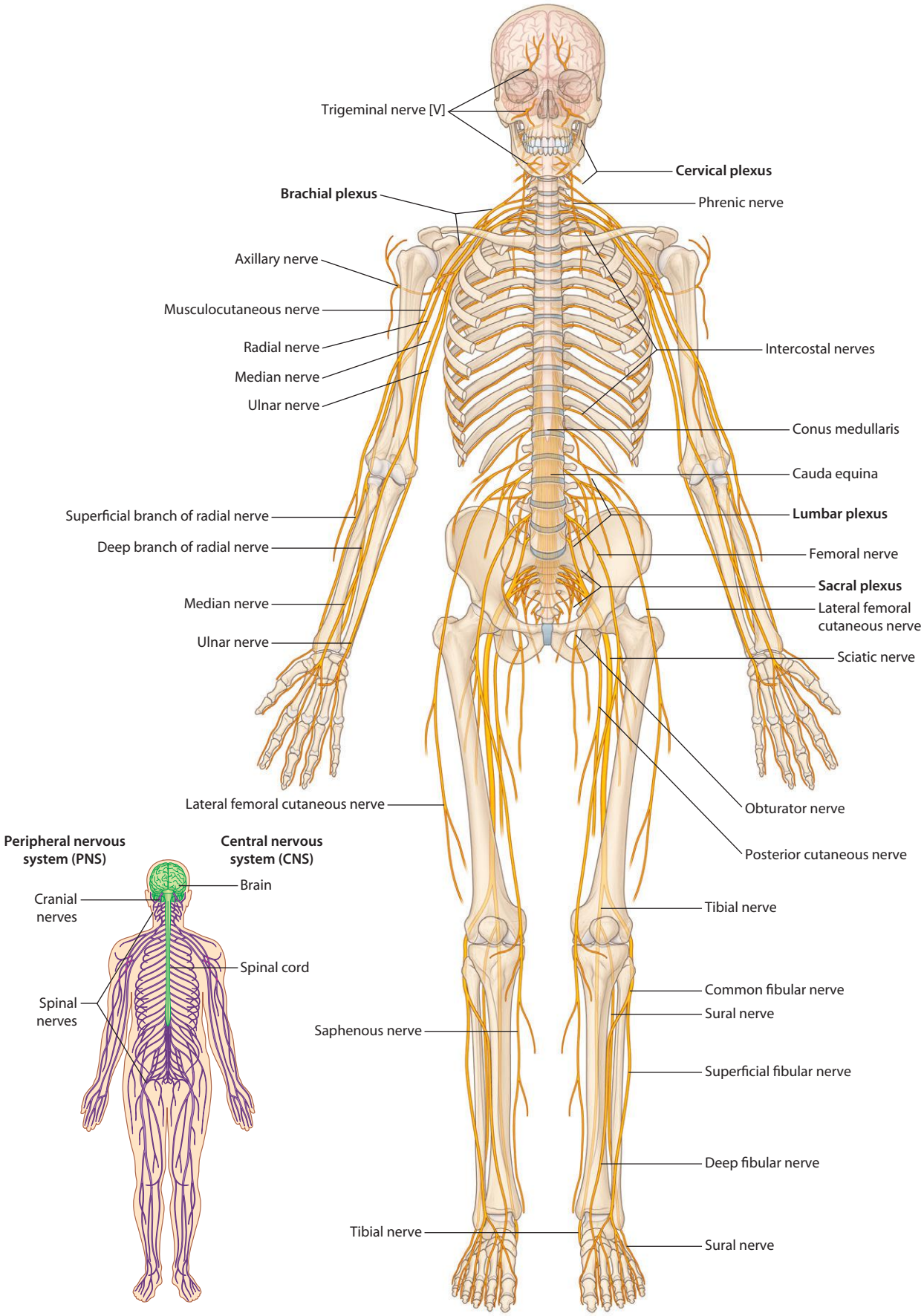

Superficial temporal artery
Facial artery
Vertebral artery
Right subclavian artery
Brachiocephalic trunk
Axillary artery
Internal thoracic artery
Ascending aorta
Profunda brachii artery
Common hepatic artery
Brachial artery
Radial artery
Ulnar artery
Testicular/ovarian artery
Deep palmar arch
Superficial palmar arch
Transverse branch of lateral circumflex femoral artery
Descending branch of lateral circumflex femoral artery
Popliteal artery
Anterior tibial artery
Posterior tibial artery
Fibular artery
Dorsalis pedis artery
Left internal carotid artery
Left external carotid artery
Left common carotid artery
Left subclavian artery
Arch of aorta
Anterior circumflex humeral artery
Posterior circumflex humeral artery
Thoracic aorta
Celiac trunk
Splenic artery
Left renal artery
Superior mesenteric artery
Inferior mesenteric artery
Left common iliac artery
Left internal iliac artery
Left external iliac artery
Femoral artery
Deep artery of thigh

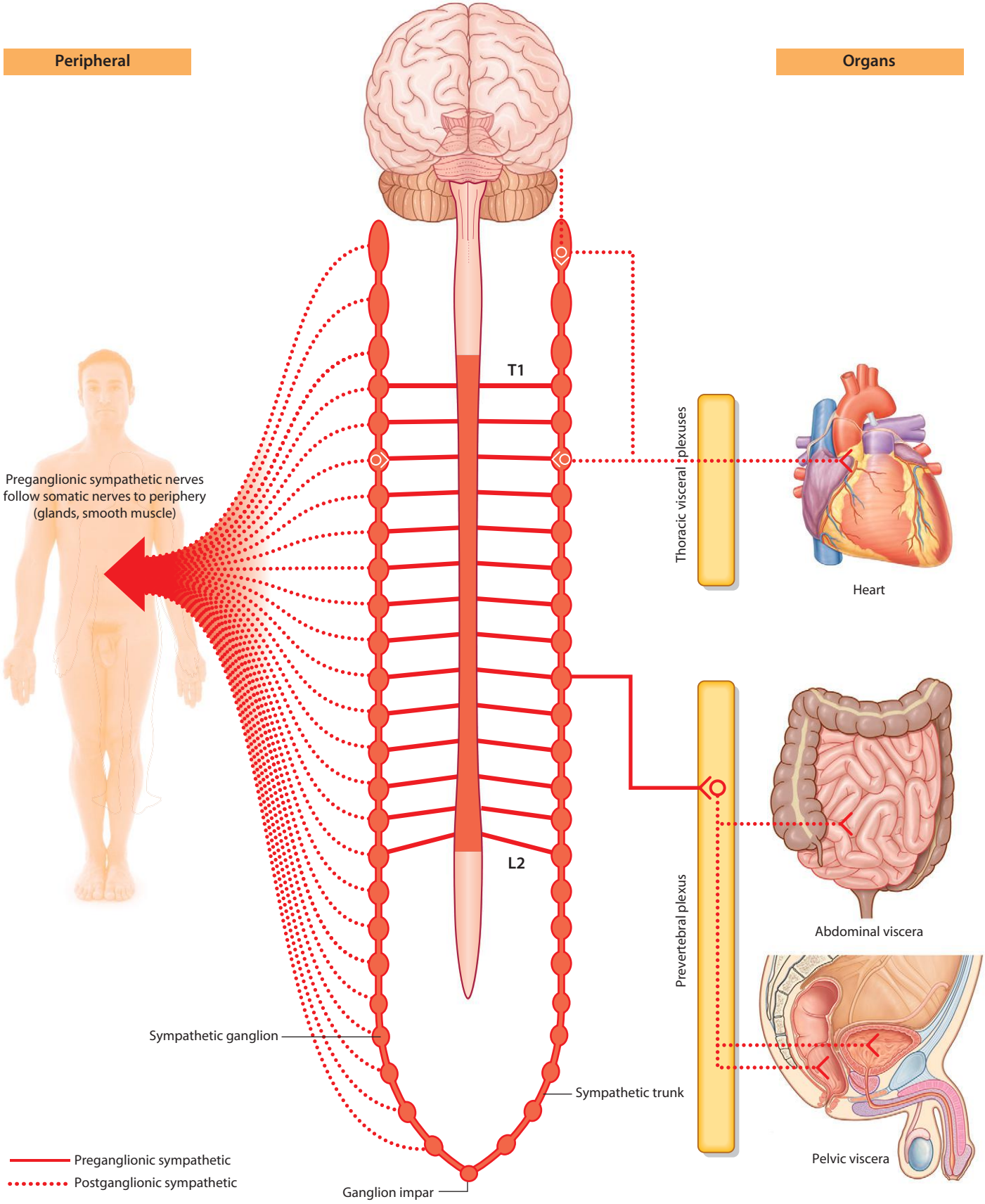

Superficial temporal vein
Facial vein
Anterior jugular vein
Right subclavian vein
Right brachiocephalic vein
Axillary vein
Cephalic vein
Azygos vein
Basilic vein
Brachial veins
Hepatic vein
Median cubital vein
Testicular/ovarian vein
Cephalic vein
Basilic vein
Radial vein
Ulnar vein
Deep vein of thigh
Great saphenous vein
Popliteal vein
Anterior tibial vein
Posterior tibial vein
Posterior fibular vein
Left external jugular vein
Left internal jugular vein
Left subclavian vein
Left brachiocephalic vein
Superior vena cava
Inferior vena cava
Splenic vein
Portal vein
Inferior mesenteric vein
Superior mesenteric vein
Left common iliac vein
Left external iliac vein
Left internal iliac vein
Femoral vein
Small saphenous vein
Great saphenous vein
Small saphenous vein
Dorsal venous arch
Superficial veins
Deep veins



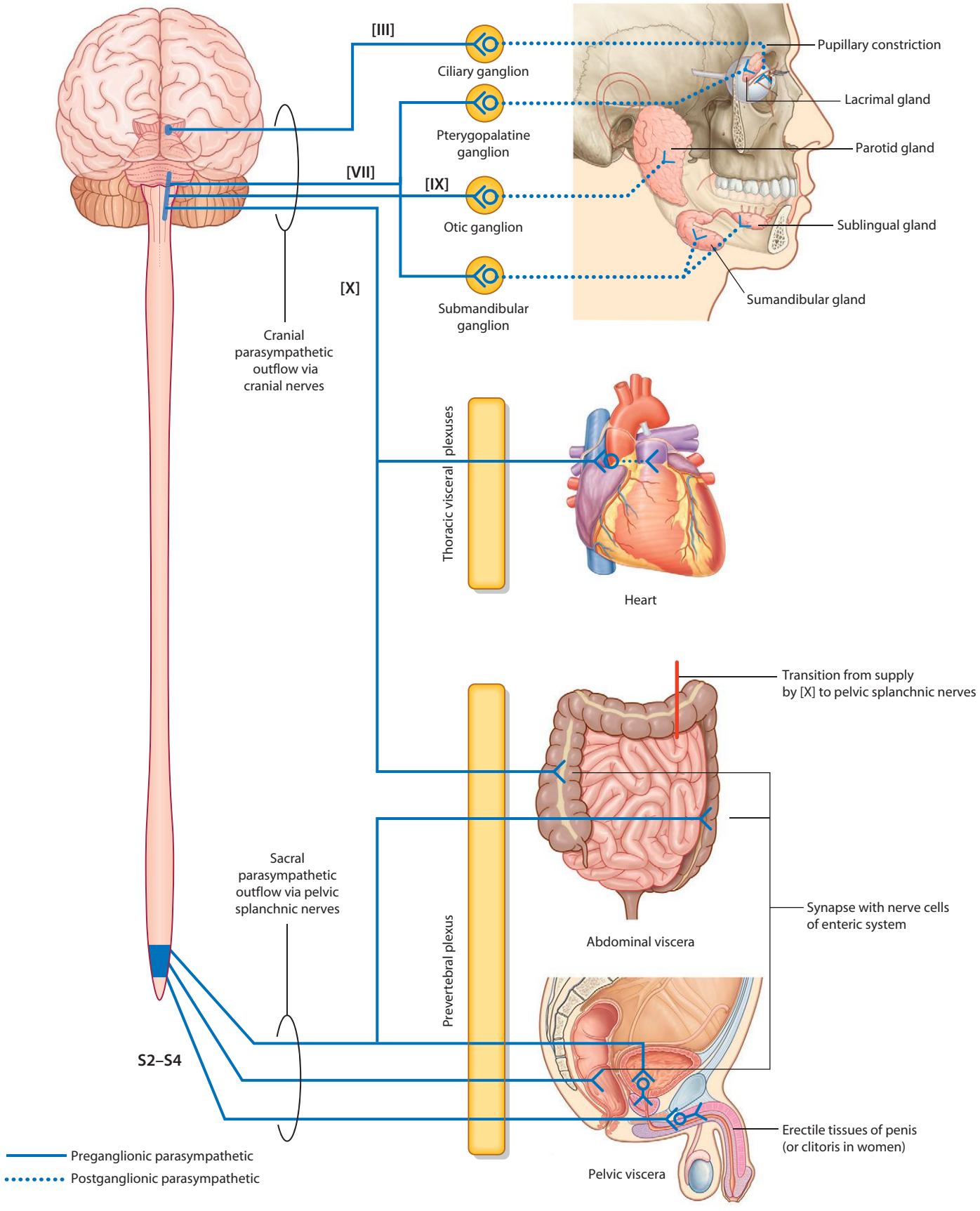
Principal components of the lymphatic system

Structure of a lymph node

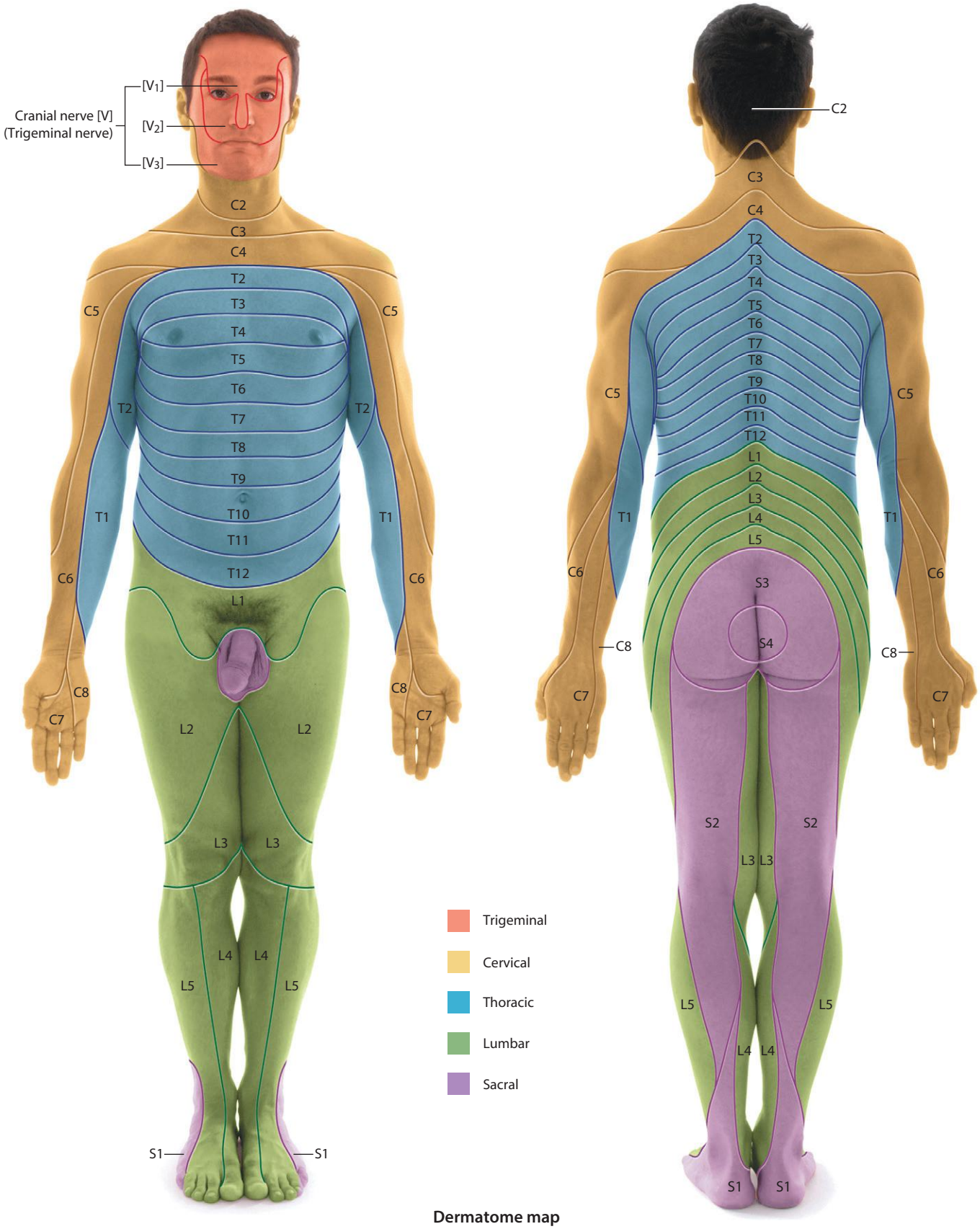

Trigeminal nerve [V]
Cervical plexus
Brachial plexus
Phrenic nerve
Axillary nerve
Musculocutaneous nerve
Radial nerve
Median nerve
Ulnar nerve
Intercostal nerves
Conus medullaris
Cauda equina
Superficial branch of radial nerve
Deep branch of radial nerve
Lumbar plexus
Femoral nerve
Sacral plexus
Median nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Ulnar nerve
Sciatic nerve
Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
Obturator nerve
Posterior cutaneous nerve
Peripheral nervous system (PNS)
Central nervous system (CNS)
Brain
Cranial nerves
Spinal cord
Spinal nerves
Tibial nerve
Common fibular nerve
Sural nerve
Saphenous nerve
Superficial fibular nerve
Deep fibular nerve
Tibial nerve
Sural nerve



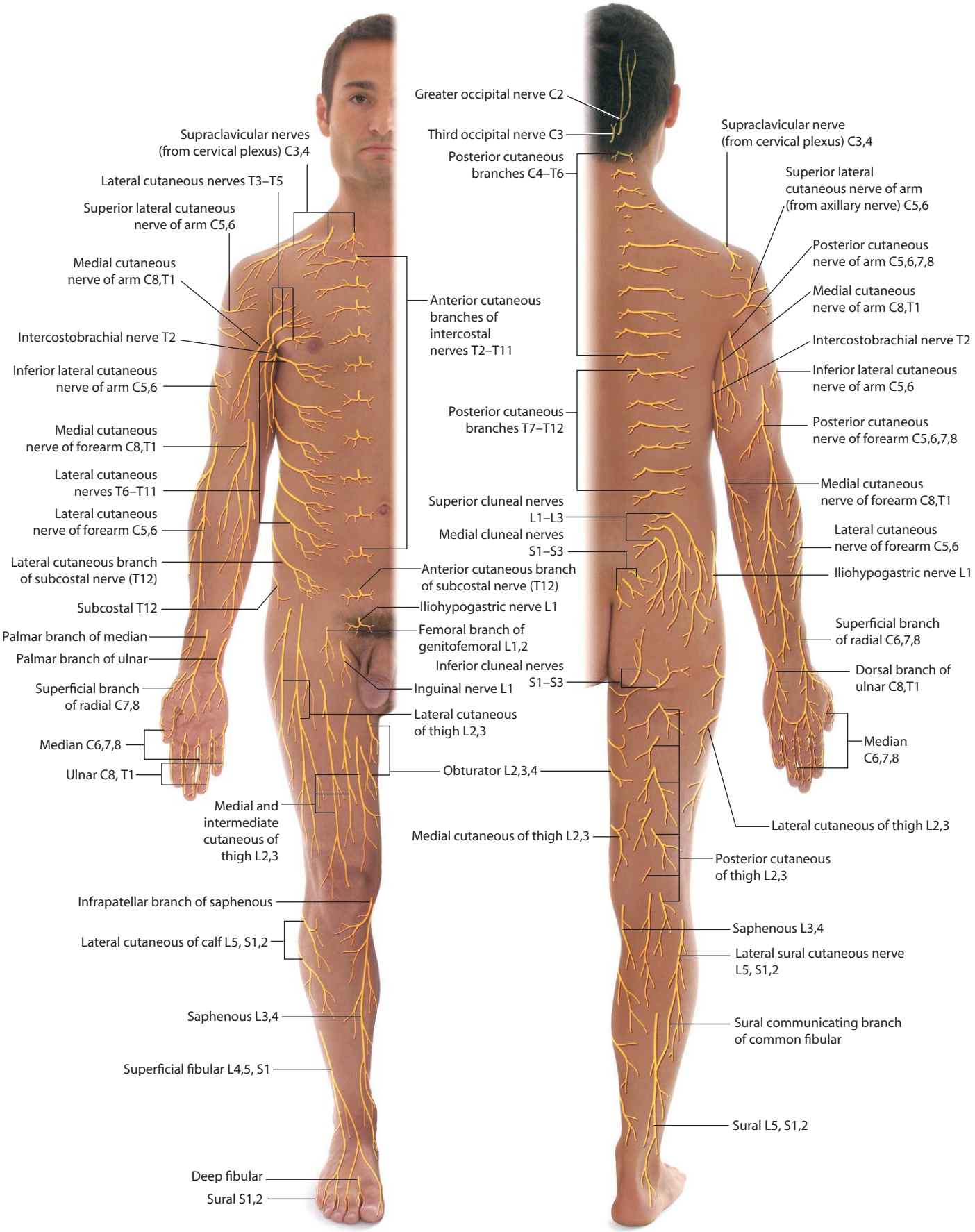
All sympathetic visceral efferent (motor) nerves originate from spinal levels T1–L2 and pass into the associated spinal nerves



All paraympathetic visceral efferent (motor) nerves emerge from the brain in cranial nerves III, VII, IX, and X and from spinal levels S2–S4



Dermatome map
(cutaneous distribution of nerves)


Supraclavicular nerves (from cervical plexus) C3,4
Lateral cutaneous nerves T3–T5
Superior lateral cutaneous nerve of arm C5,6
Medial cutaneous nerve of arm C8,T1
Intercostobrachial nerve T2
Inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of arm C5,6
Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm C8,T1
Lateral cutaneous nerves T6–T11
Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm C5,6
Lateral cutaneous branch of subcostal nerve (T12)
Subcostal T12
Palmar branch of median
Palmar branch of ulnar
Superficial branch of radial C7,8
Median C6,7,8
Ulnar C8, T1
Medial and intermediate cutaneous of thigh L2,3
Infrapatellar branch of saphenous
Lateral cutaneous of calf L5, S1,2
Saphenous L3,4
Superficial fibular L4,5, S1
Deep fibular
Sural S1,2
Anterior cutaneous branches of intercostal nerves T2–T11
Posterior cutaneous branches T7–T12
Superior cluneal nerves L1–L3
Medial cluneal nerves S1–S3
Anterior cutaneous branch of subcostal nerve (T12)
Iliohypogastric nerve L1
Femoral branch of genitofemoral L1,2
Inferior cluneal nerves S1–S3
Inguinal nerve L1
Lateral cutaneous of thigh L2,3
Obturator L2,3,4
Greater occipital nerve C2
Third occipital nerve C3
Posterior cutaneous branches C4–T6
Supraclavicular nerve (from cervical plexus) C3,4
Superior lateral cutaneous nerve of arm (from axillary nerve) C5,6
Posterior cutaneous nerve of arm C5,6,7,8
Medial cutaneous nerve of arm C8,T1
Intercostobrachial nerve T2
Inferior lateral cutaneous nerve of arm C5,6
Posterior cutaneous nerve of forearm C5,6,7,8
Medial cutaneous nerve of forearm C8,T1
Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm C5,6
Iliohypogastric nerve L1
Superficial branch of radial C6,7,8
Dorsal branch of ulnar C8,T1
Median C6,7,8
Lateral cutaneous of thigh L2,3
Medial cutaneous of thigh L2,3
Posterior cutaneous of thigh L2,3
Saphenous L3,4
Lateral sural cutaneous nerve L5, S1,2
Sural communicating branch of common fibular
Sural L5, S1,2

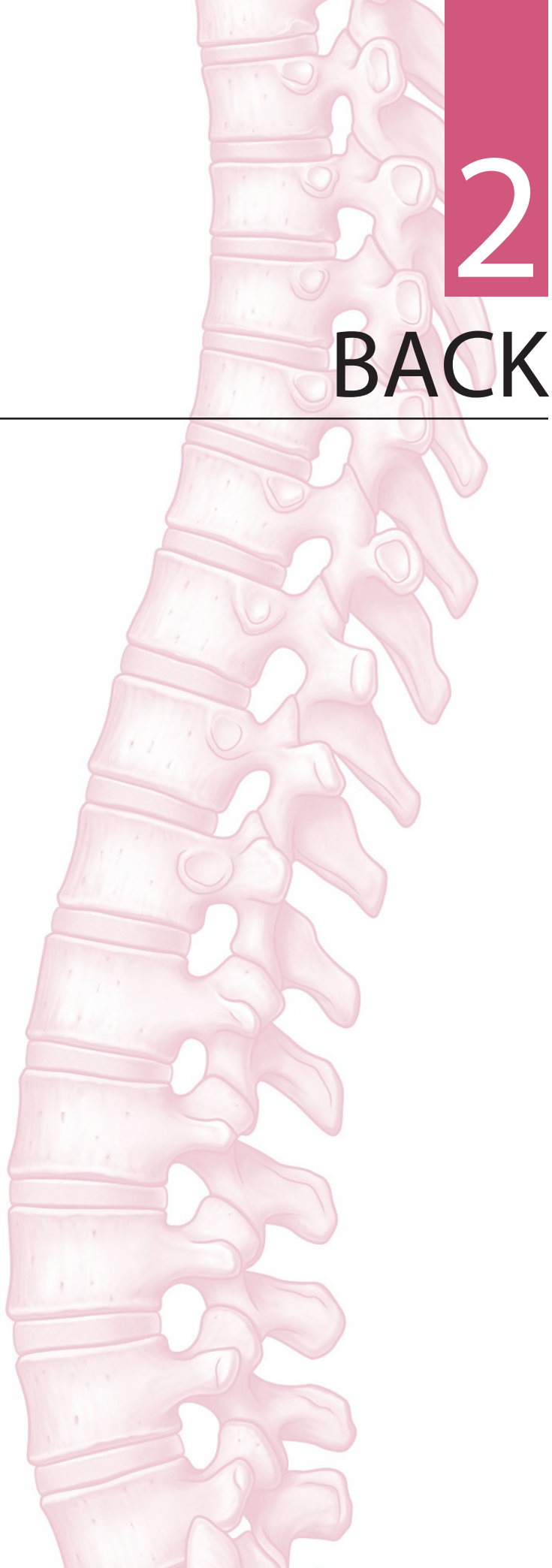
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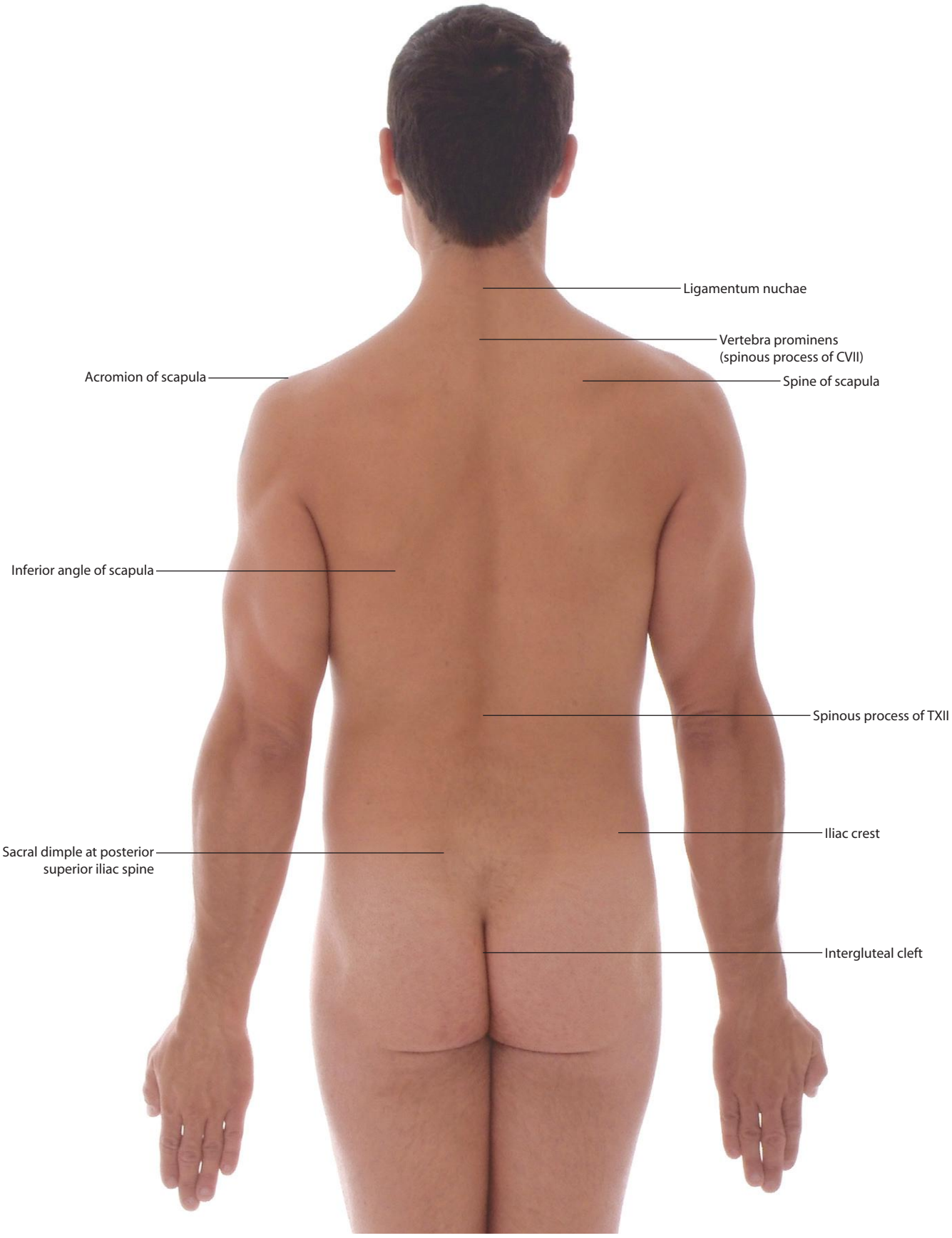
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BACK

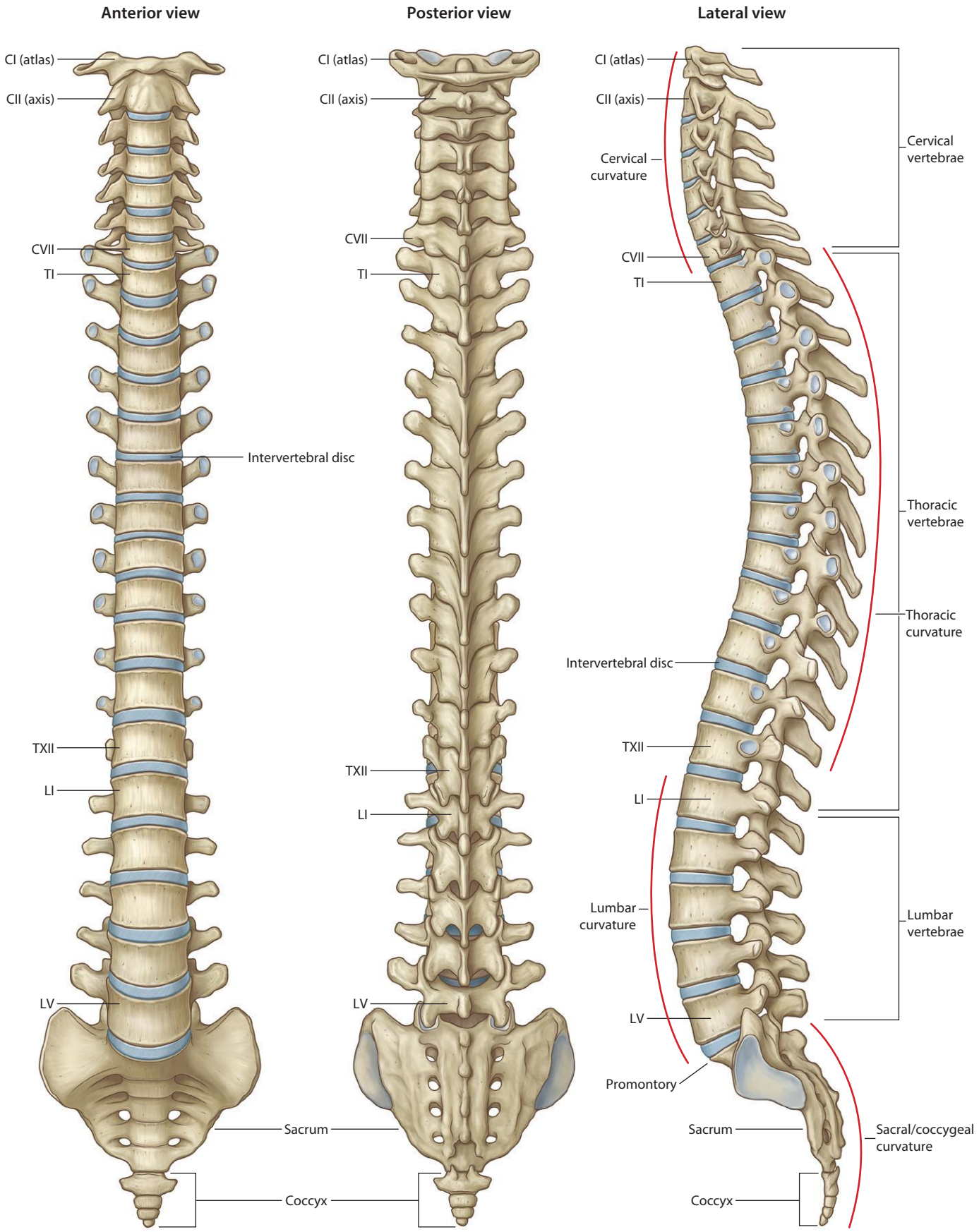
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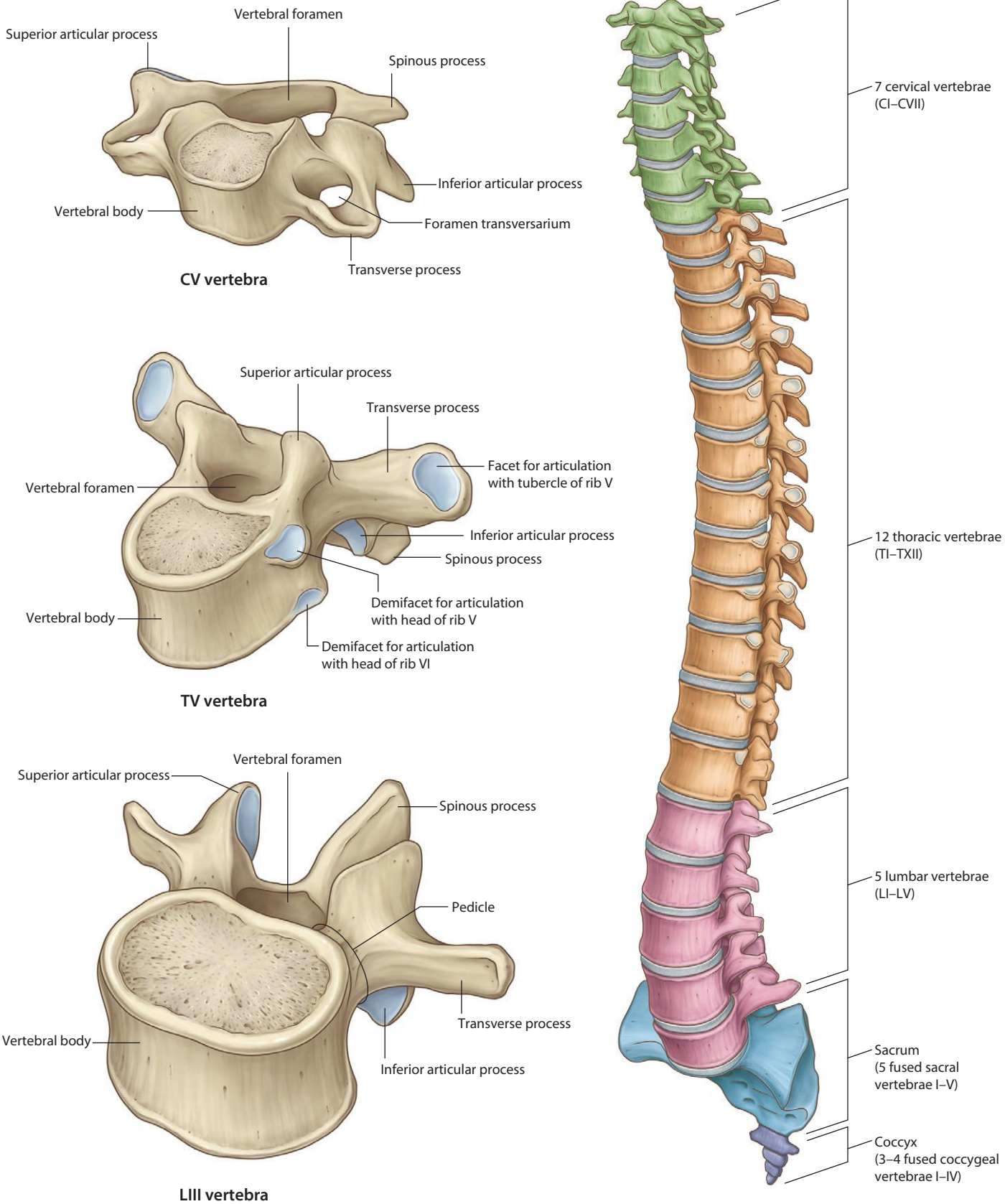
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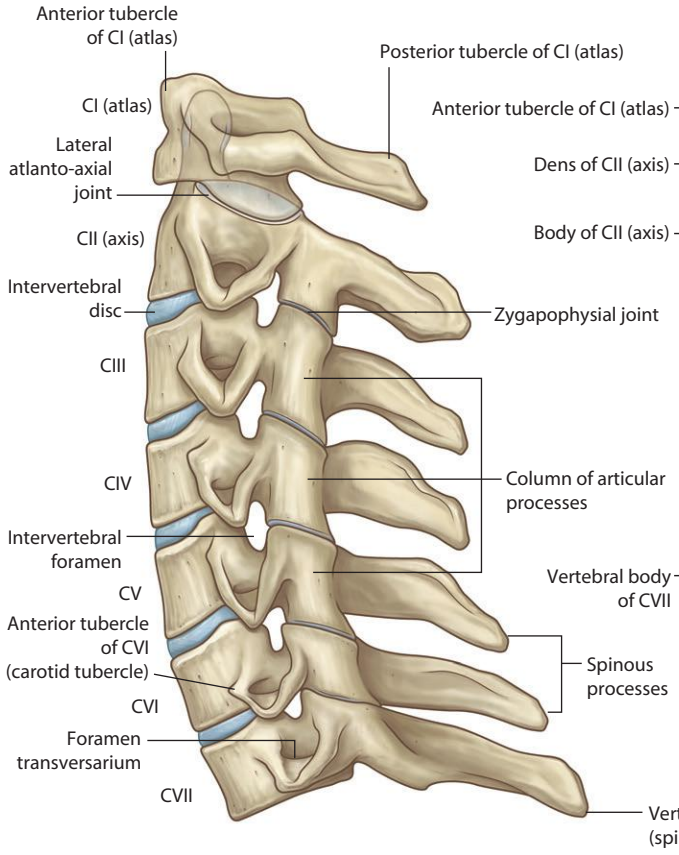




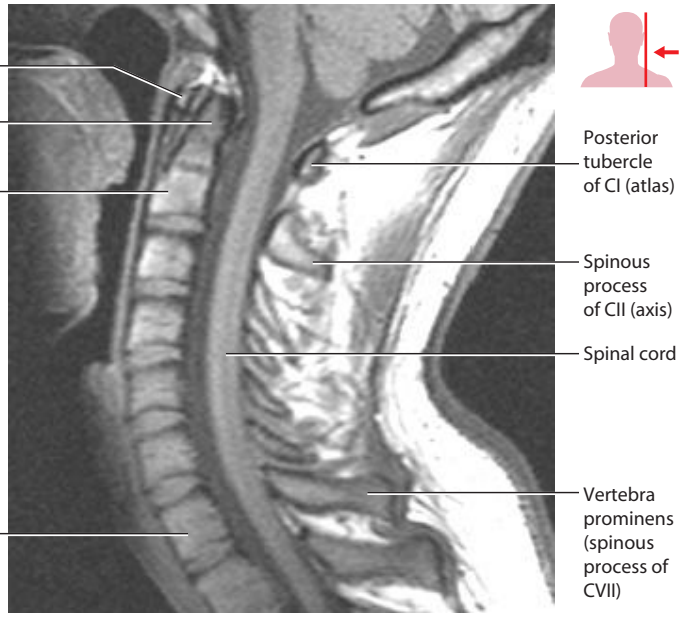
Surface anatomy of the back


Anterior view
Posterior view
Lateral view
CI (atlas)
CII (axis)
CVII
TI
Intervertebral disc
TXII
LI
LV
Sacrum
Coccyx
Cervical curvature
Cervical vertebrae
Thoracic vertebrae
Thoracic curvature
Lumbar curvature
Lumbar vertebrae
Promontory
Sacral/coccygeal curvature


Vertebral foramen
Superior articular process
Spinous process
Inferior articular process
Vertebral body
Foramen transversarium
Transverse process
CV vertebra
Superior articular process
Transverse process
Facet for articulation with tubercle of rib V
Vertebral foramen
Inferior articular process
Spinous process
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib V
Vertebral body
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib VI
TV vertebra
Vertebral foramen
Superior articular process
Spinous process
Pedicle
Transverse process
Vertebral body
Inferior articular process
LIII vertebra
7 cervical vertebrae (CI–CVII)
12 thoracic vertebrae (TI–TXII)
5 lumbar vertebrae (LI–LV)
Sacrum (5 fused sacral vertebrae I–V)
Coccyx (3–4 fused coccygeal vertebrae I–IV)



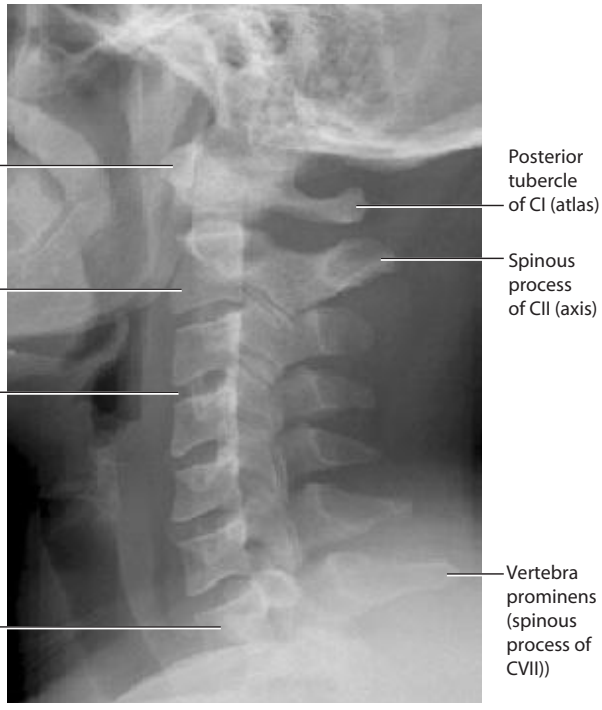
Cervical vertebrae (lateral view)



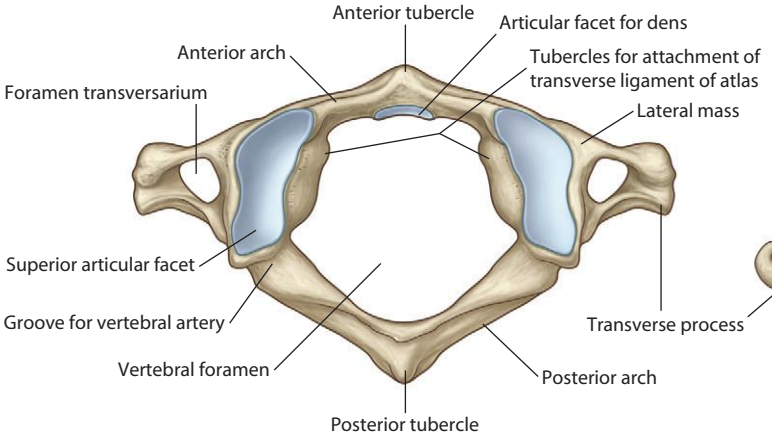
Cervical region of vertebral column.
T1-weighted MR image in the sagittal plane



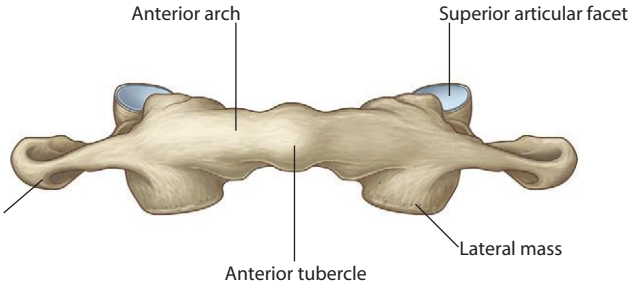
Cervical region of vertebral column.
Radiograph, AP view



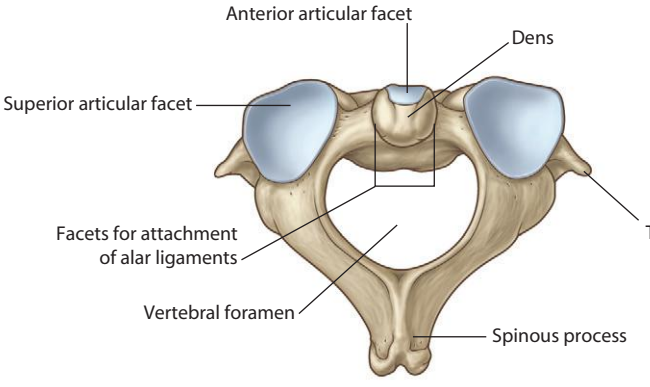
Cervical region of vertebral column.
Radiograph, lateral view



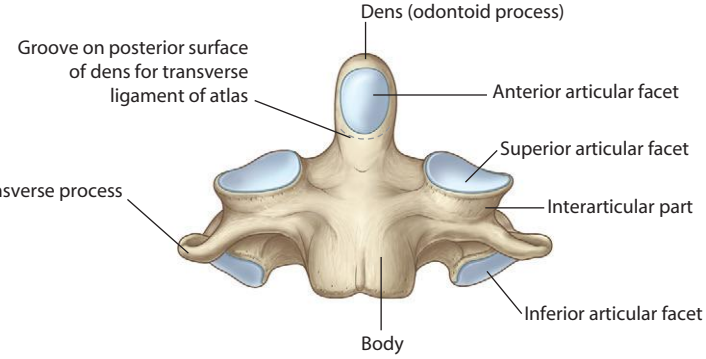
CI vertebra (atlas; superior view)



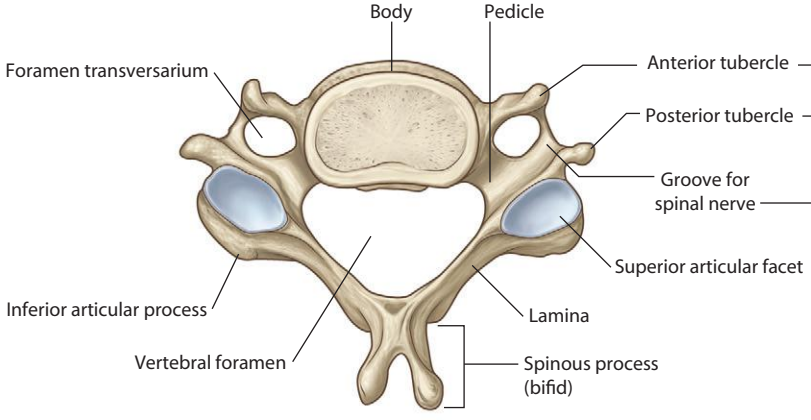
CI vertebra (atlas; anterior view)



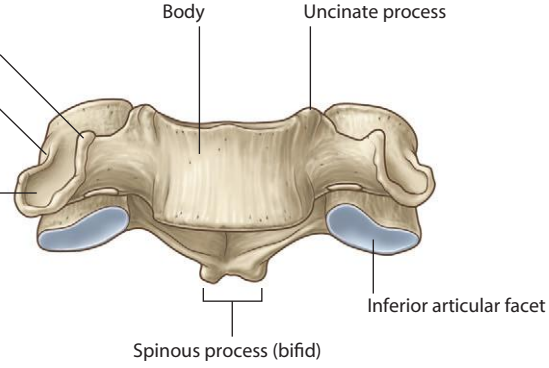
CII vertebra (axis; superior view)



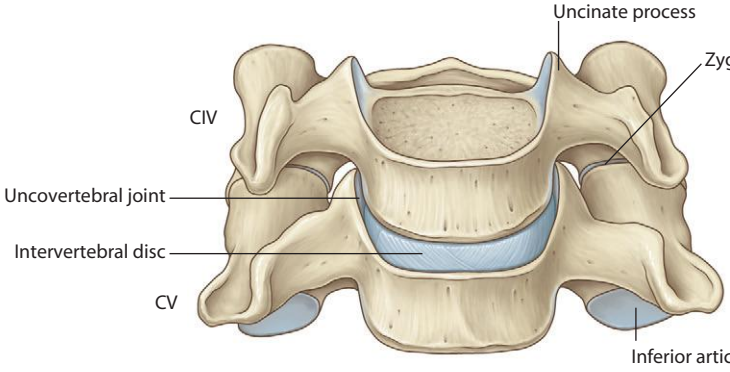
CII vertebra (axis; anterior view)



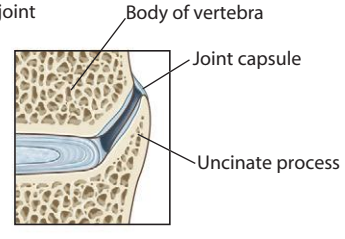
CV vertebra (superior view)



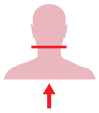
CV vertebra (anterior view)



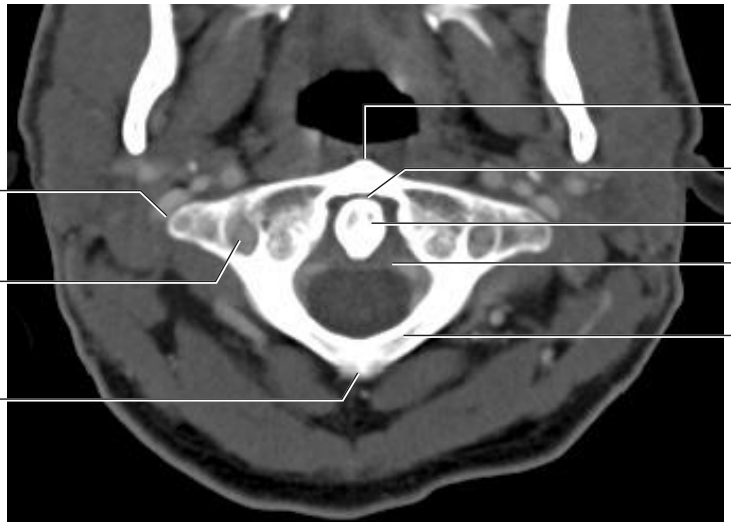
CIV/CV vertebrae (anterior view)



Uncovertebral joint

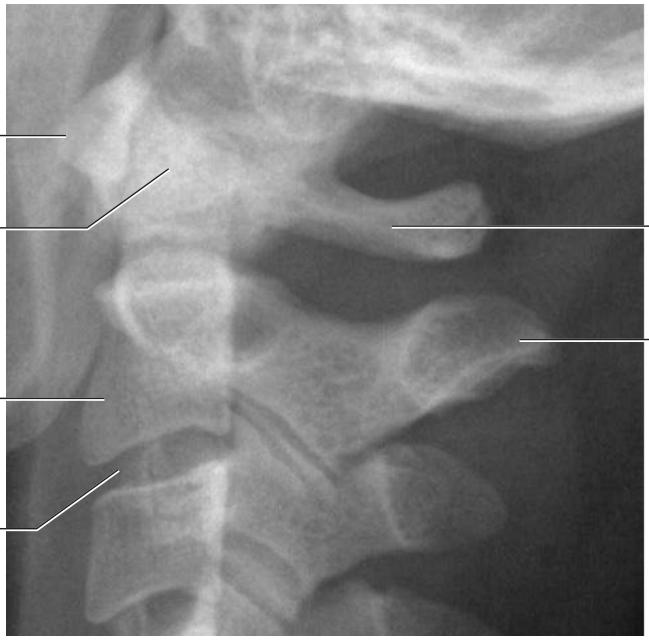


Anterior

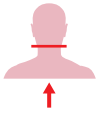


Posterior

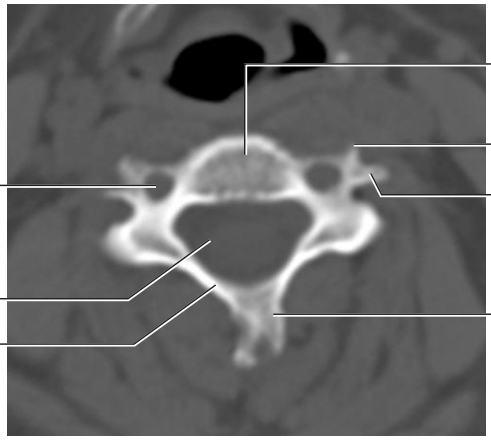
First cervical vertebra (atlas).
CT image in axial plane



Cervical vertebrae CI–CIII.
Radiograph, lateral view

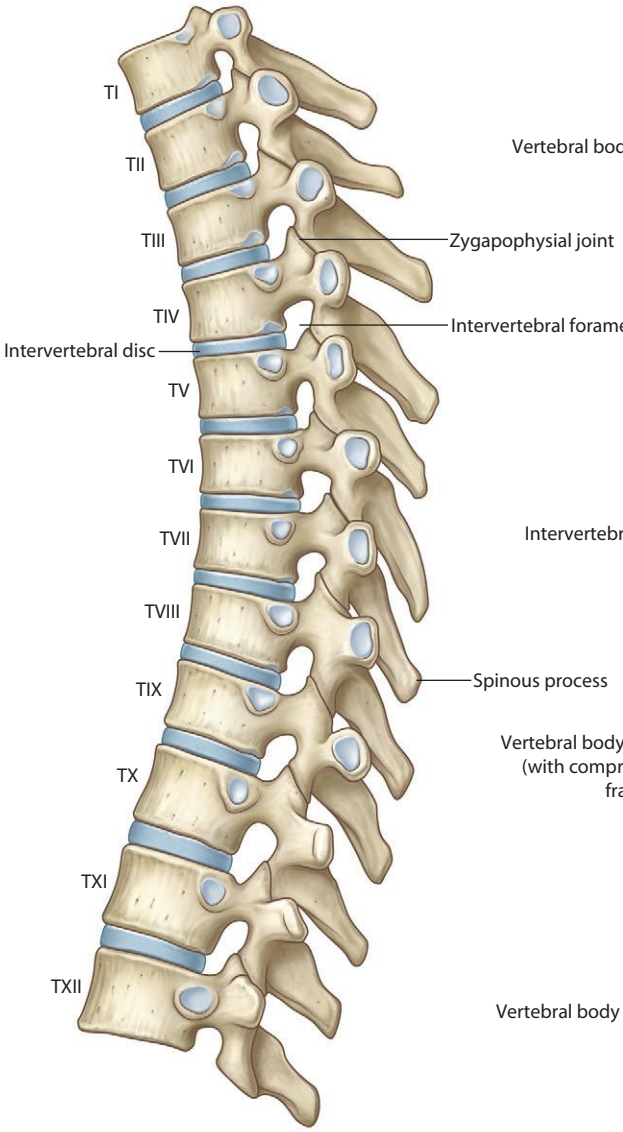


Anterior

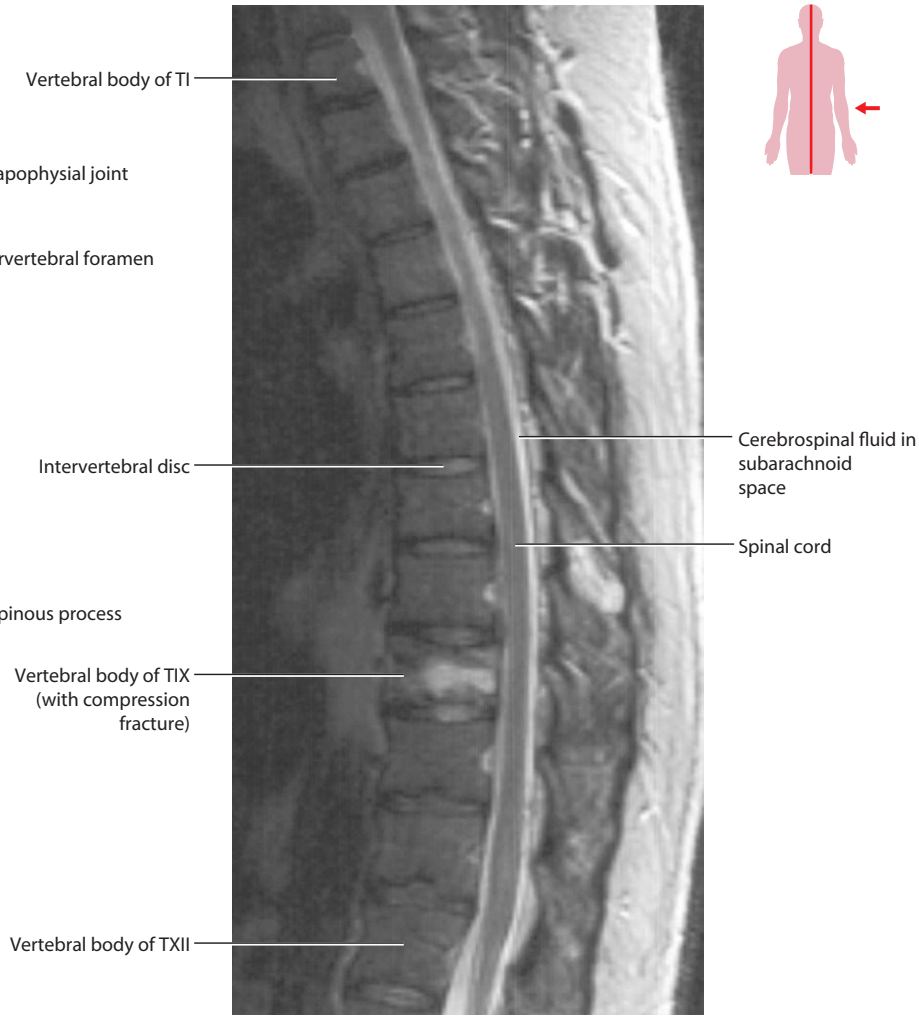


Posterior

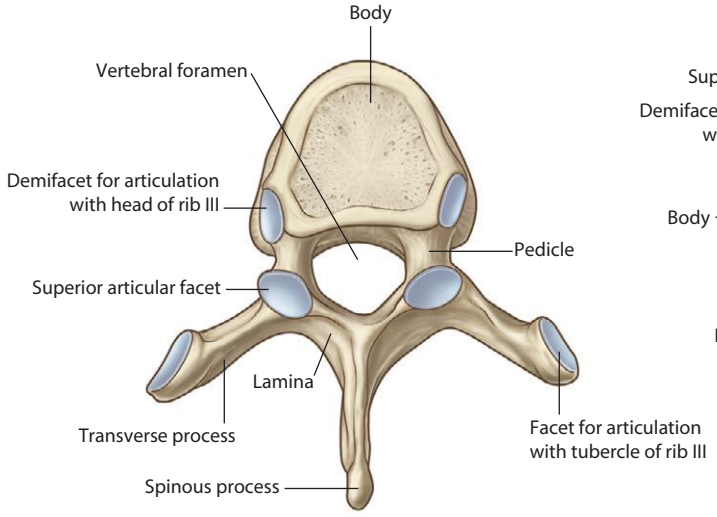
Typical cervical vertebra.
CT image in axial plane



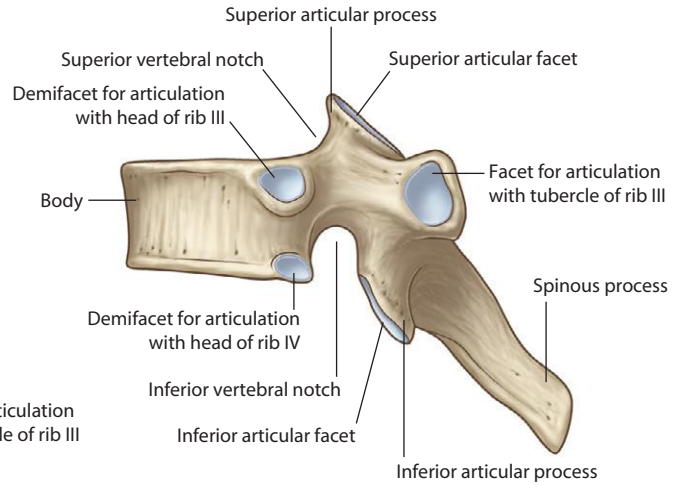
Thoracic vertebrae (lateral view)



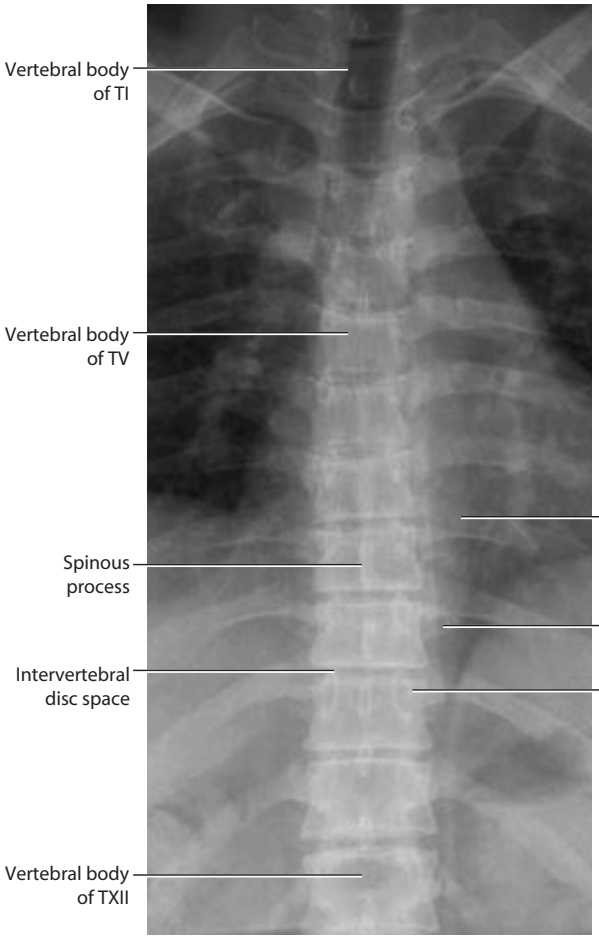
Thoracic region of vertebral column.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane (compression fracture TIX)



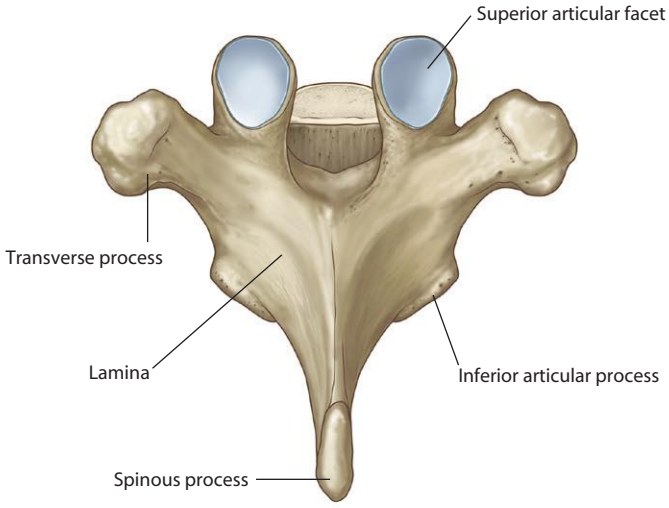
TIII vertebra (superior view)



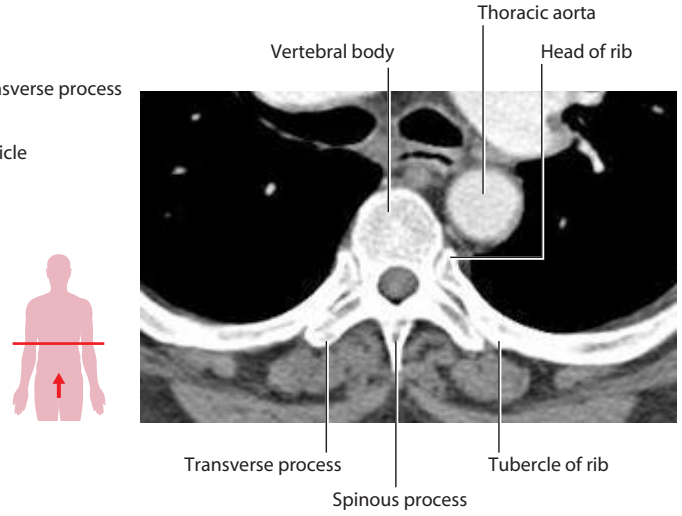
TIII vertebra (lateral view)



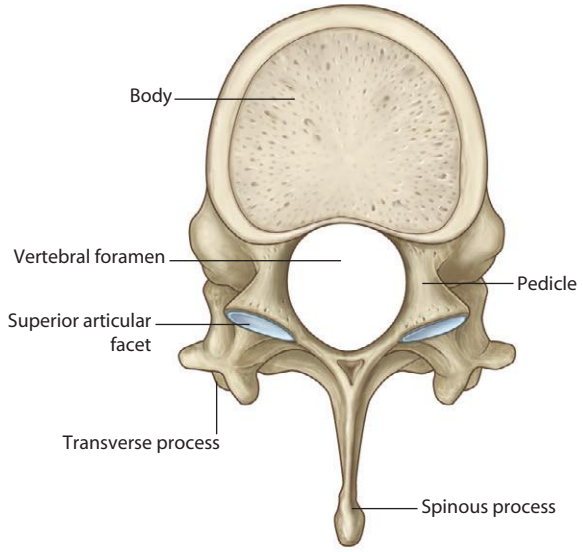
Thoracic region of vertebral column.
Radiograph, AP view



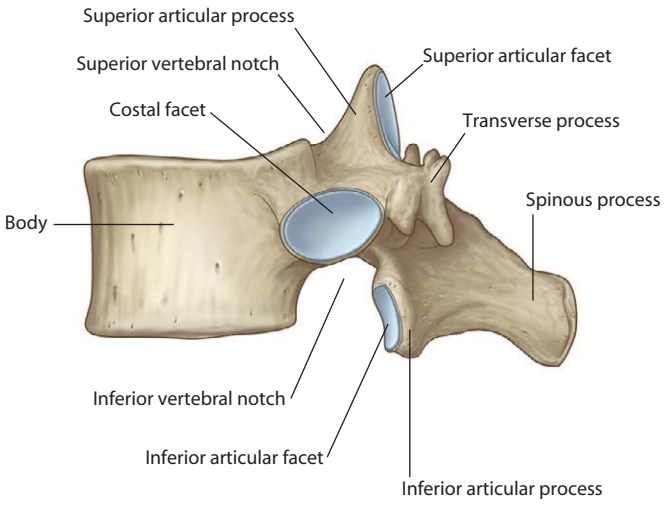
TIII vertebra (posterior view)



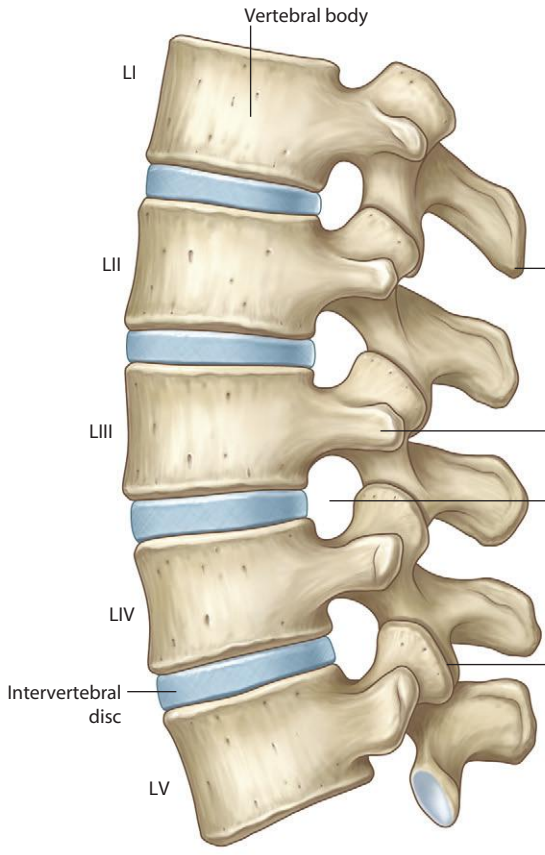
Thoracic vertebra with rib articulations.
CT image in axial plane



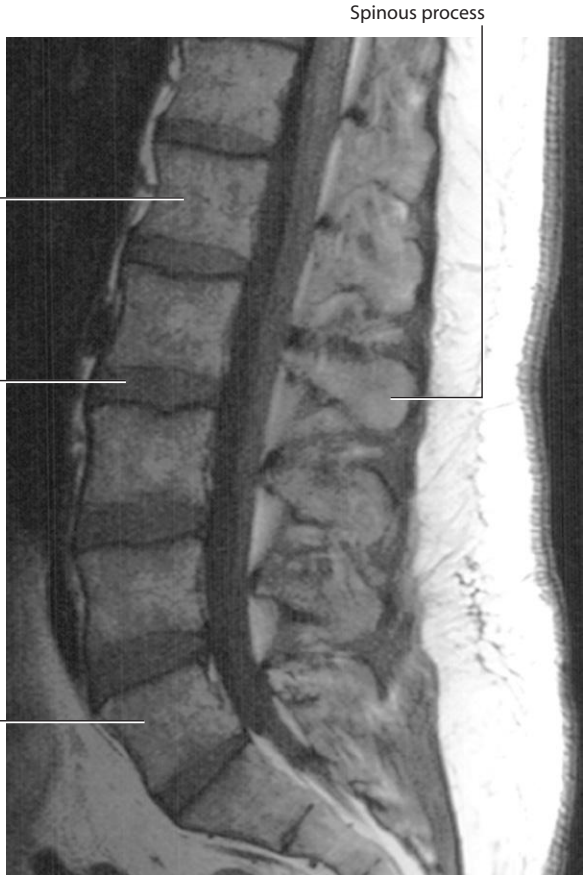
TXII vertebra (superior view)



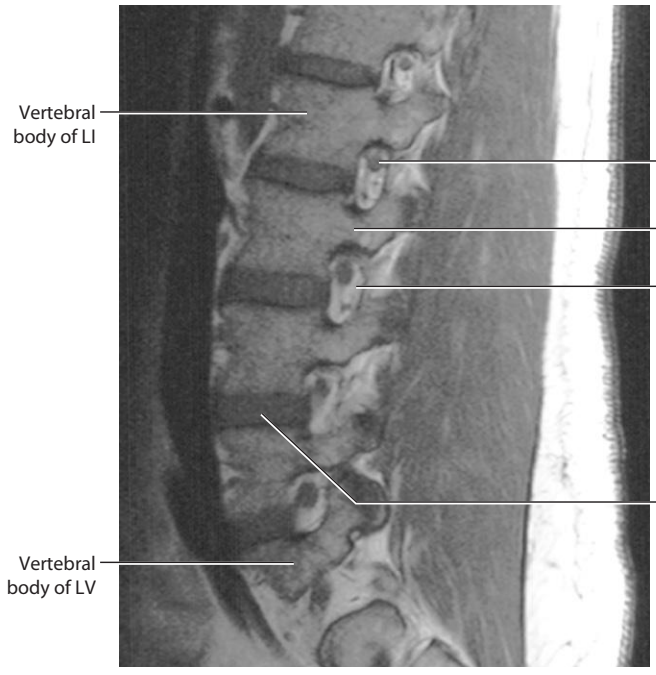
TXII vertebra (lateral view)



Lumbar vertebrae (lateral view)



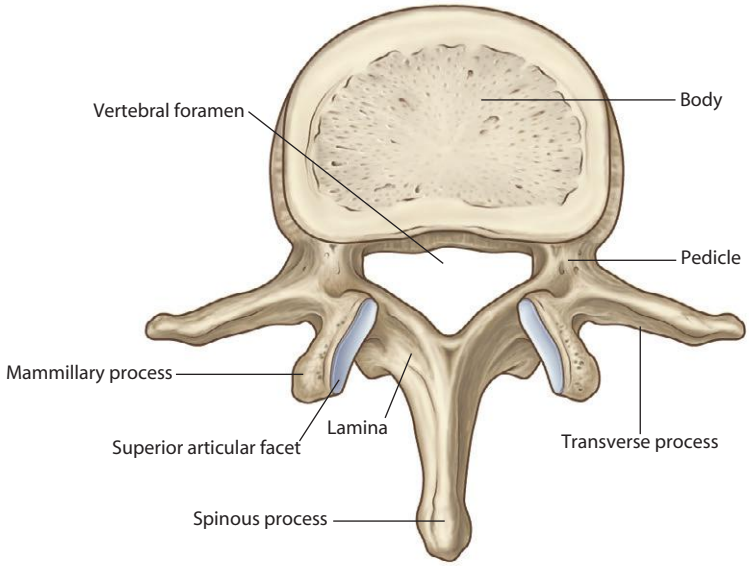
Lumbar region of vertebral column.
T1-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



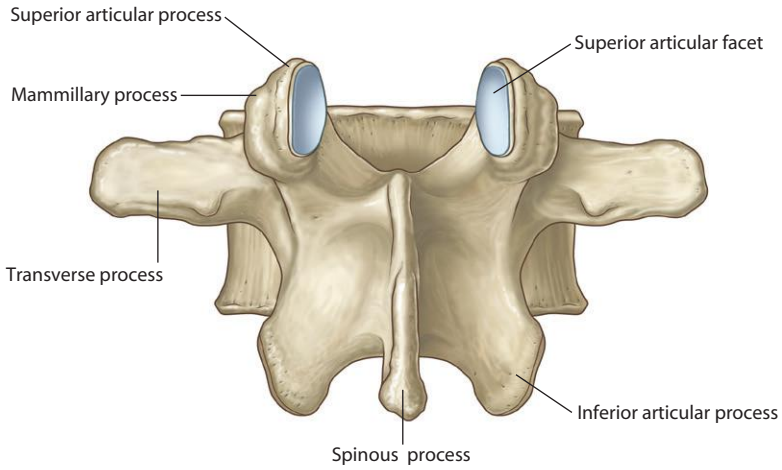
Intervertebral foramina of lumbar region of vertebral column.
T1-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



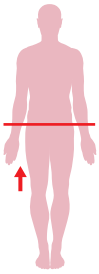
Lumbar region of vertebral column.
Radiograph, lateral view

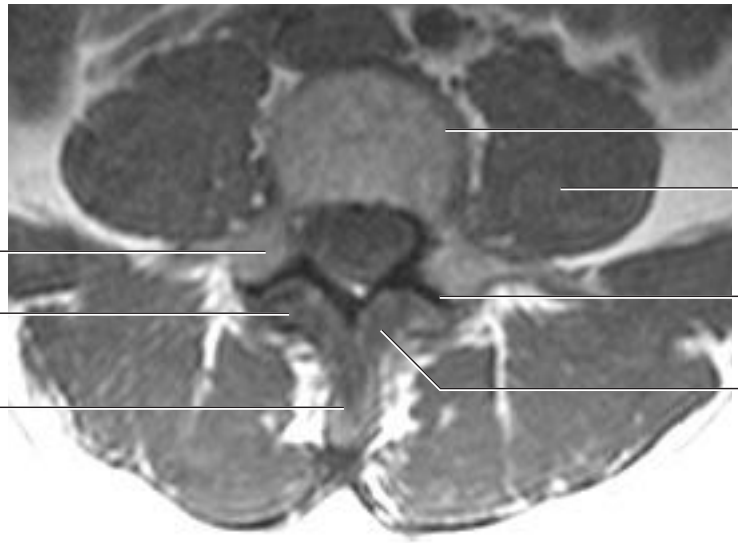


LIV vertebra (superior view)

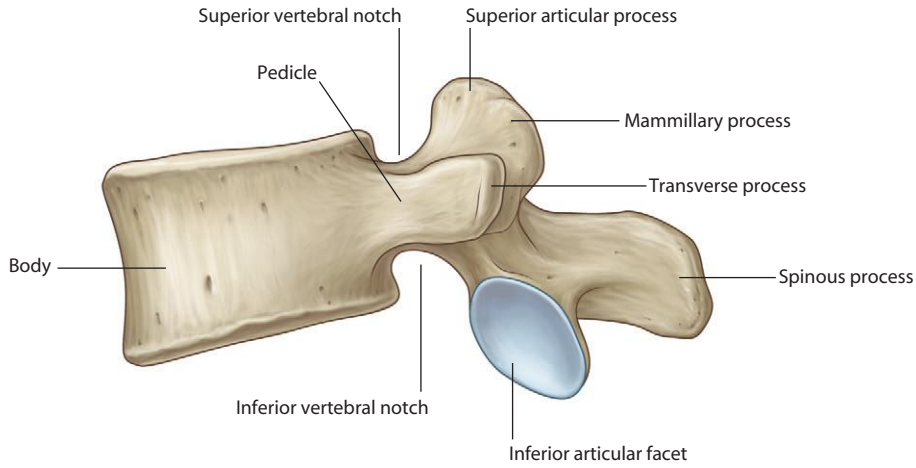


LIV vertebra (posterior view)

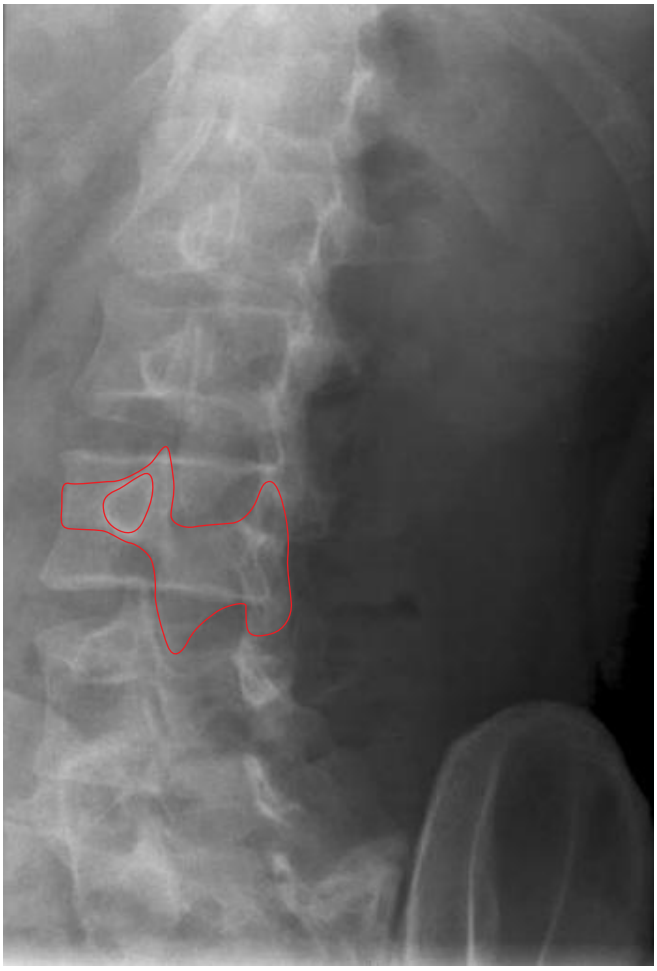




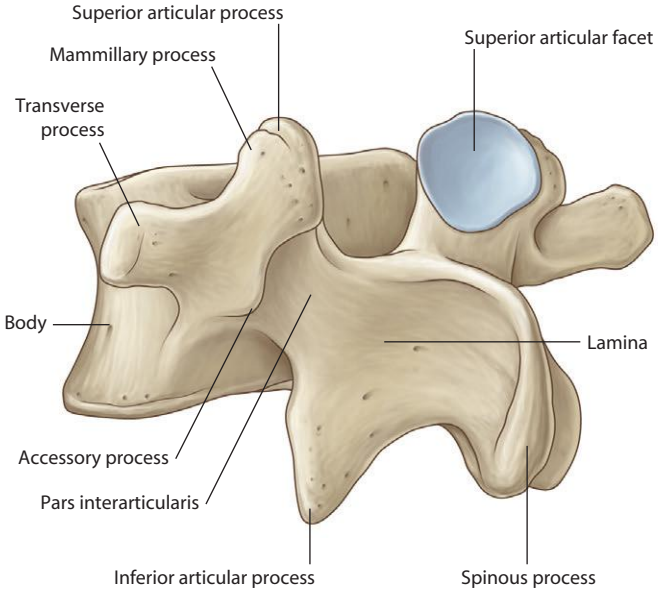
Articulation of lumbar vertebrae.
T1-weighted MR image in axial plane



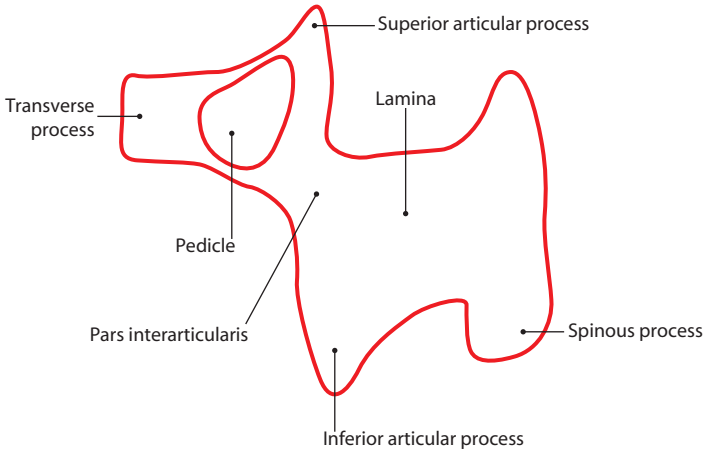
LIV vertebra (lateral view)

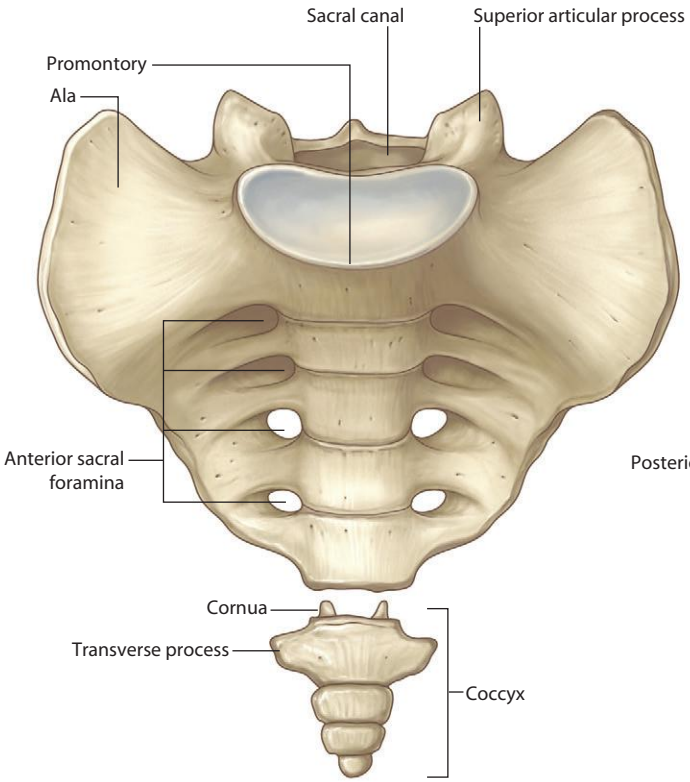


Lumbar region of vertebral column ("Scottie dog").
Radiograph, oblique view

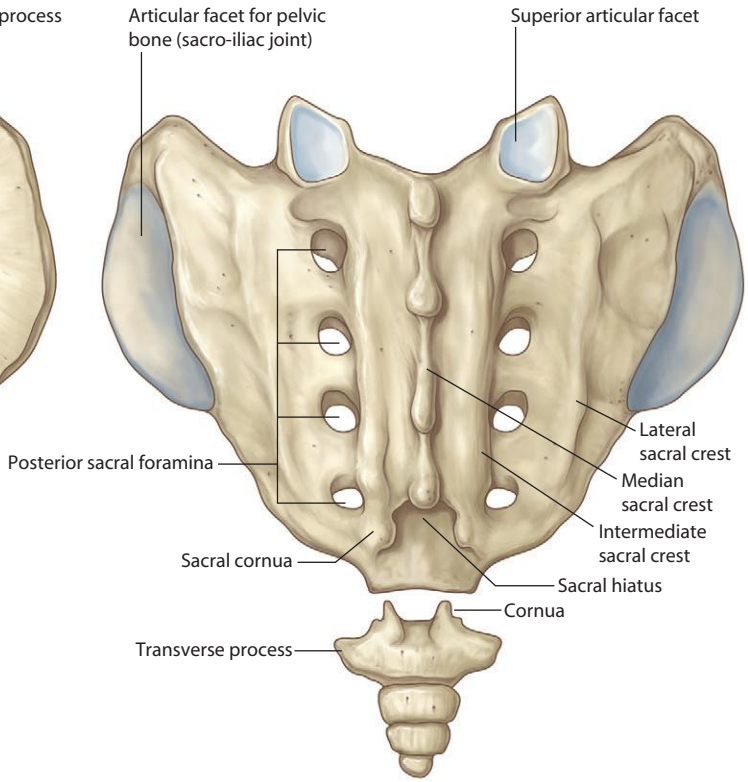


LIV vertebra (oblique view)

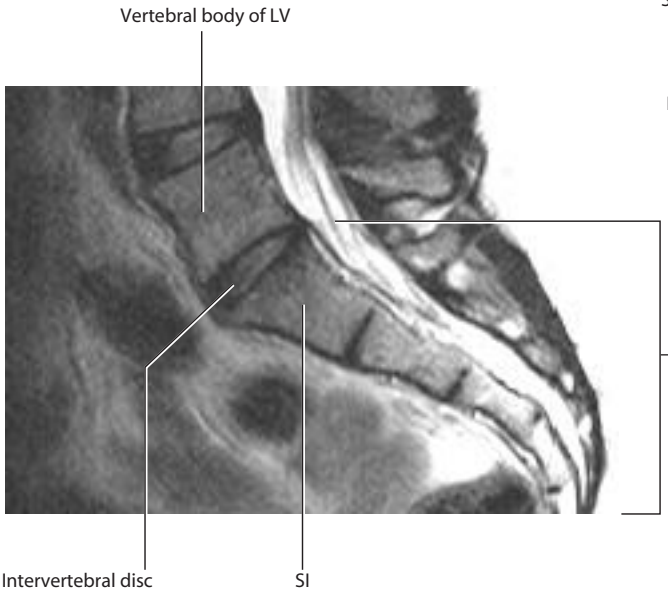




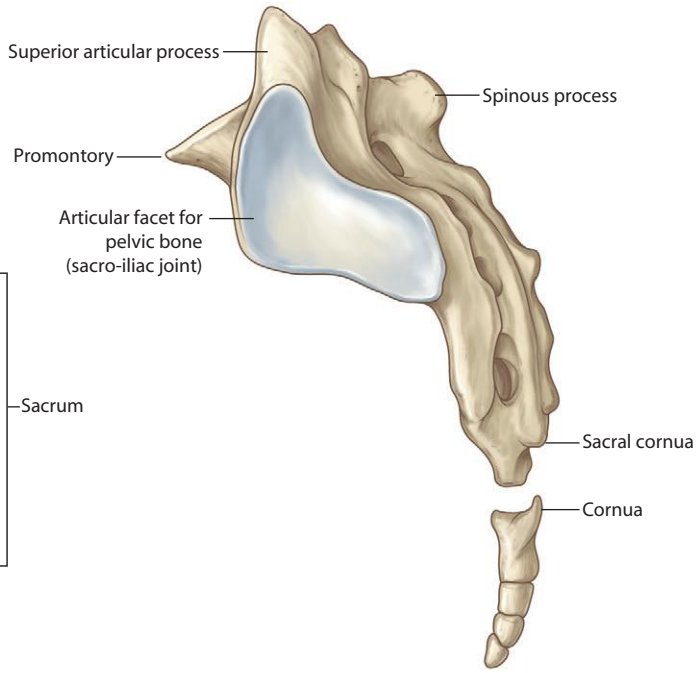
Sacrum and coccyx (anterior view)



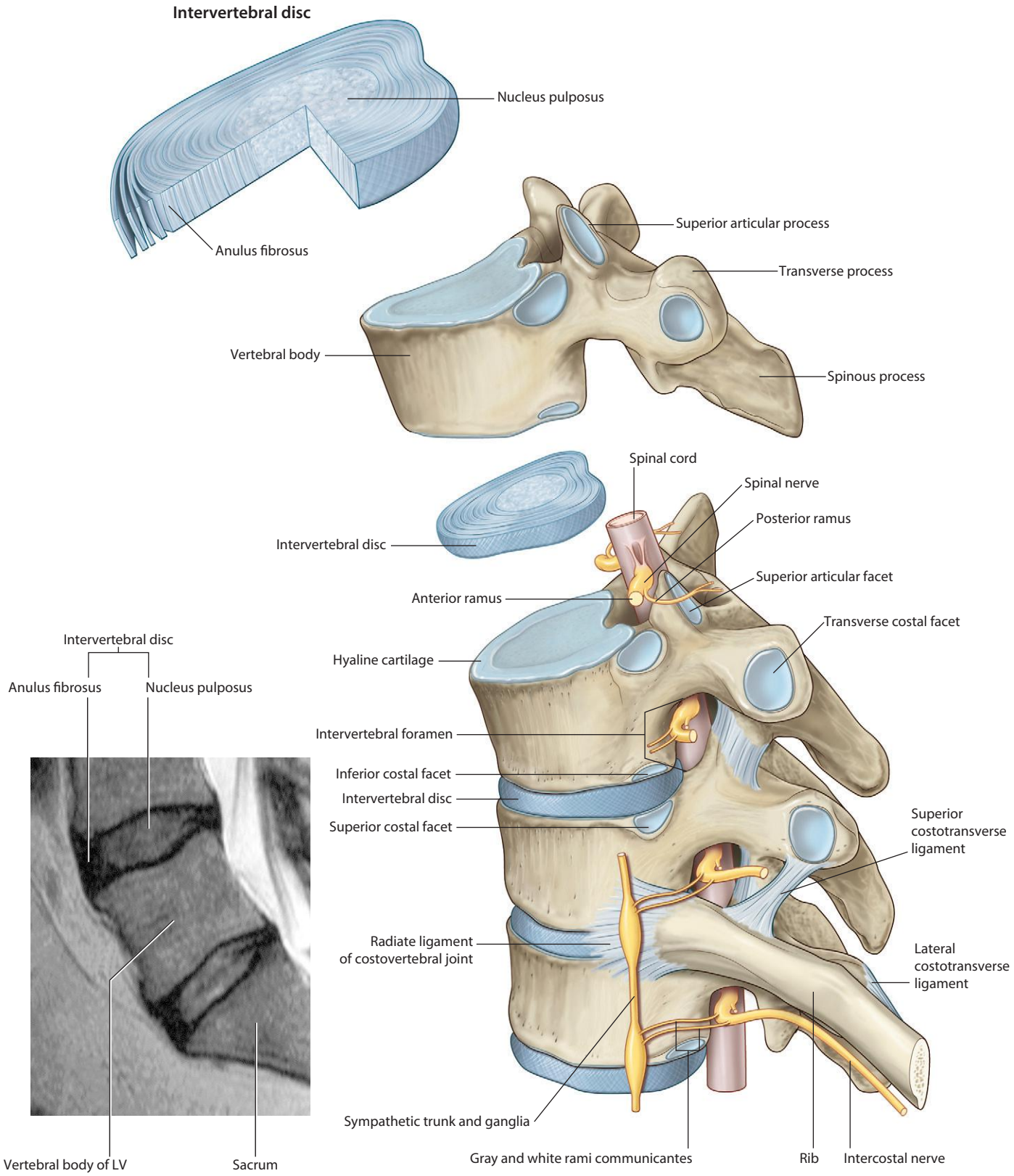
Sacrum and coccyx (posterior view)



Sacral region of vertebral column.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



Sacrum and coccyx (lateral view)



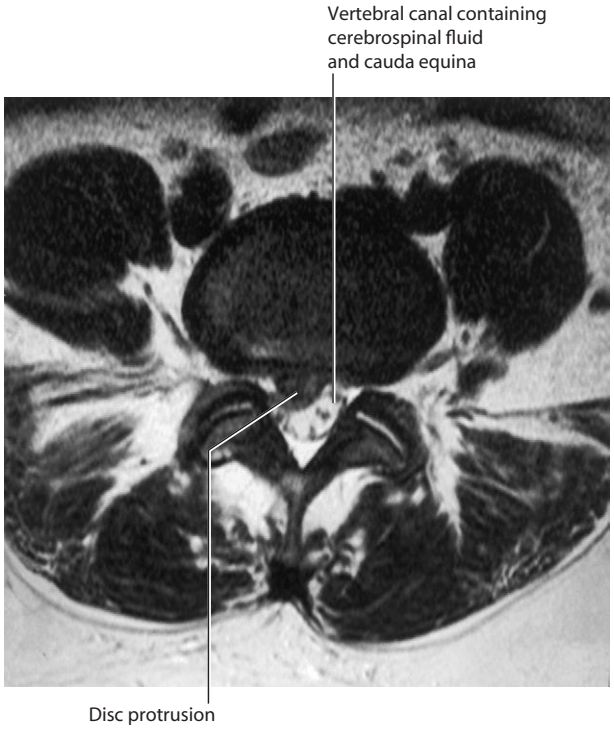
Intervertebral disc in lower lumbar region of vertebral column.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane

Intervertebral foramina and discs in the thoracic region

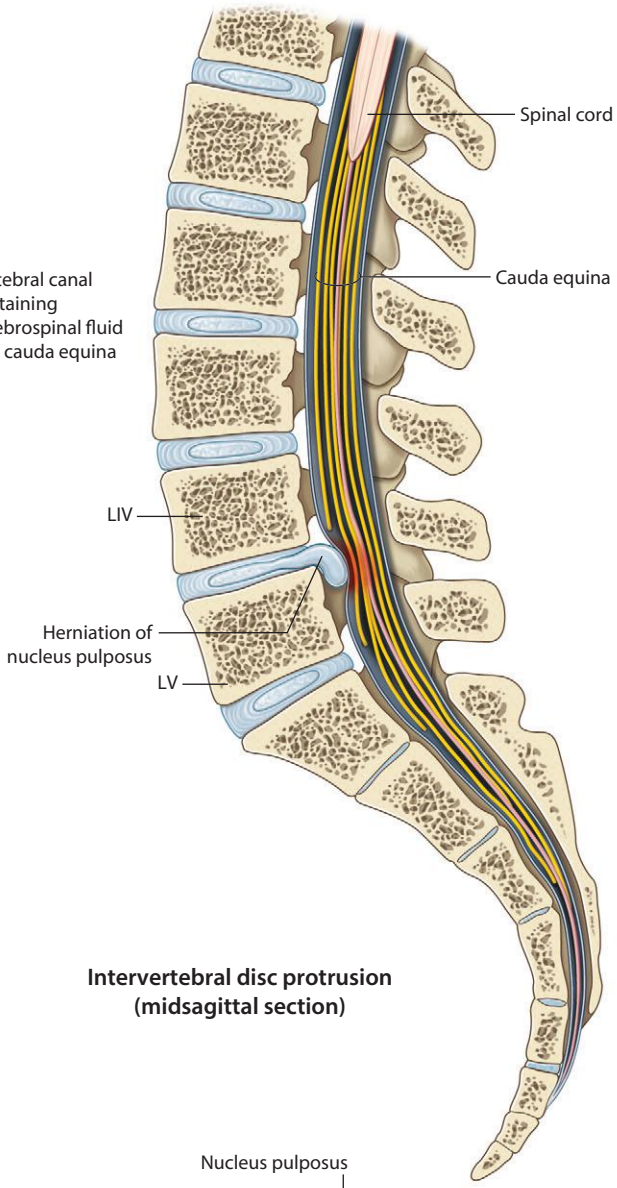
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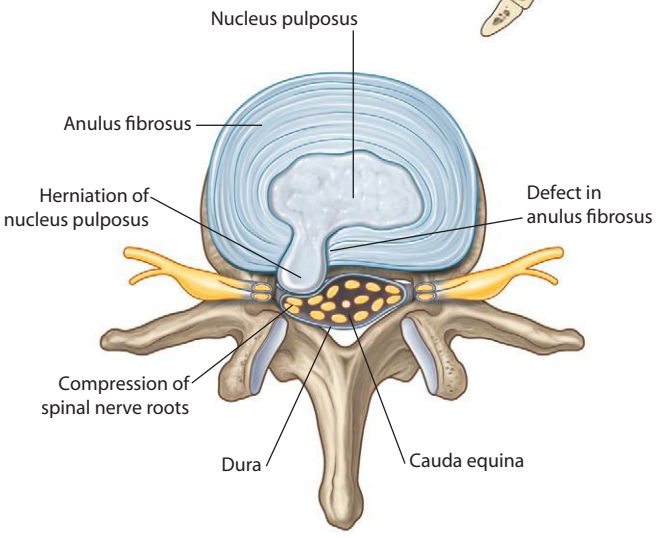
Intervertebral disc protrusion in lower lumbar region of vertebral column.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



Intervertebral disc protrusion in lower lumbar region of vertebral column.
T2-weighted MR image in axial plane

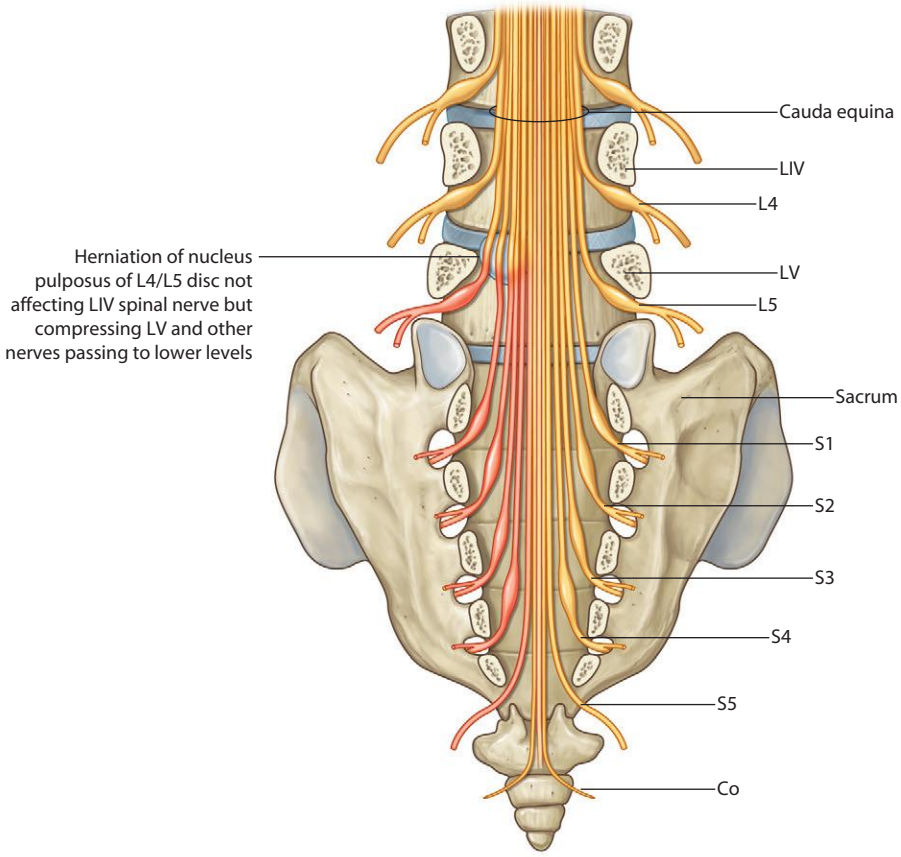


Intervertebral disc protrusion (midsagittal section)



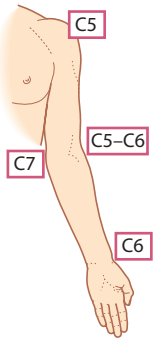
Intervertebral disc protrusion (superior view)

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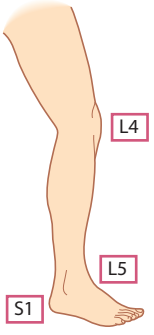
Intervertebral disc protrusion (posterior view)

Nerve root	Main weakness	Reflex decreased	Area of sensory decrease	Disc involved
C5	Deltoid (biceps)	(biceps, pectoralis)	Shoulder, upper lateral arm	C4–C5
C6	Wrist extension	(biceps, brachioradialis)	1st and 2nd digits (lateral forearm)	C5–C6
C7	Triceps	Triceps	Third finger	C6–C7
C8	Intrinsic hand muscles		4th and 5th digits (medial forearm)	C7–T1



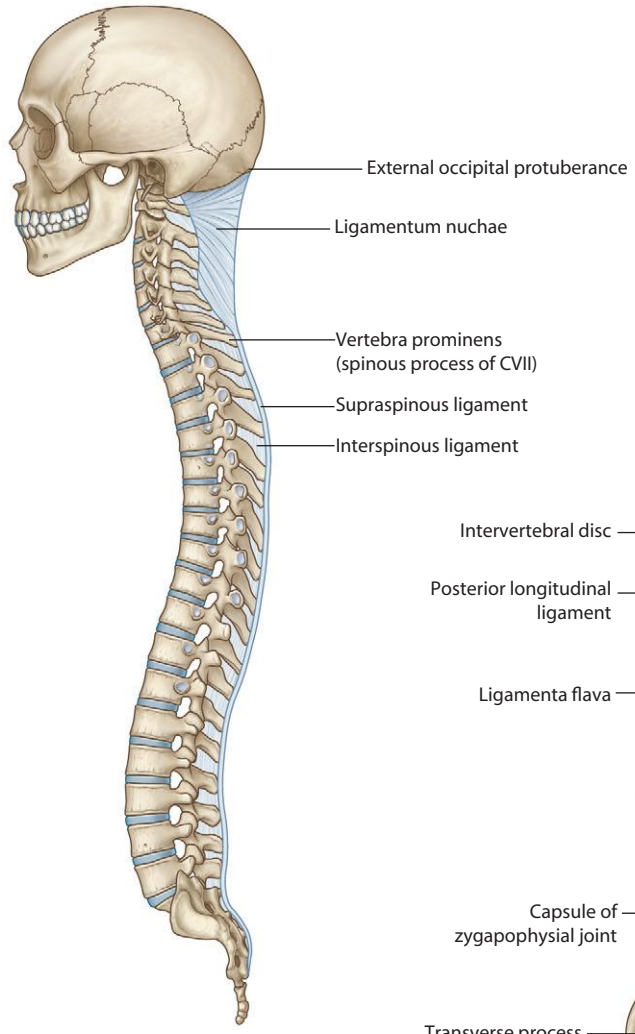
Clinically important nerve roots in the upper limb

Nerve root	Main weakness	Reflex decreased	Area of sensory decrease	Disc involved
L4	Iliopsoas and quadriceps	Patellar tendon (knee jerk)	Knee, medial lower leg	L3–L4
L5	Dorsiflexion of foot at ankle (big toe extension, foot eversion and inversion)		Dorsum of foot, big toe	L4–L5
S1	Plantar flexion of foot at ankle	Achilles tendon (ankle jerk)	Lateral foot, small toe, sole	L5–S1

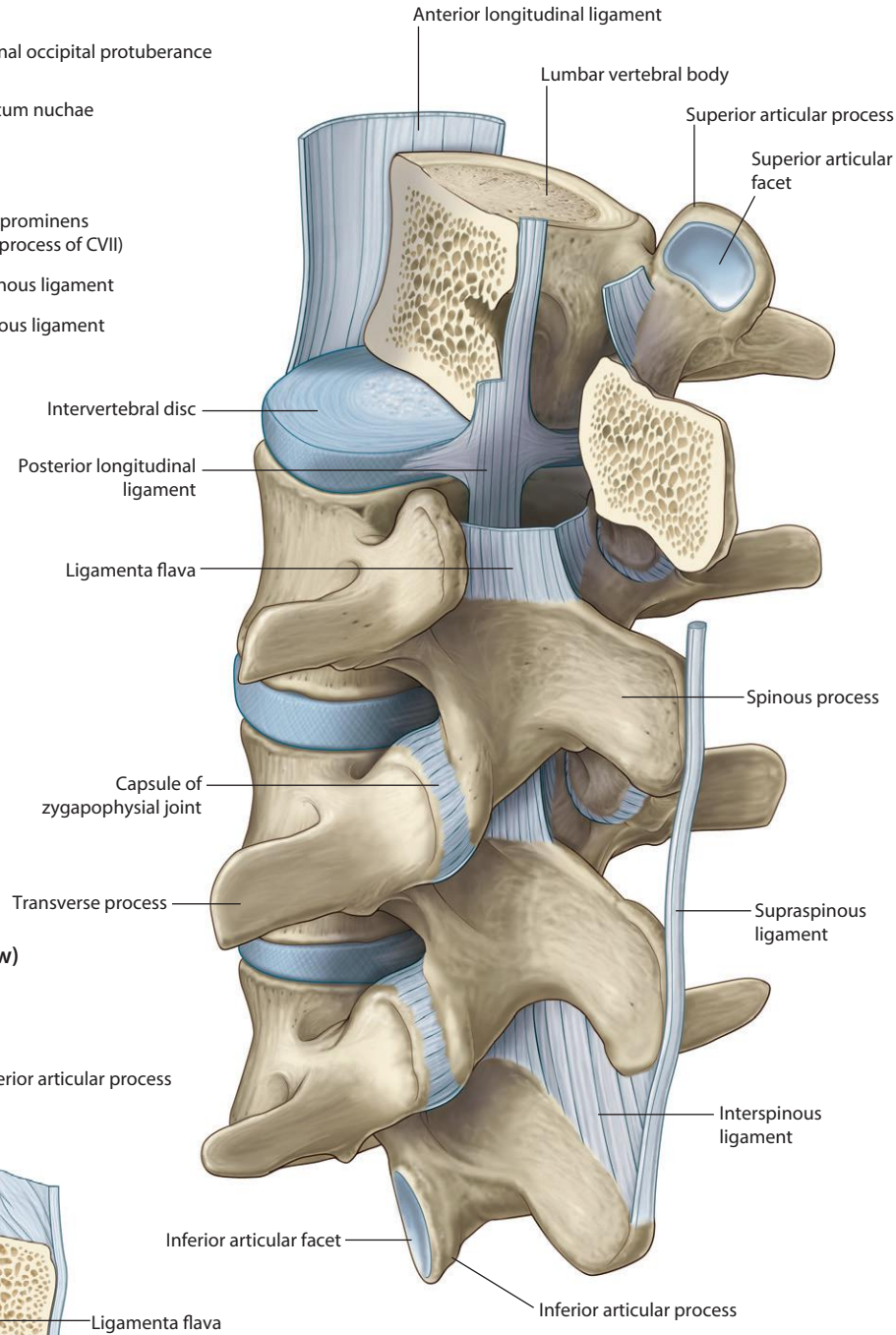


Clinically important nerve roots in the lower limb

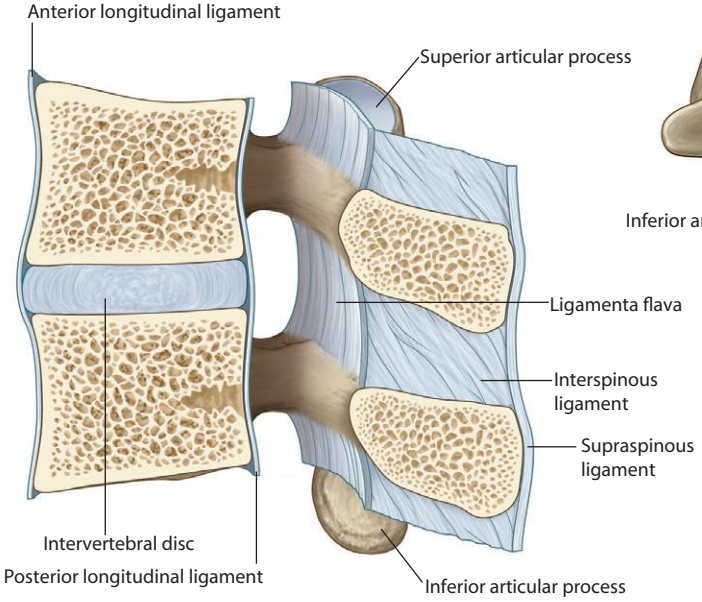
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Ligamentum nuchae and supraspinous ligament (lateral view)

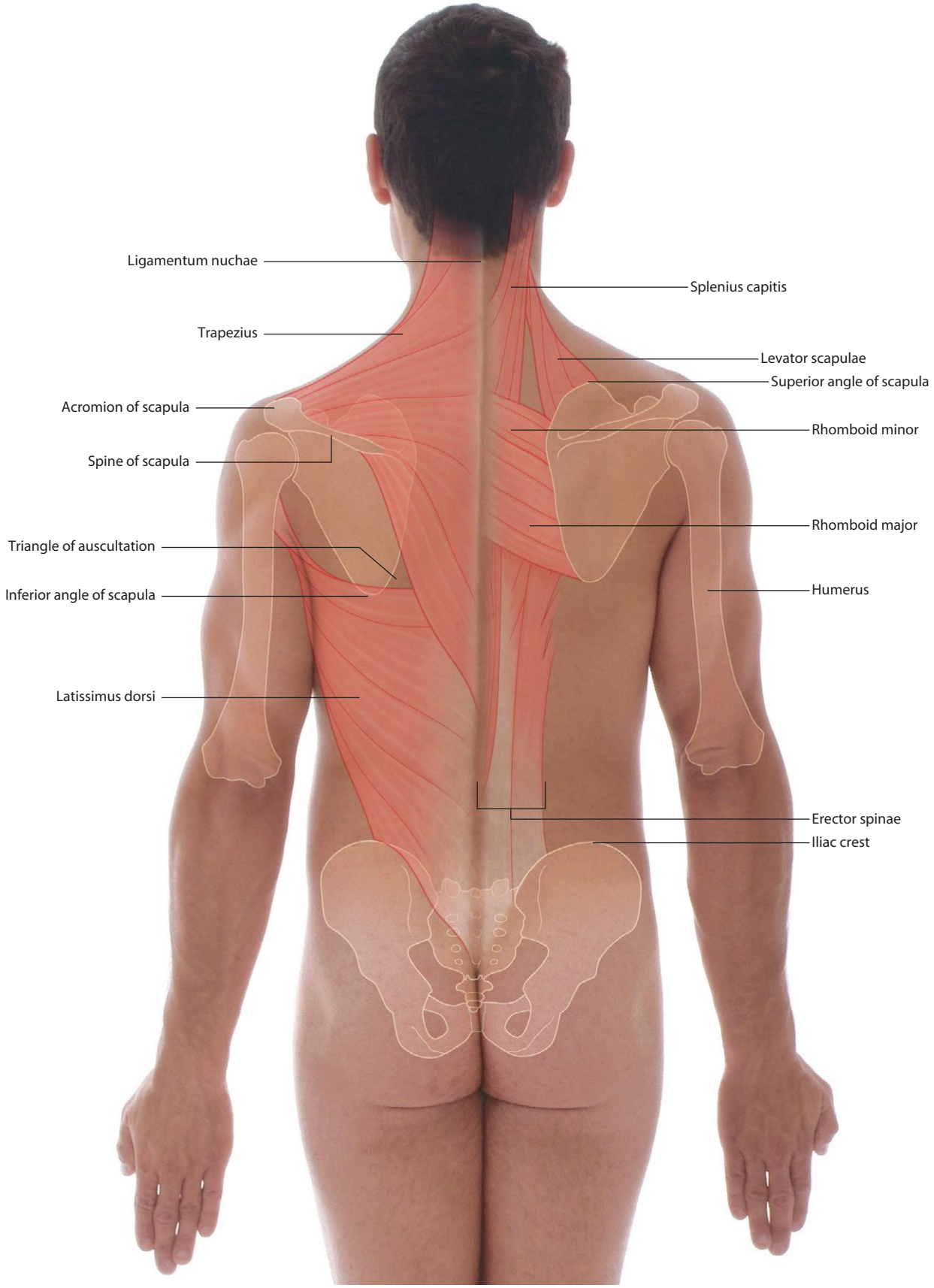


Vertebral ligaments of the lumbar region (posterior oblique view)



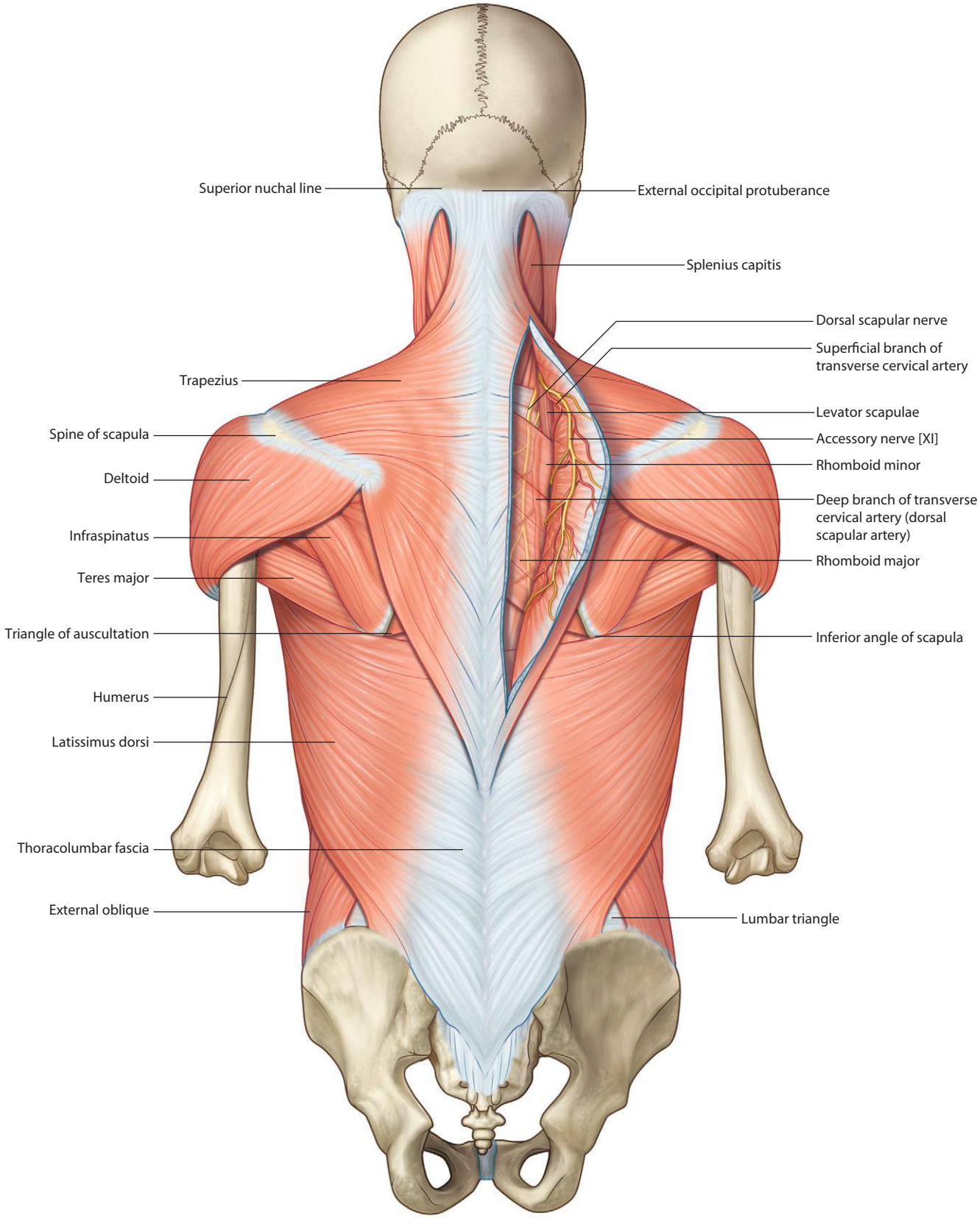
Ligamenta flava

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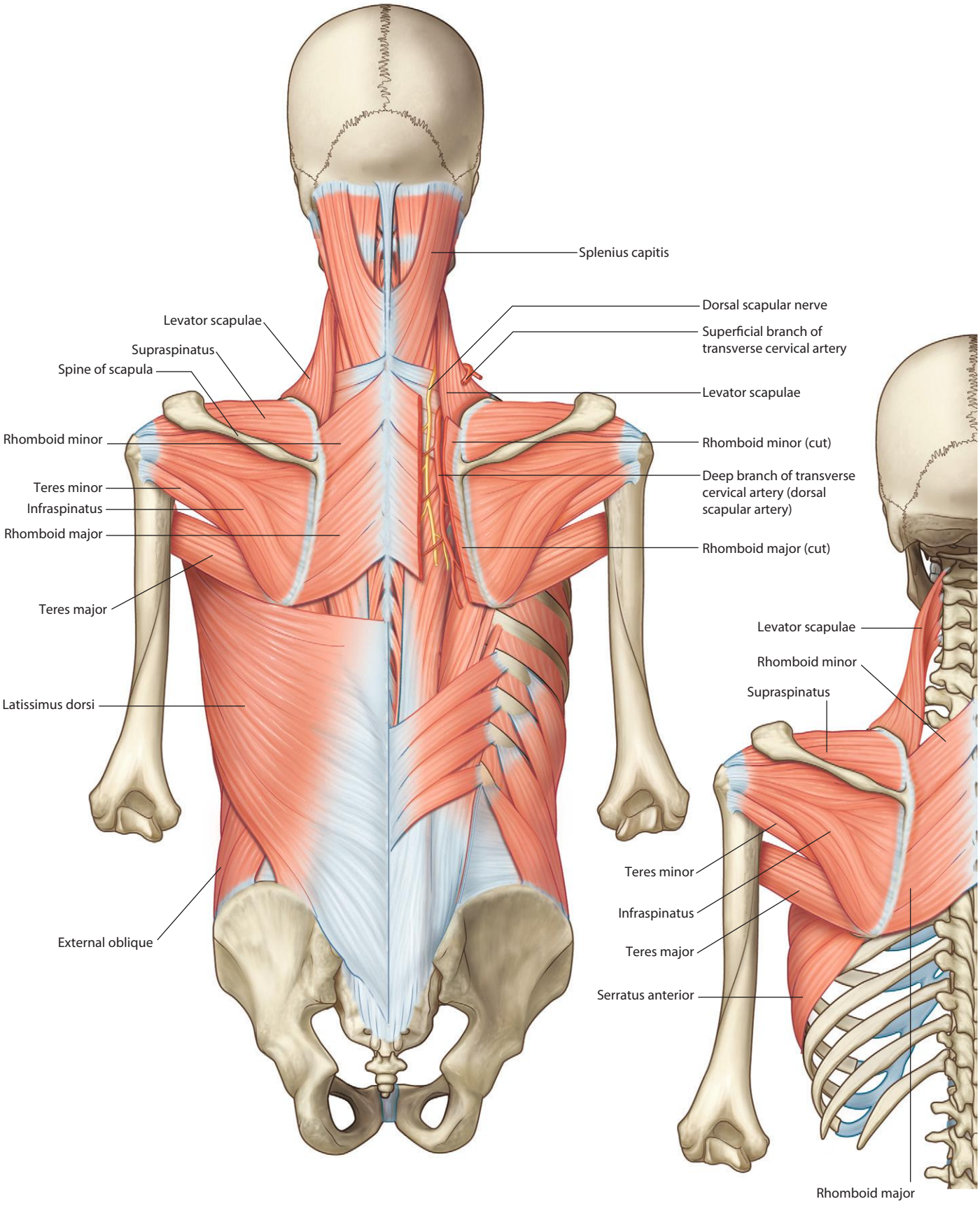
Posterior view of male showing surface projections of back muscles

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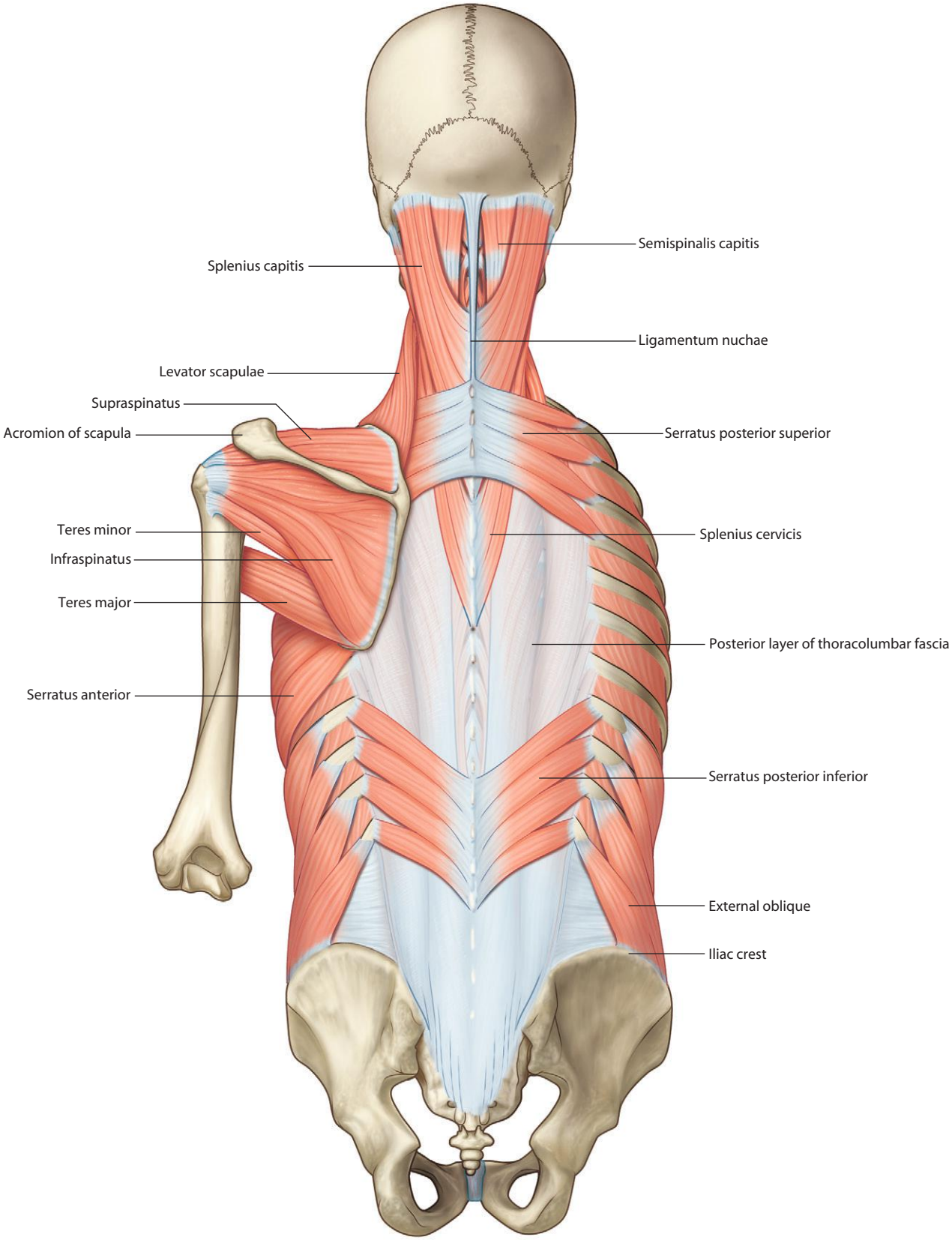


Superficial musculature – trapezius and latissimus dorsi

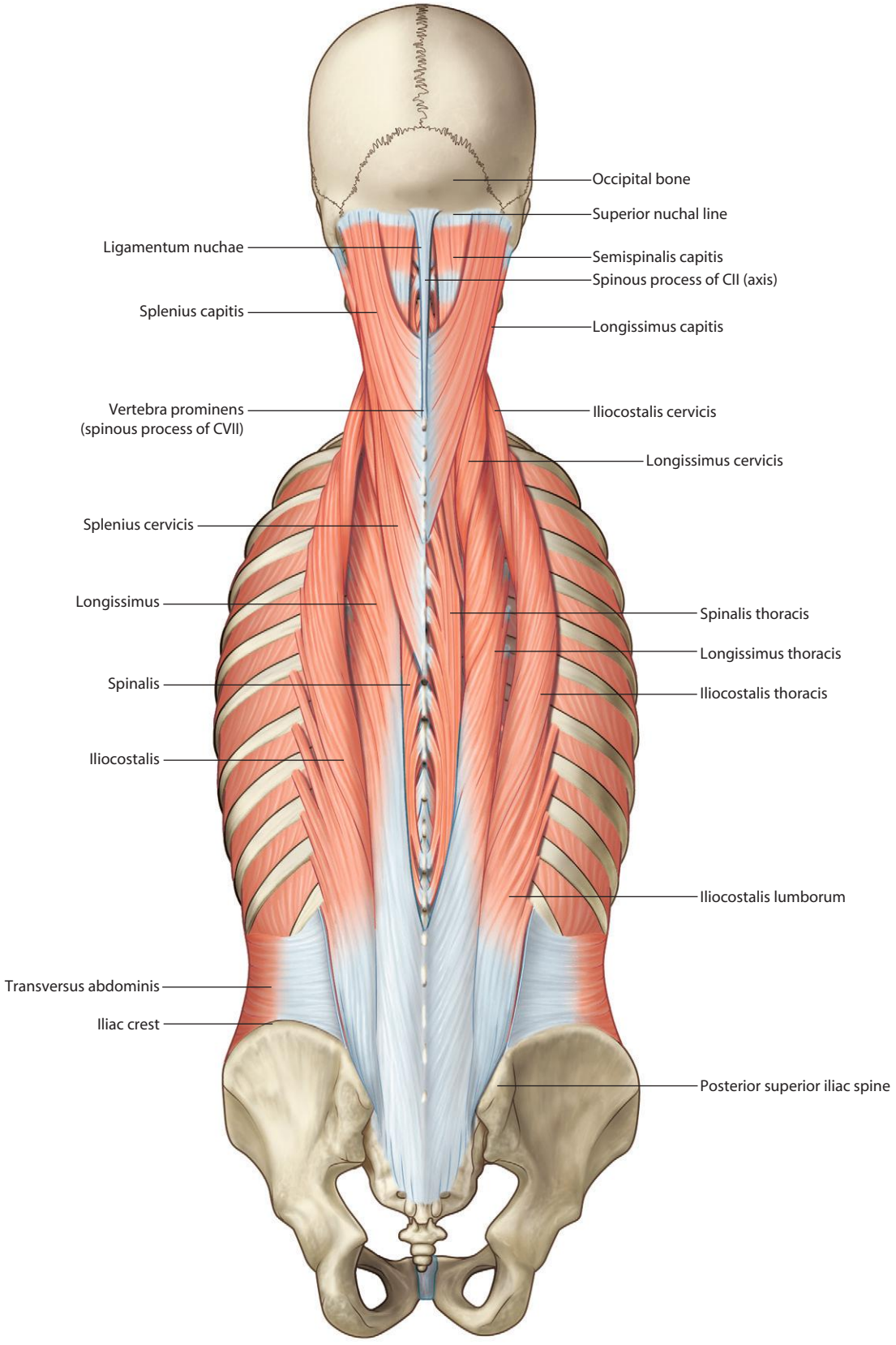
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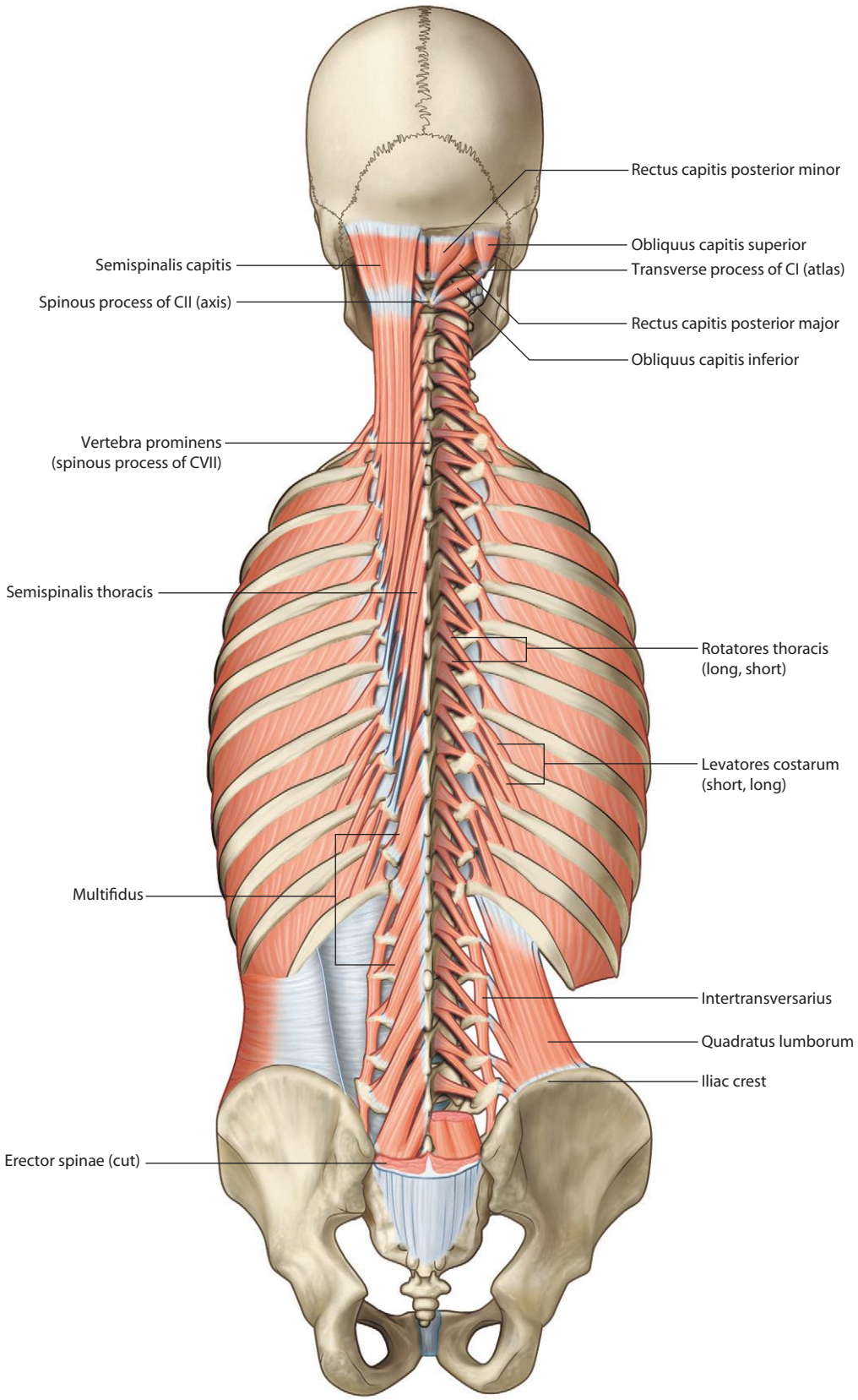
Superficial musculature – levator scapulae and rhomboid major and minor



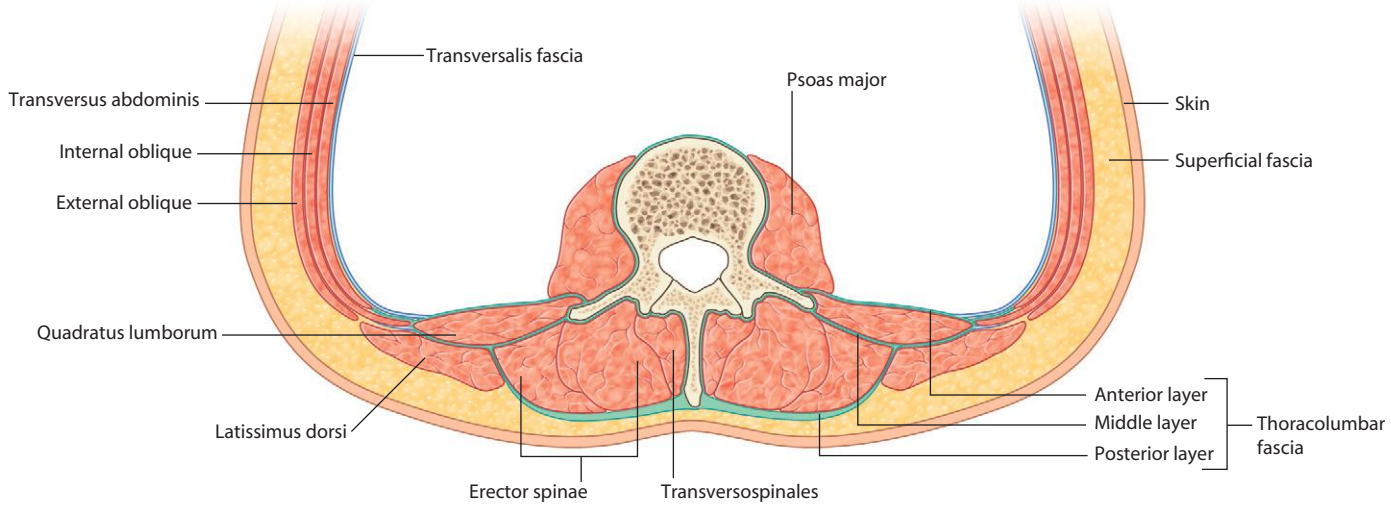
Intermediate musculature



Deep group of back muscles – erector spinae muscles



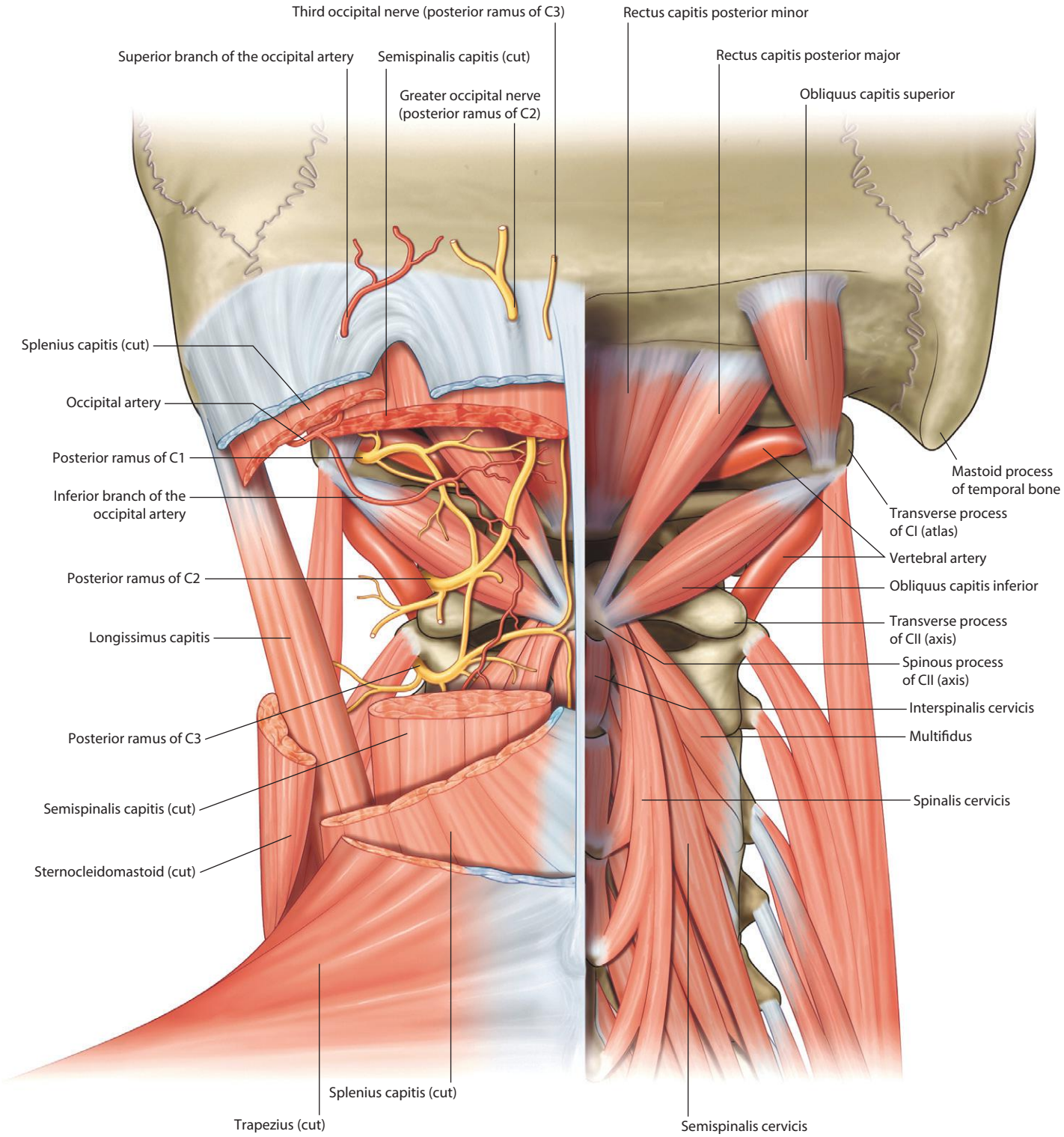
Deep group of back muscles – transversospinales and segmental muscles



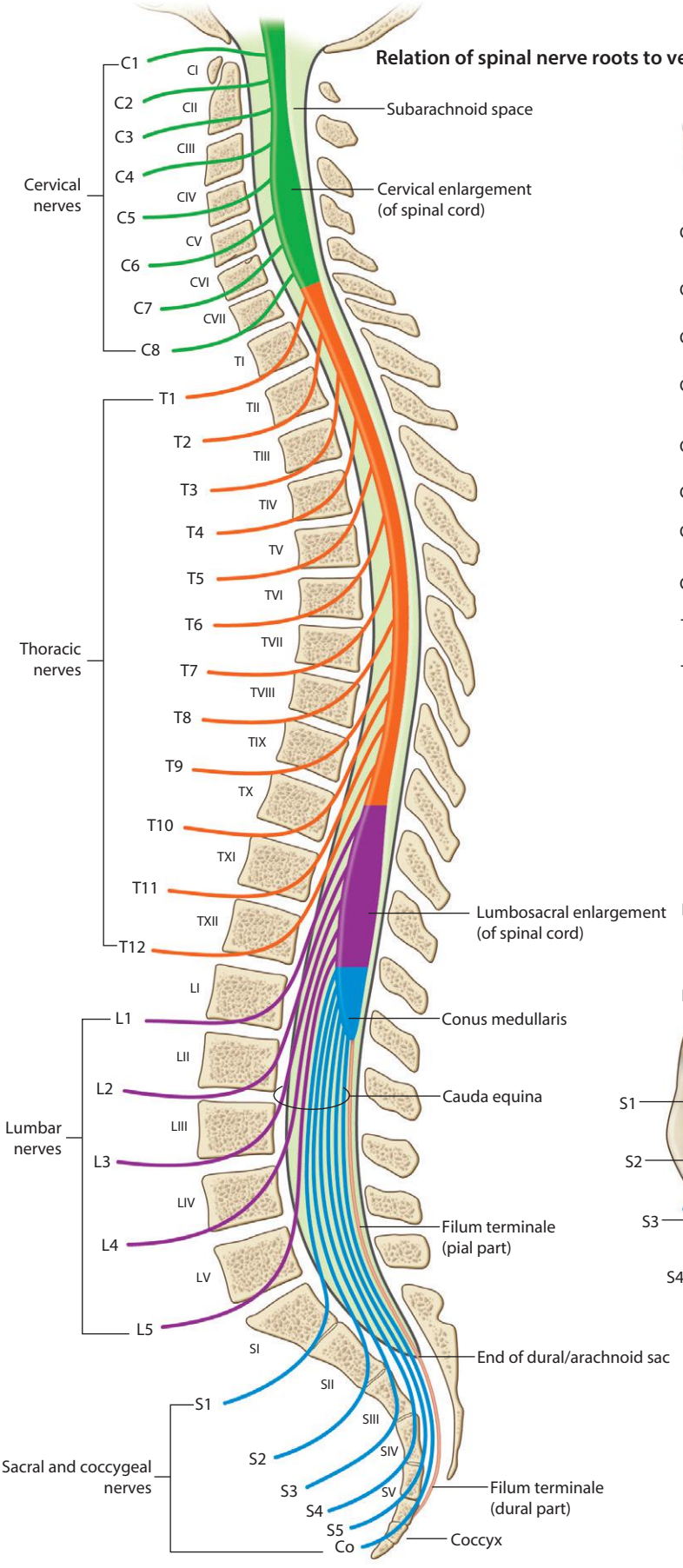
Thoracolumbar fascia and the deep back muscles (transverse section – lumbar region)

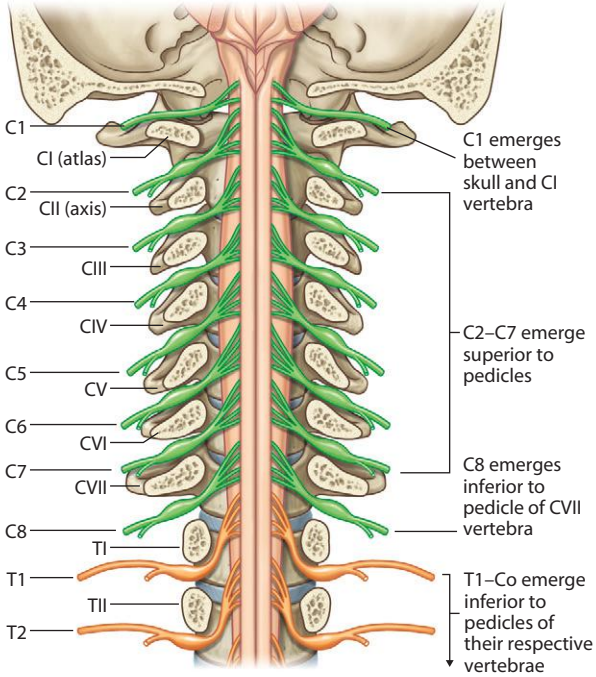


Lumbar region (LIII) showing back musculature.
CT image in axial plane

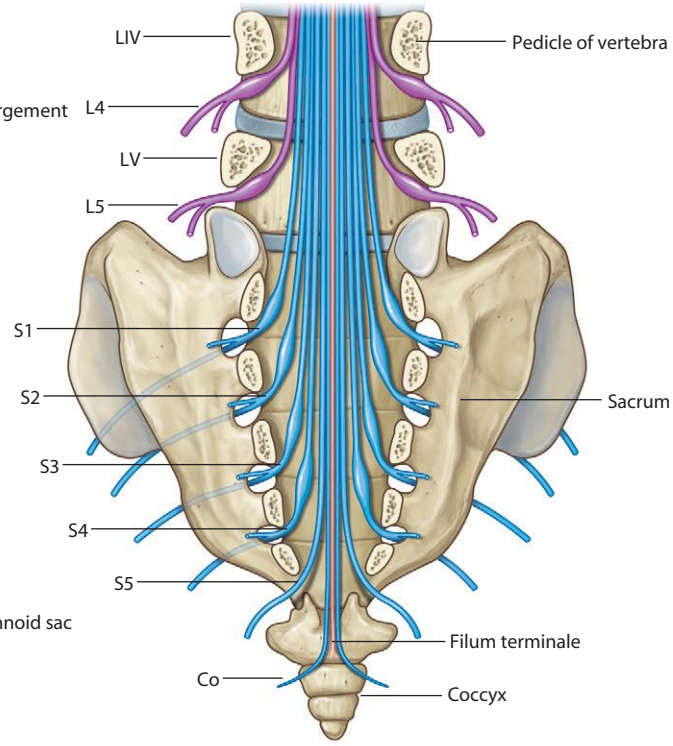


Suboccipital region



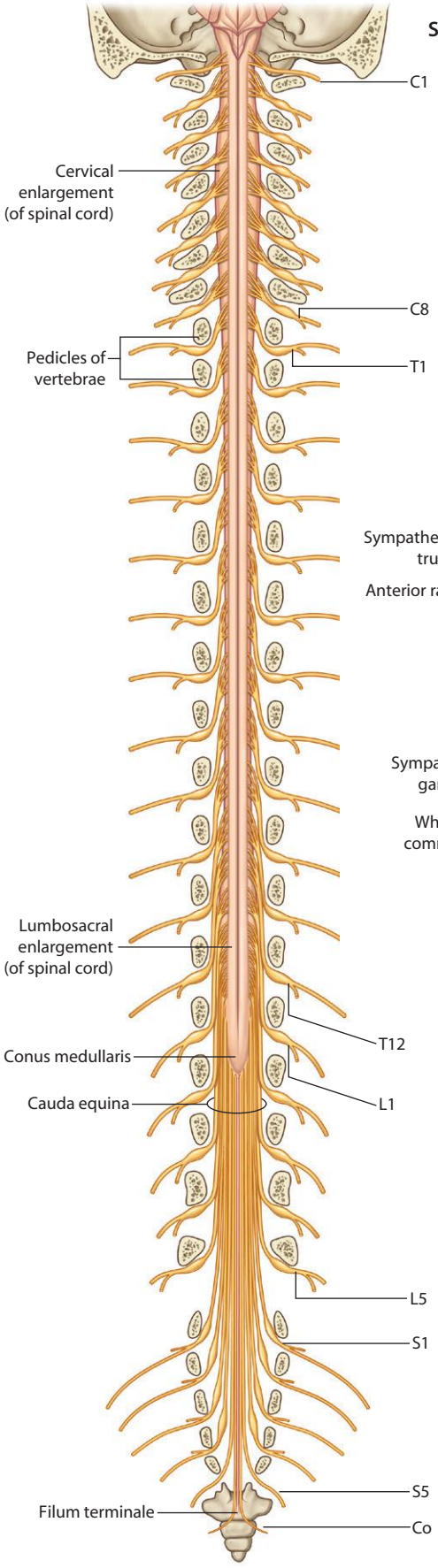


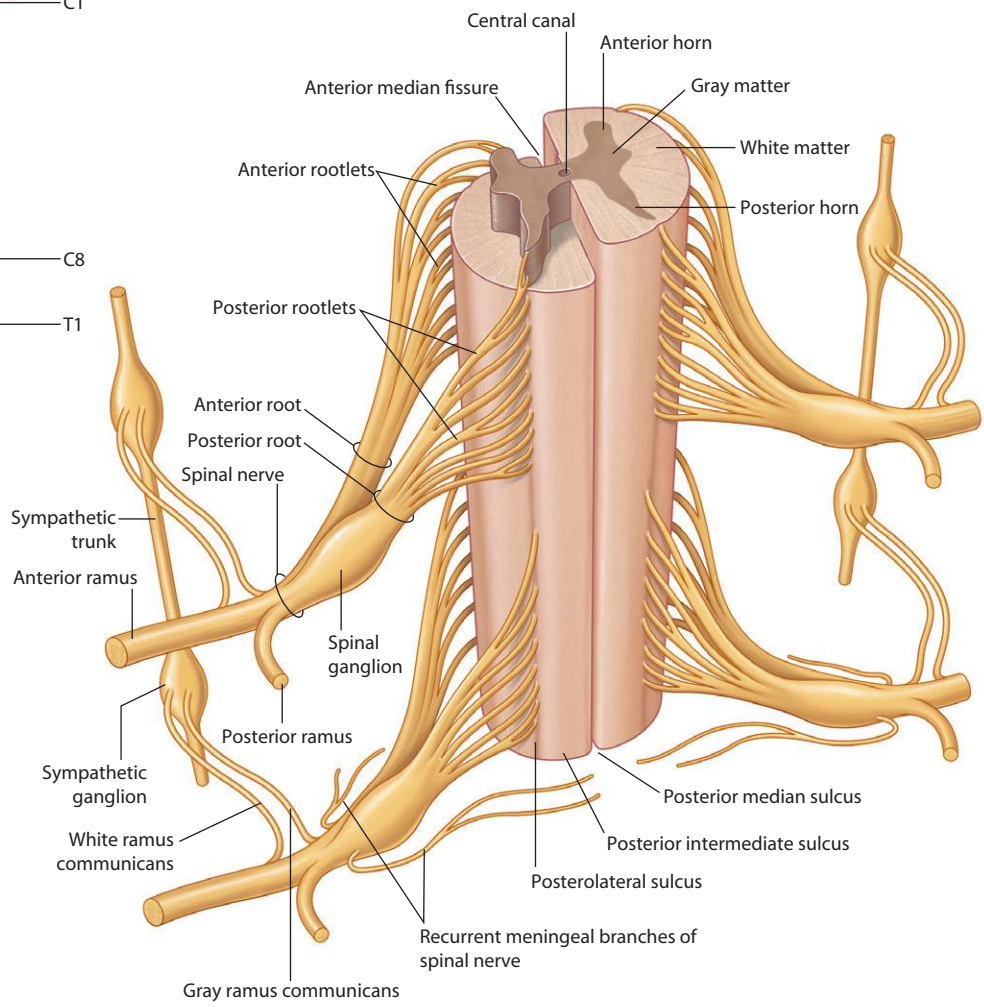
Nomenclature of spinal nerves (posterior view)



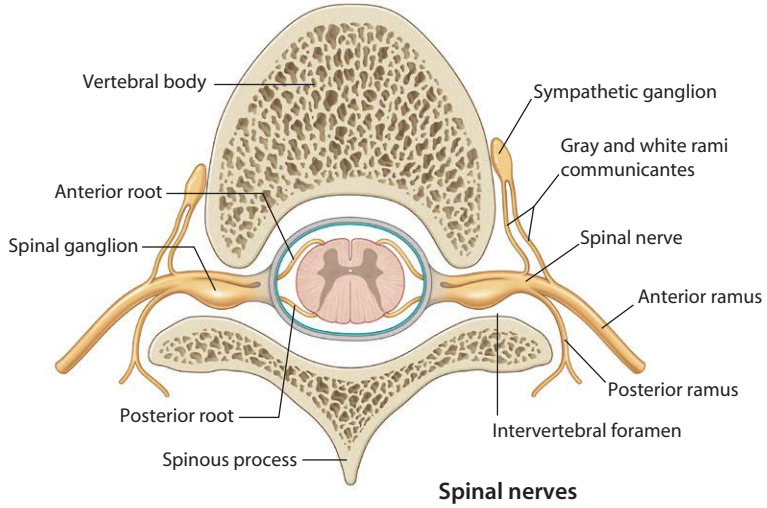
Sacral and coccygeal nerves (posterior view – vertebral arches removed)

Spinal cord and spinal nerves in vertebral canal

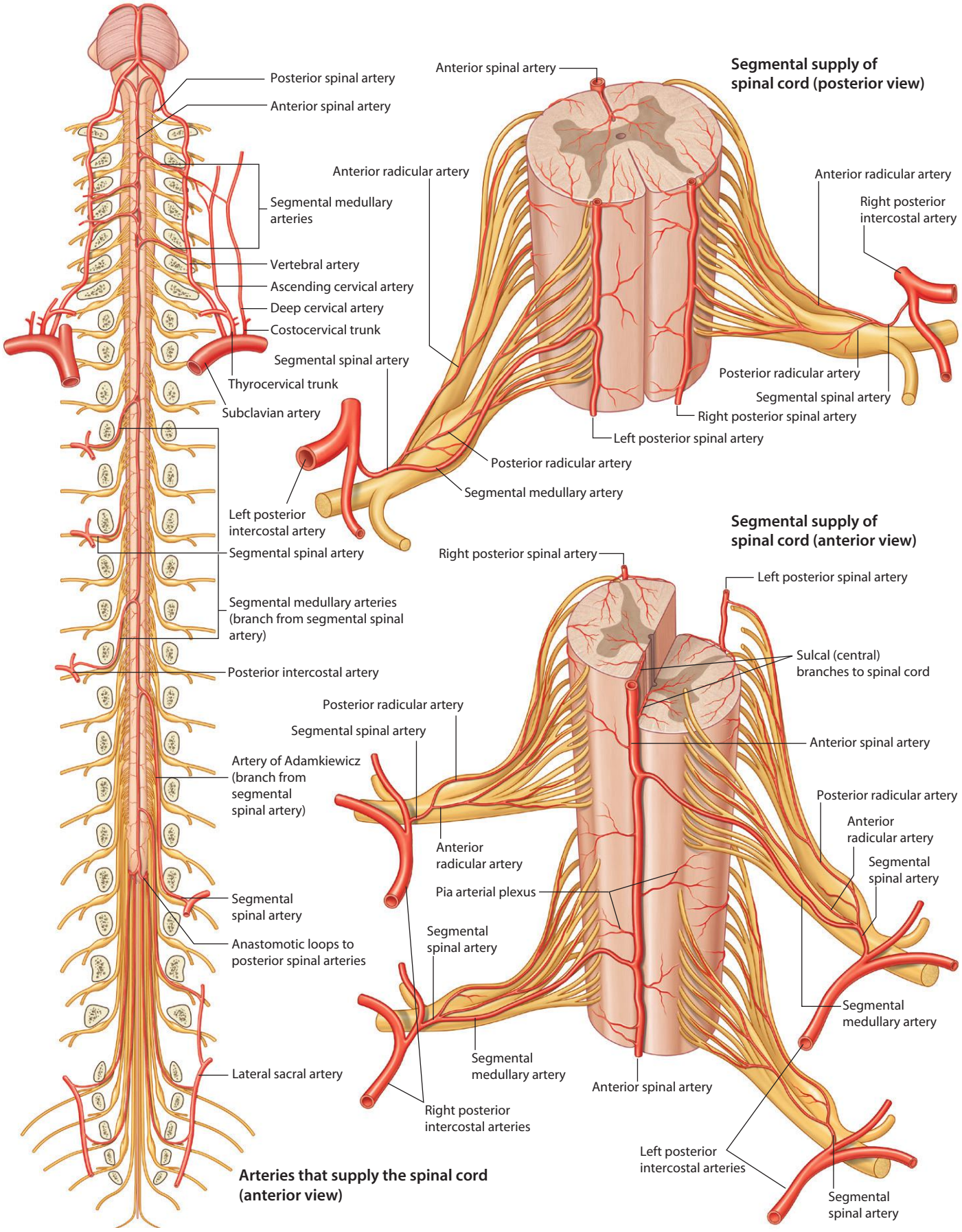


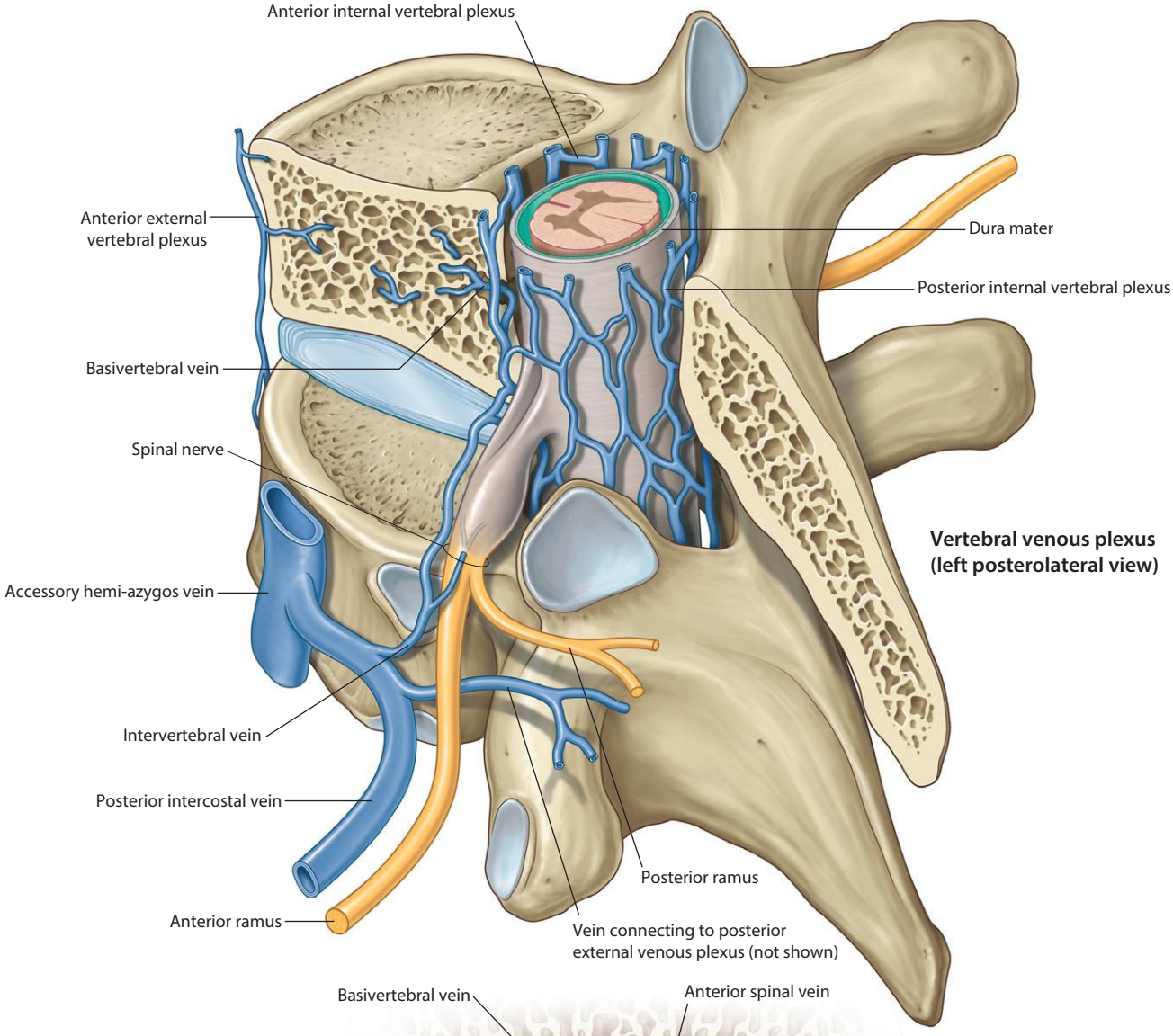


Features of the spinal cord (thoracic region) and basic organization of a spinal nerve (posterior view)

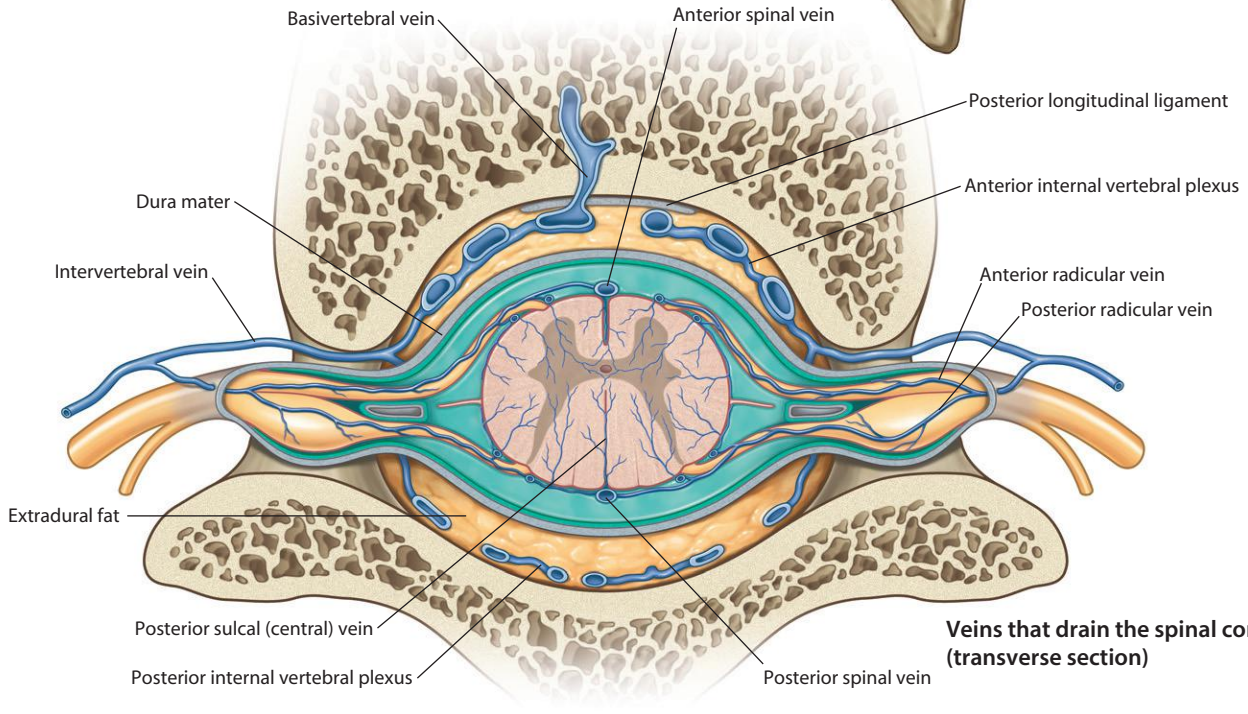


Spinal nerves (transverse section)

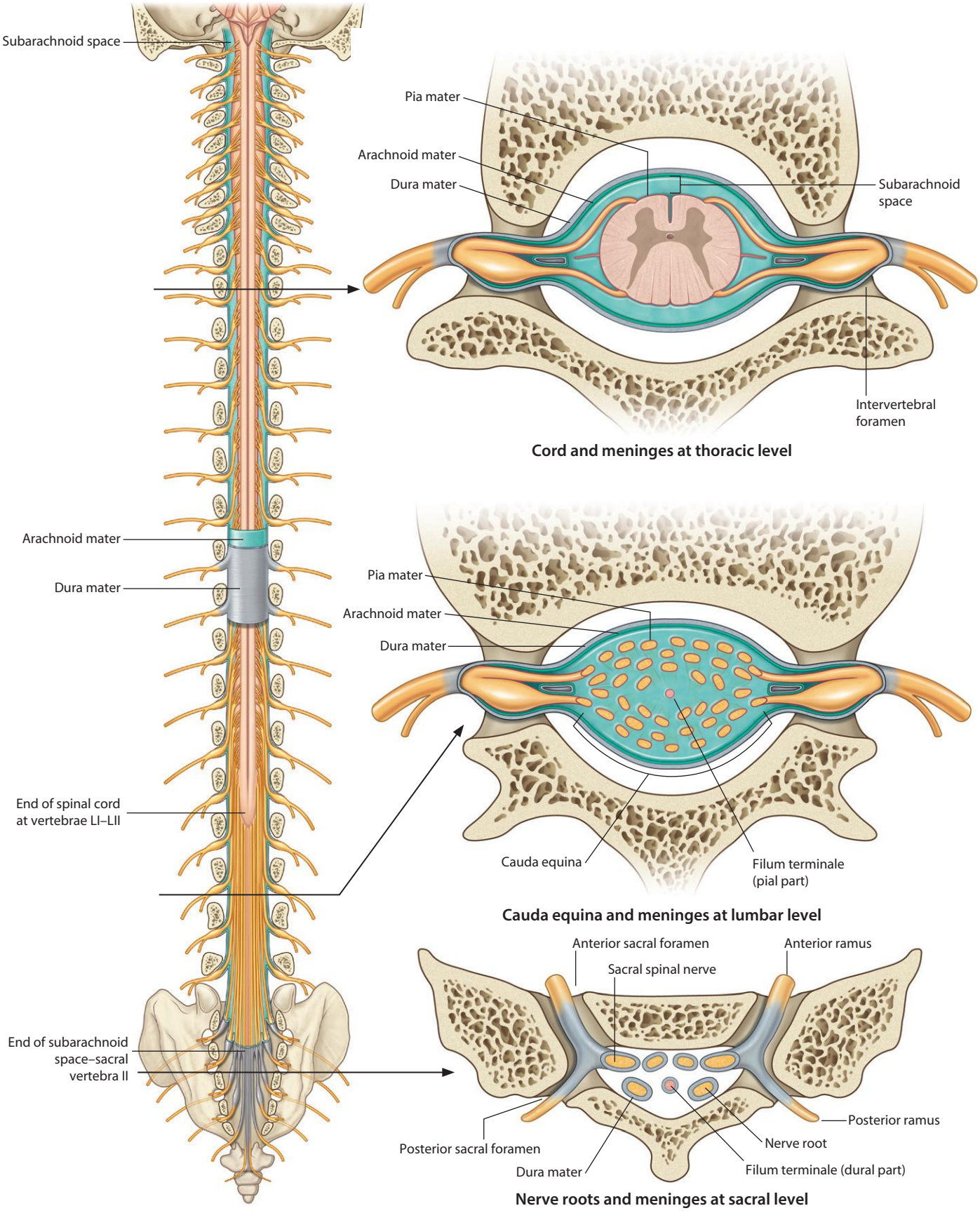

Posterior spinal artery
Anterior spinal artery
Segmental medullary arteries
Vertebral artery
Ascending cervical artery
Deep cervical artery
Costocervical trunk
Thyrocervical trunk
Subclavian artery
Segmental spinal artery
Left posterior intercostal artery
Segmental spinal artery
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Anterior radicular artery
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Segmental spinal artery
Segmental medullary artery
Segmental medullary artery
Anterior spinal artery
Right posterior intercostal arteries
Left posterior intercostal arteries
Segmental spinal artery

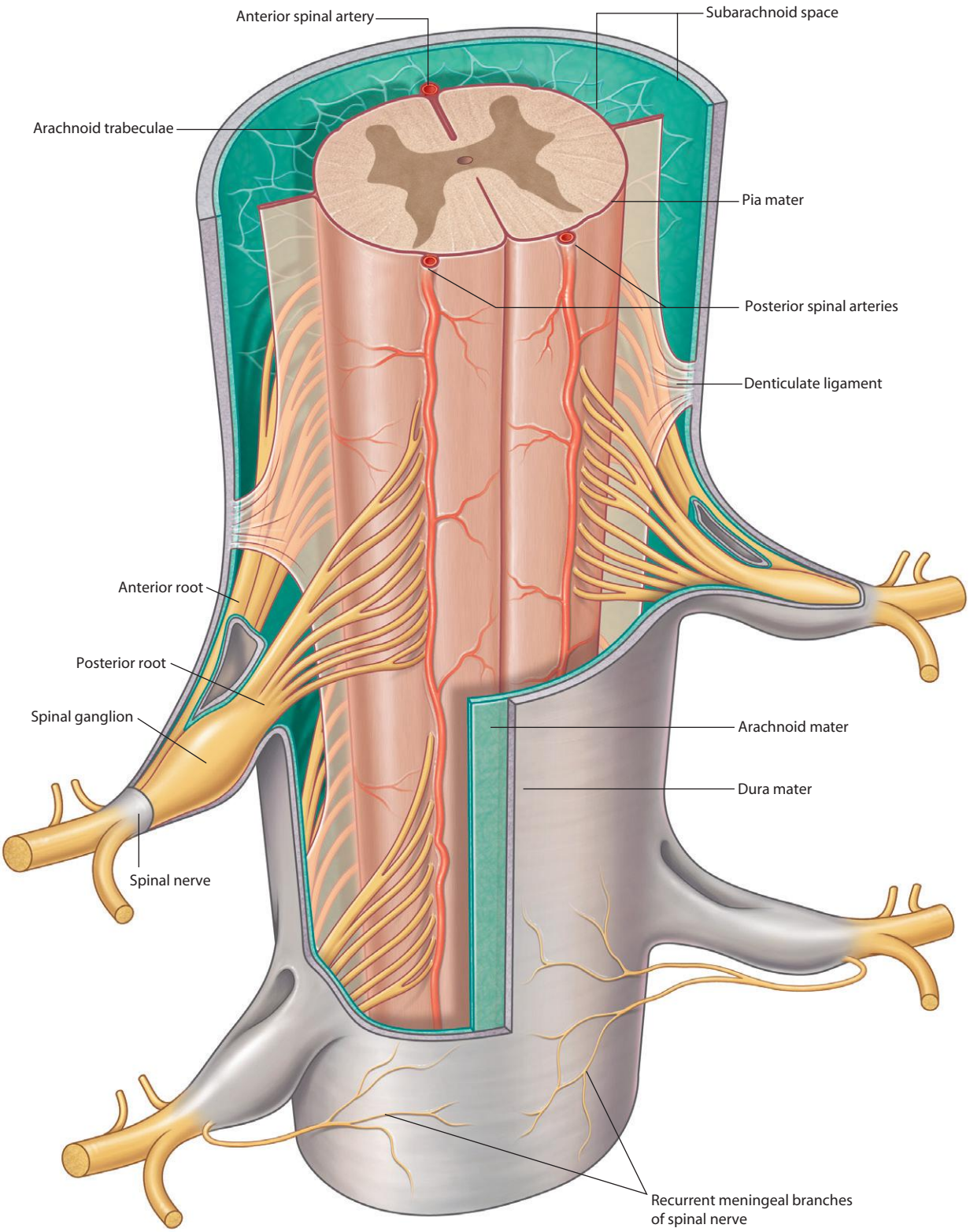


Vertebral venous plexus (left posterolateral view)



Veins that drain the spinal cord (transverse section)


Subarachnoid space
Arachnoid mater
Dura mater
End of spinal cord at vertebrae LI–LII
End of subarachnoid space–sacral vertebra II
Pia mater
Arachnoid mater
Dura mater
Subarachnoid space
Intervertebral foramen
Cord and meninges at thoracic level
Pia mater
Arachnoid mater
Dura mater
Cauda equina
Filum terminale (pial part)
Cauda equina and meninges at lumbar level
Anterior sacral foramen
Sacral spinal nerve
Anterior ramus
Posterior ramus
Nerve root
Filum terminale (dural part)
Posterior sacral foramen
Dura mater
Nerve roots and meninges at sacral level

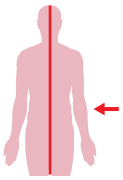


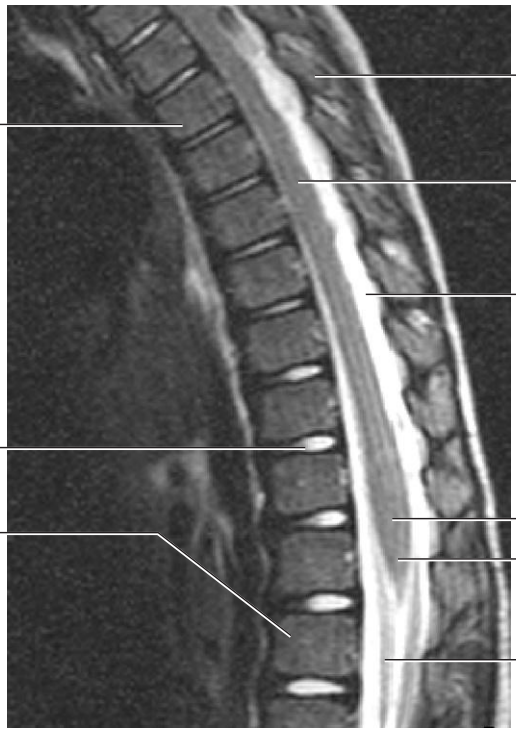
Meninges covering parts of the thoracic region of the spinal cord (posterior view)



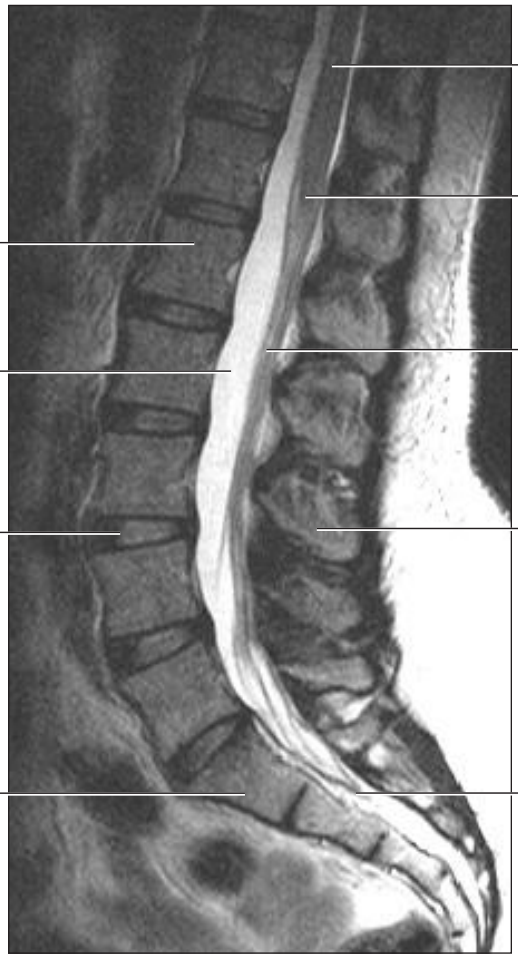


Cervical and upper thoracic vertebral column showing upper and middle portions of spinal cord.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane

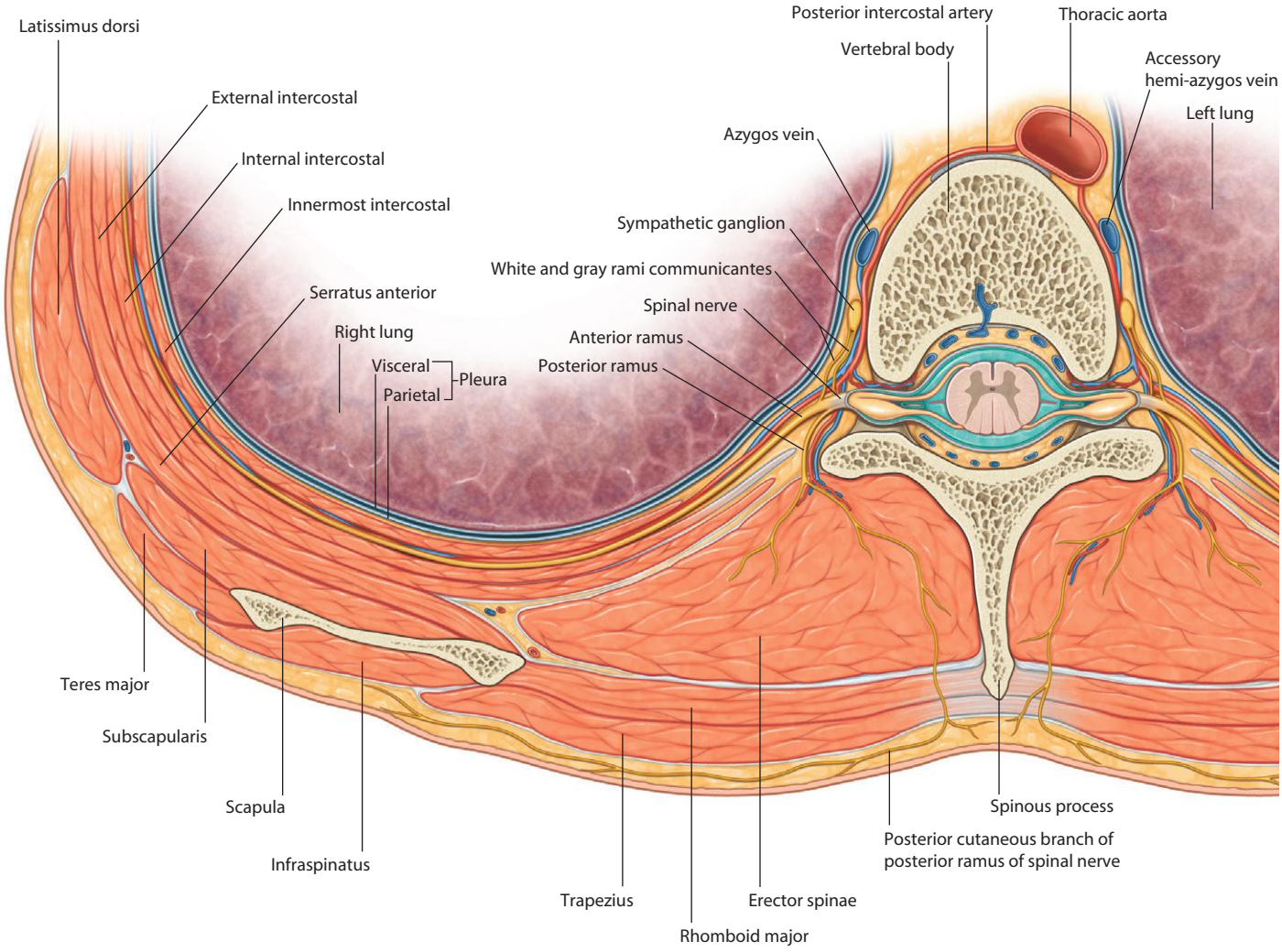




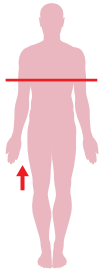
Thoracic and upper lumbar vertebral column showing middle and lower portions of spinal cord and its termination.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane

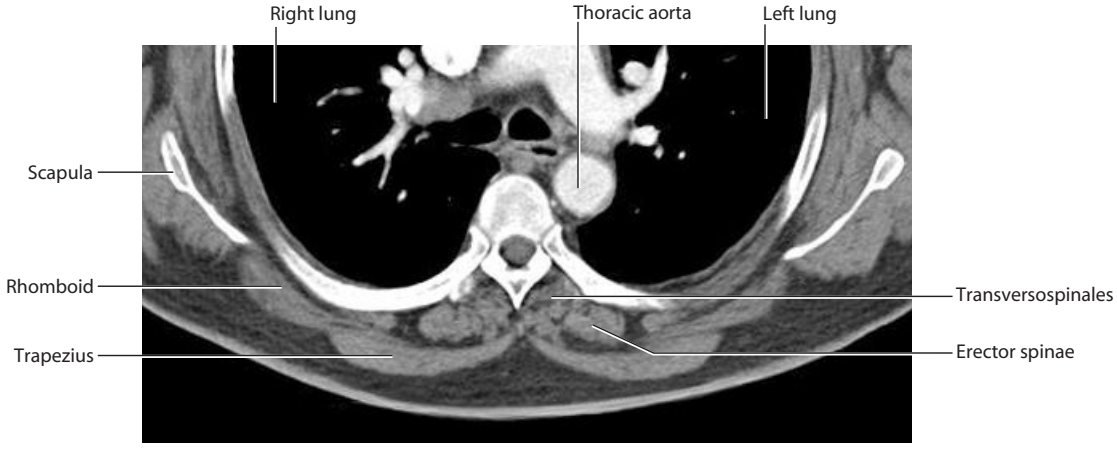


Lumbar and sacral vertebral column showing termination of spinal cord and continuation and termination of dural/arachnoid sac.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane

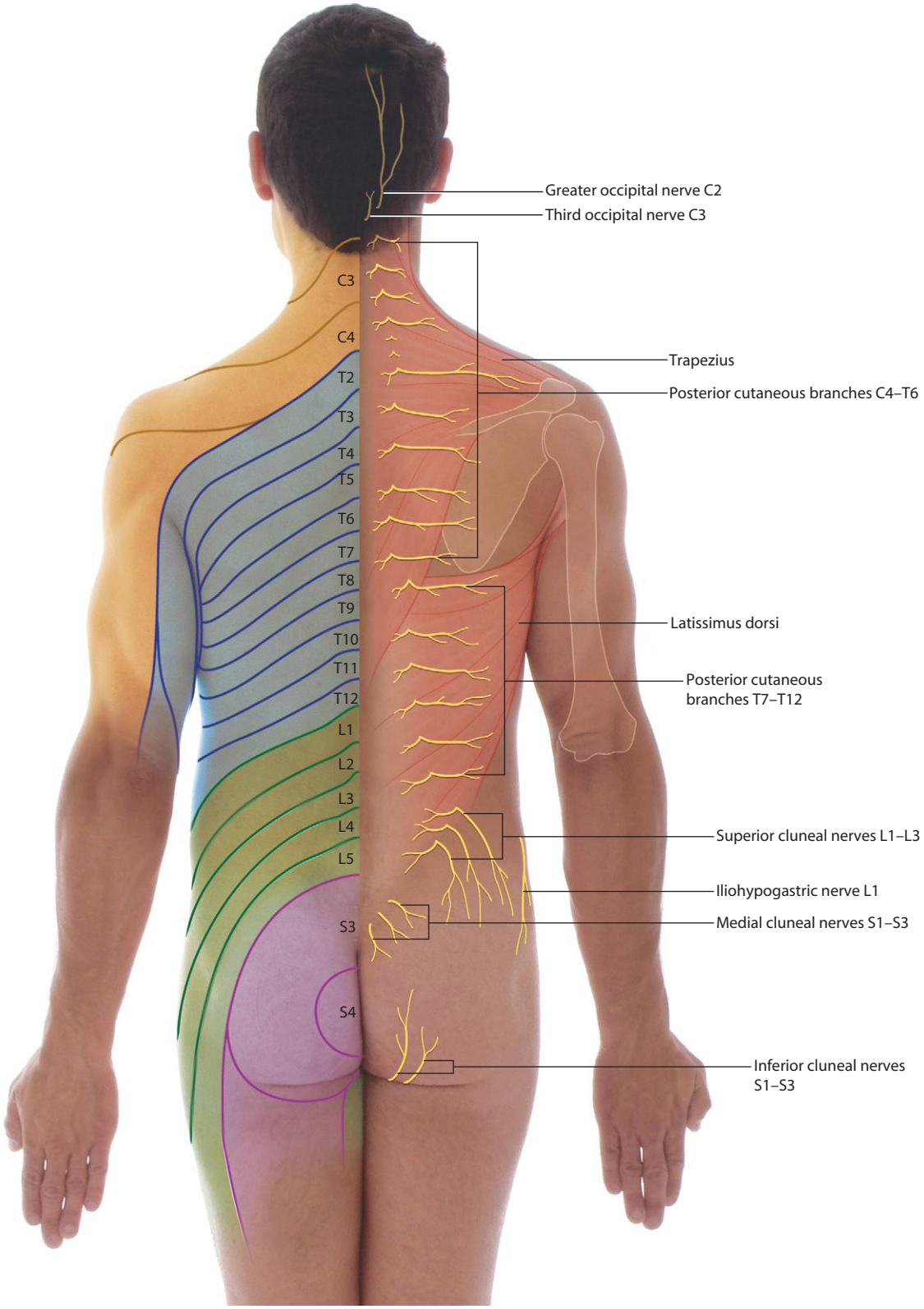


Transverse section through thoracic region of vertebral column





Thoracic region of back.
CT image in axial plane



Dermatomes and cutaneous nerves of the back

Superficial (appendicular) group of back muscles

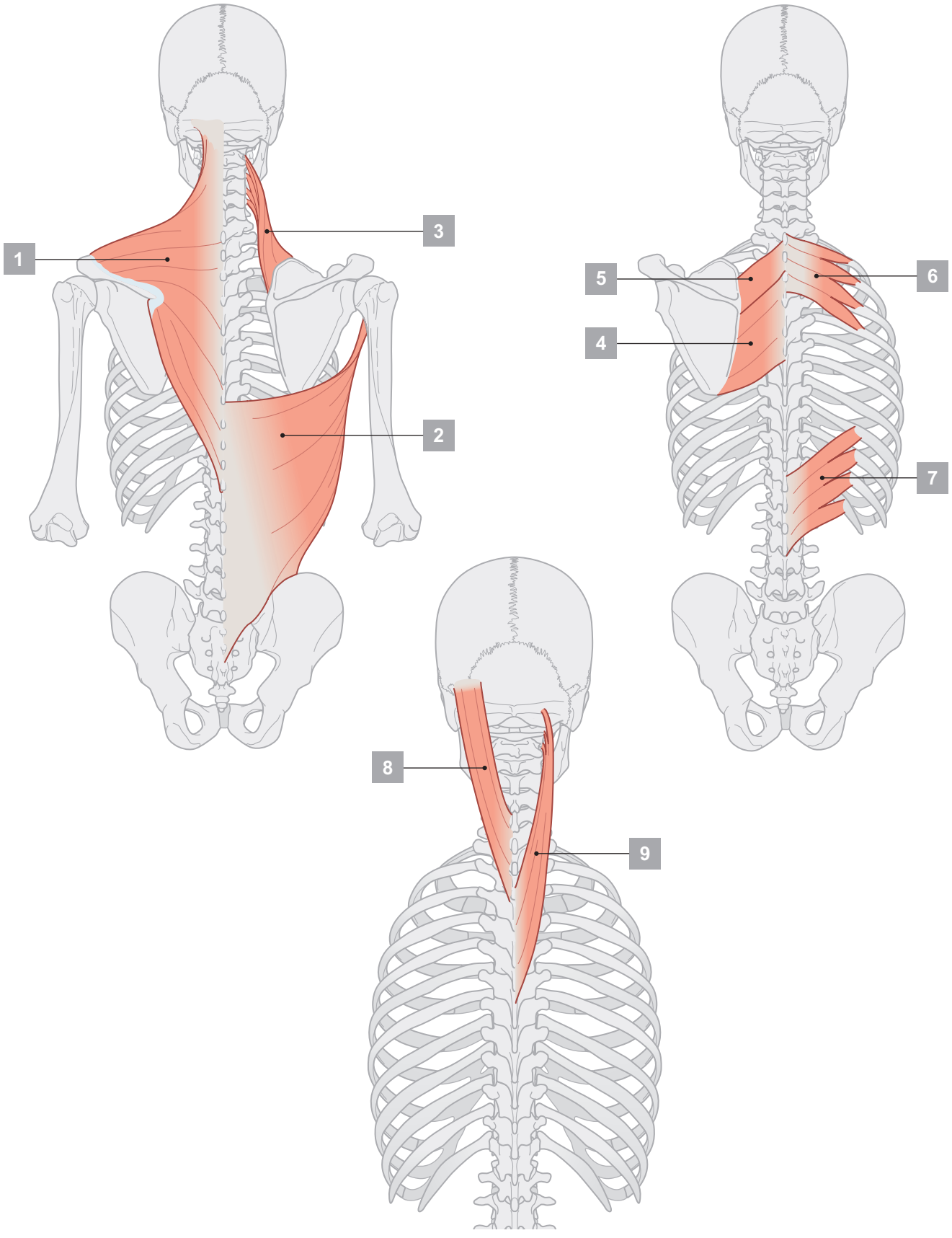
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Trapezius	1	Superior nuchal line, external occipital protuberance, ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of CVII to TXII	Lateral one third of clavicle, acromion, spine of scapula	Motor—accessory nerve [XI]; proprioception—C3 and C4	Assists in rotating the scapula during abduction of humerus above horizontal; upper fibers elevate, middle fibers adduct, and lower fibers depress scapula
Latissimus dorsi	2	Spinous processes of TVII to LV and sacrum, iliac crest, ribs X to XII	Floor of intertubercular sulcus of humerus	Thoracodorsal nerve (C6 to C8)	Extends, adducts, and medially rotates humerus
Levator scapulae	3	Transverse processes of CI to CIV	Upper portion of medial border of scapula	C3 to C4 and dorsal scapular nerve (C4, C5)	Elevates scapula
Rhomboid major	4	Spinous processes of TII to TV	Medial border of scapula between spine and inferior angle	Dorsal scapular nerve (C4, C5)	Retracts (adducts) and elevates scapula
Rhomboid minor	5	Lower portion of ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of CVII and TI	Medial border of scapula at the spine of scapula	Dorsal scapular nerve (C4, C5)	Retracts (adducts) and elevates scapula

Intermediate (respiratory) group of back muscles

Serratus posterior superior	6	Lower portion of ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of CVII to TIII and supraspinous ligaments	Mastoid process, skull below lateral one third of superior nuchal line	Anterior rami of upper thoracic nerves (T2 to T5)	Elevates ribs II to V
Serratus posterior inferior	7	Spinous processes of TXI to LIII and supraspinous ligaments	Lower border of ribs IX to XII just lateral to their angles	Anterior rami of lower thoracic nerves (T9 to T12)	Depresses ribs IX to XII and may prevent lower ribs from being elevated when the diaphragm contracts

Spinotransversales muscles

Splenius capitis	8	Lower half of ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of CVII to TIV	Mastoid process, skull below lateral one third of superior nuchal line	Posterior rami middle cervical nerves	Together—draw head backward, extending neck; individually—draw and rotate head to one side (turn face to same side)
Splenius cervicis	9	Spinous processes of TIII to TVI	Transverse processes of CI to CIII	Posterior rami lower cervical nerves	Together—extend neck; individually—draw and rotate head to one side (turn face to same side)

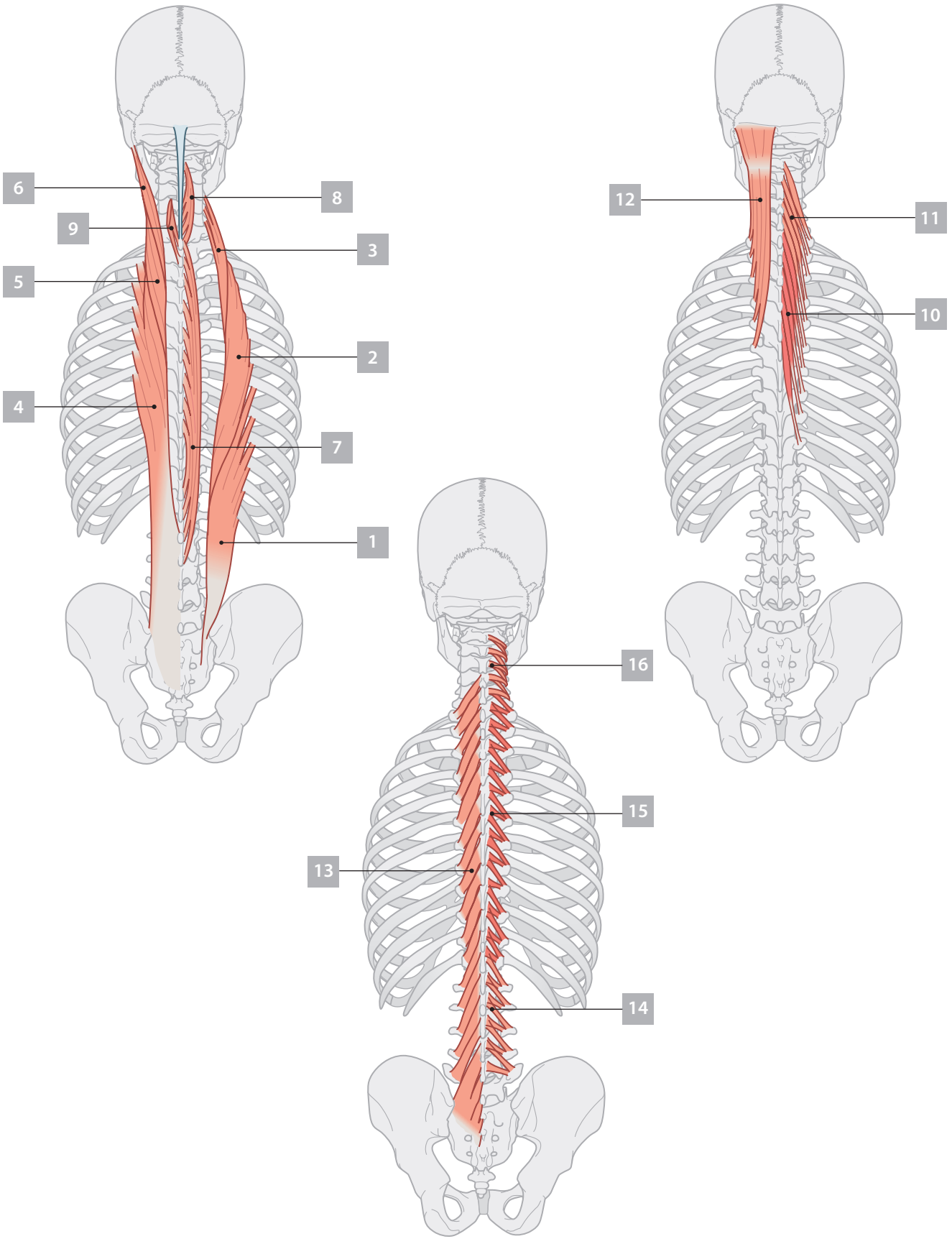

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Erector spinae group of back muscles

Muscle		Origin	Insertion
Iliocostalis lumborum	1	Sacrum, spinous processes of lumbar and lower two thoracic vertebrae and their supraspinous ligaments, and the iliac crest	Angles of the lower six or seven ribs
Iliocostalis thoracis	2	Angles of the lower six ribs	Angles of the upper six ribs and the transverse process of CVII
Iliocostalis cervicis	3	Angles of ribs III to VI	Transverse processes of CIV to CVI
Longissimus thoracis	4	Blends with iliocostalis in lumbar region and is attached to transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae	Transverse processes of all thoracic vertebrae and just lateral to the tubercles of the lower nine or ten ribs
Longissimus cervicis	5	Transverse processes of upper four or five thoracic vertebrae	Transverse processes of CII to CVI
Longissimus capitis	6	Blends with iliocostalis in lumbar region and is attached to transverse processes of lumbar vertebrae	Transverse processes of all thoracic vertebrae and just lateral to the tubercles of the lower nine or ten ribs
Spinalis thoracis	7	Spinous processes of TX or TXI to LII	Spinous processes of TI to TVIII (varies)
Spinalis cervicis	8	Lower part of ligamentum nuchae and spinous process of CVII (sometimes TI to TII)	Spinous process of CII (axis)
Spinalis capitis	9	Usually blends with semispinalis capitis	With semispinalis capitis

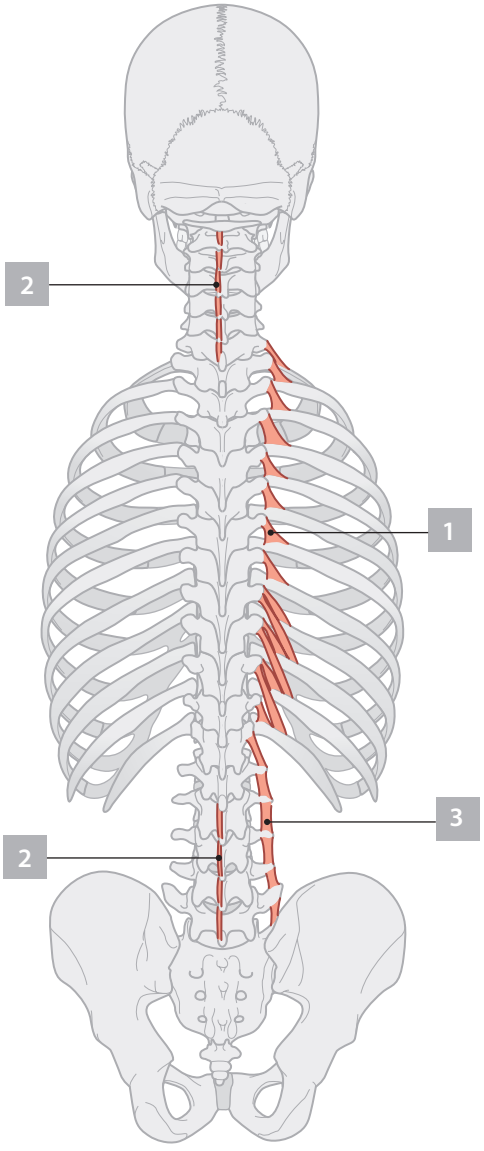
Transversospinales group of back muscles

Semispinalis thoracis	10	Transverse processes of TVI to TX	Spinous processes of upper four thoracic and lower two cervical vertebrae
Semispinalis cervicis	11	Transverse processes of upper five or six thoracic vertebrae	Spinous processes of CII (axis) to CV
Semispinalis capitis	12	Transverse processes of TI to TVI (or TVII) and CVII and articular processes of CIV to CVI	Medial area between the superior and inferior nuchal lines of occipital bone
Multifidus	13	Sacrum, origin of erector spinae, posterior superior iliac spine, mammillary processes of lumbar vertebrae, transverse processes of thoracic vertebrae, and articular processes of lower four cervical vertebrae	Base of spinous processes of all vertebrae from LV to CII (axis)
Rotatores lumborum	14	Mammillary processes of lumbar vertebrae	Spinous processes of lumbar vertebrae
Rotatores thoracis	15	Transverse processes of thoracic vertebrae	Spinous processes of thoracic vertebrae
Rotatores cervicis	16	Articular processes of cervical vertebrae	Spinous processes of cervical vertebrae


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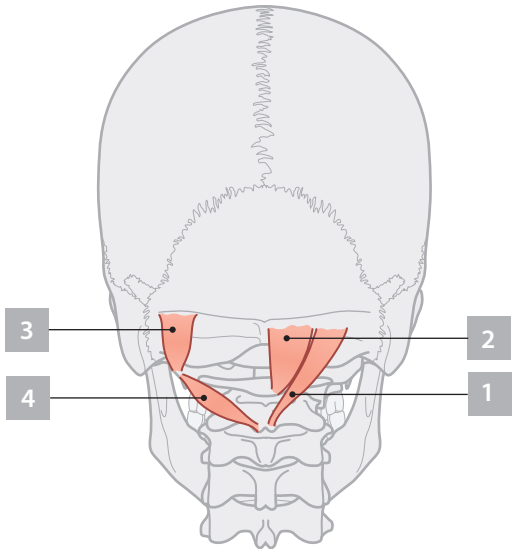
Segmental back muscles

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Function
Levatores costarum	1	Short paired muscles arising from transverse processes of CVII to TXI	The rib below vertebra of origin near tubercle	Contraction elevates rib
Interspinales	2	Short paired muscles attached to the spinous processes of contiguous vertebrae, one on each side of the interspinous ligament		Postural muscles that stabilize adjoining vertebra during movements of vertebral column
Intertransversarii	3	Small muscles between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebrae		Postural muscles that stabilize adjoining vertebra during movements of vertebral column



Suboccipital group of back muscles

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Rectus capitis posterior major	1	Spinous process of axis (CII)	Lateral portion of occipital bone below inferior nuchal line	Posterior ramus of C1	Extension of head; rotation of face to same side as muscle
Rectus capitis posterior minor	2	Posterior tubercle of atlas (CI)	Medial portion of occipital bone below inferior nuchal line	Posterior ramus of C1	Extension of head
Obliquus capitis superior	3	Transverse process of atlas (CI)	Occipital bone between superior and inferior nuchal lines	Posterior ramus of C1	Extension of head and bends it to same side
Obliquus capitis inferior	4	Spinous process of axis (CII)	Transverse process of atlas (CI)	Posterior ramus of C1	Rotation of face to same side



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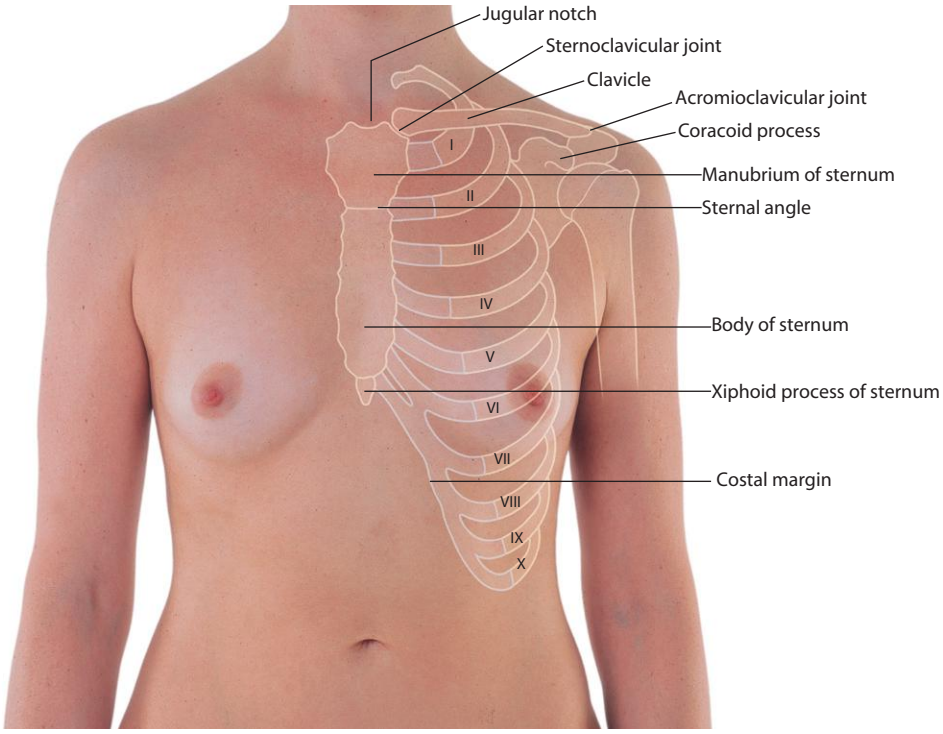
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THORAX

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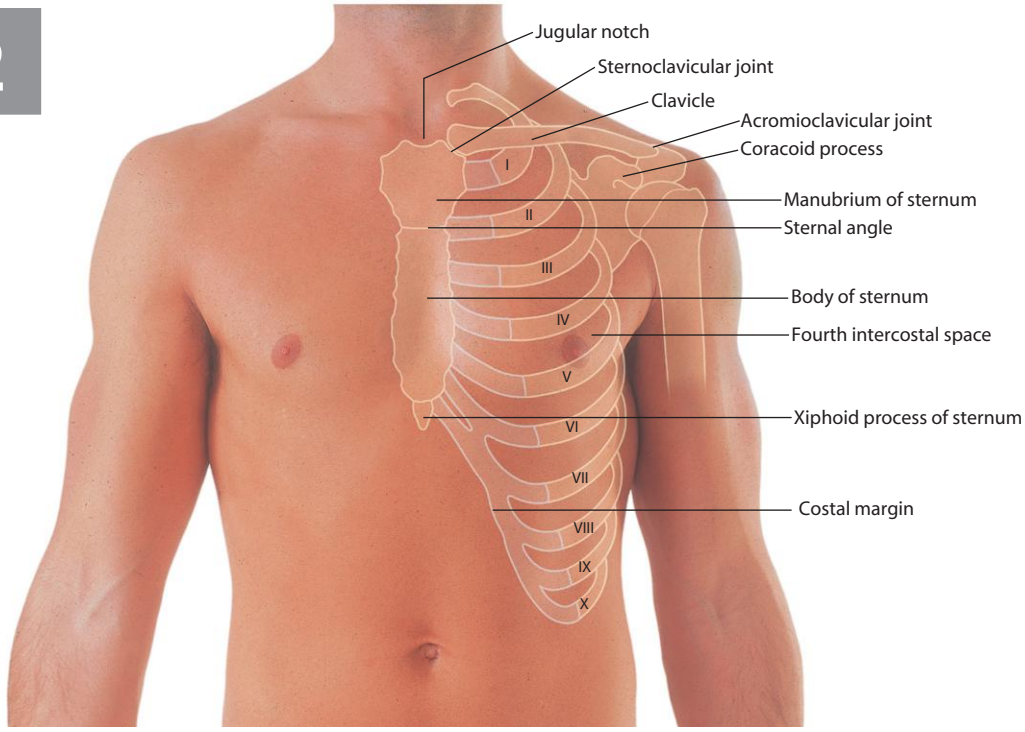
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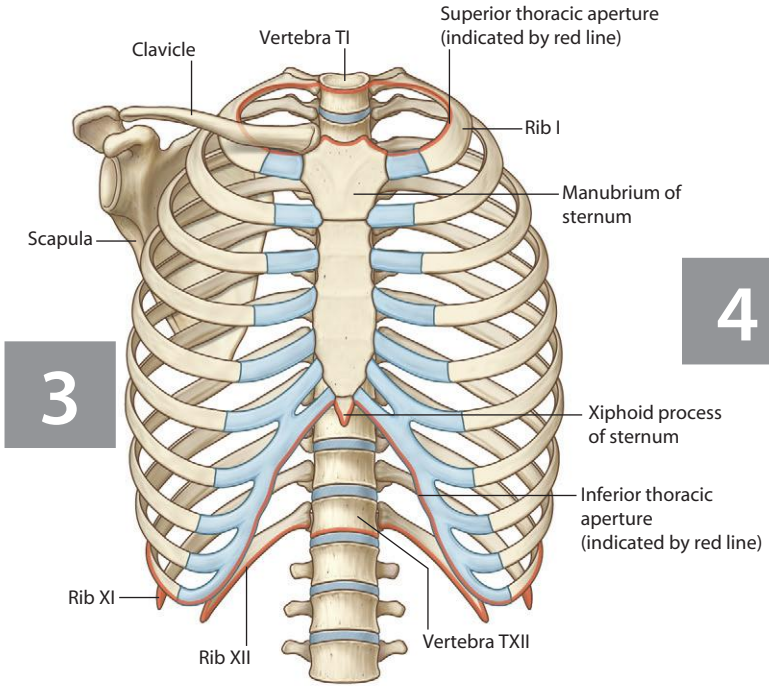


Anterior chest wall in a woman

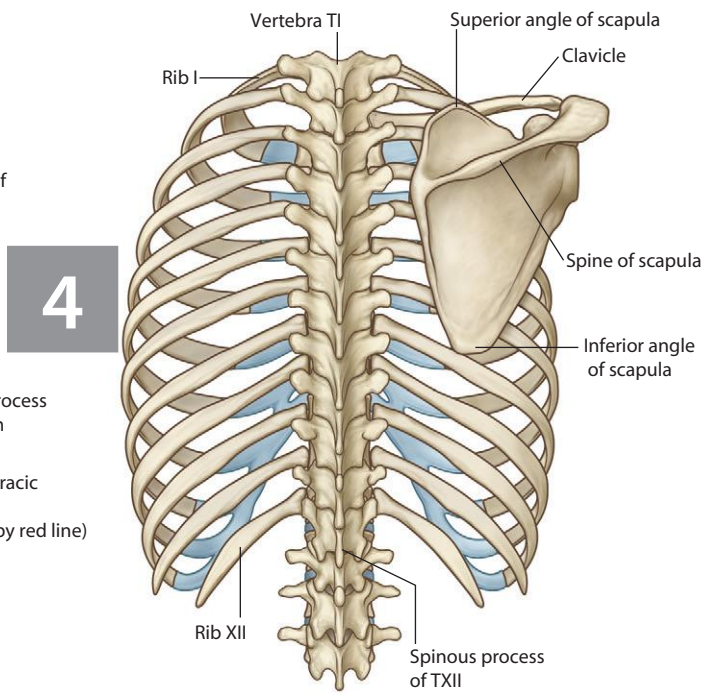
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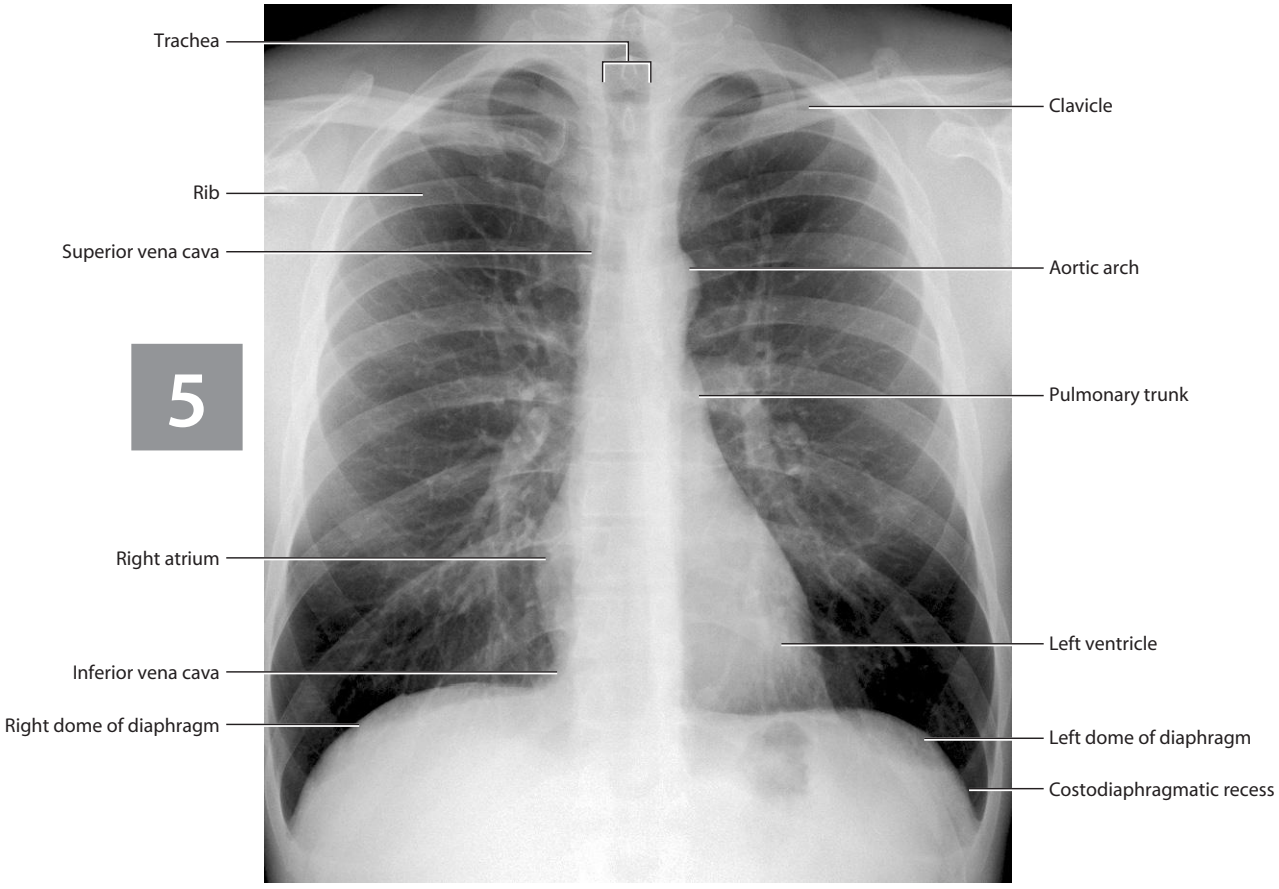
Anterior chest wall in a man



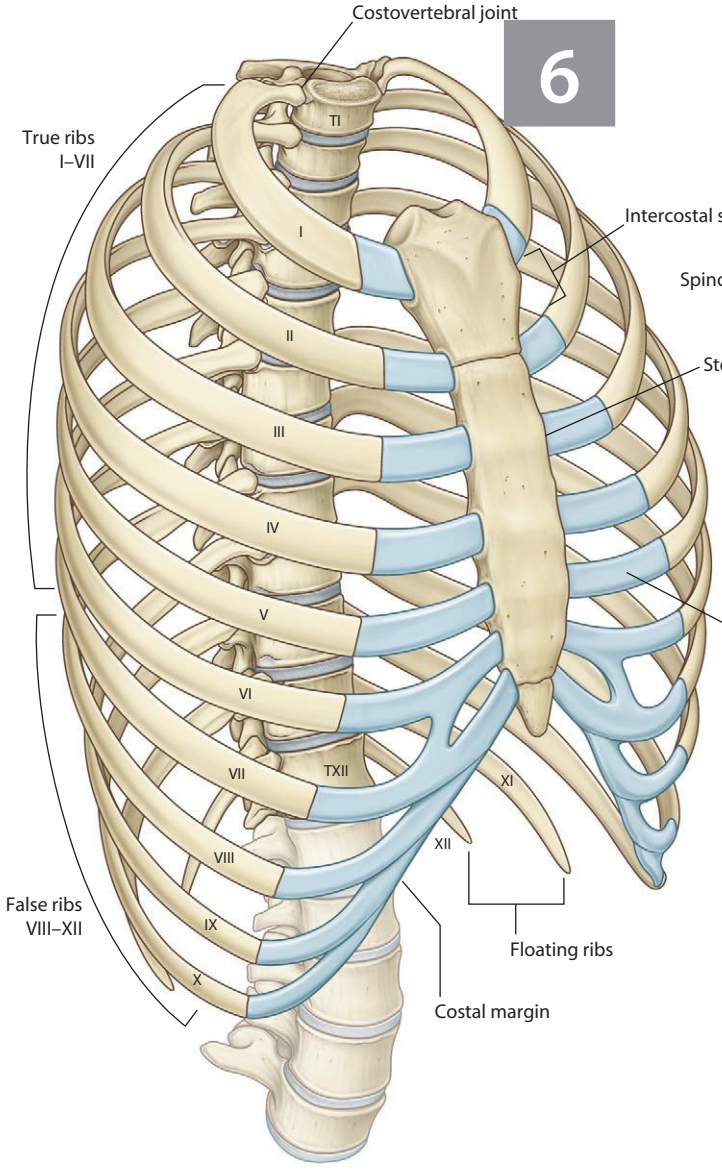
Bony framework of thorax (anterior view)

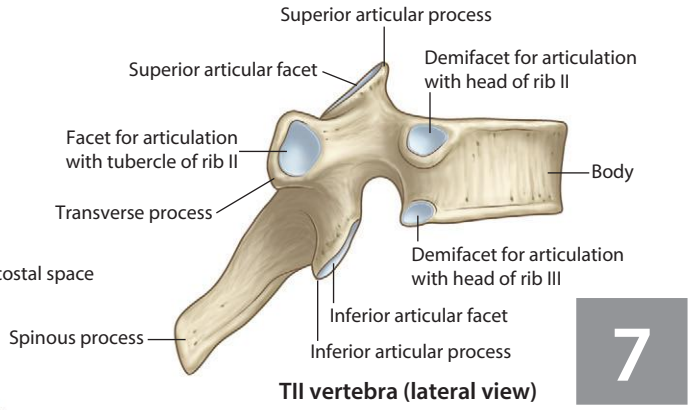


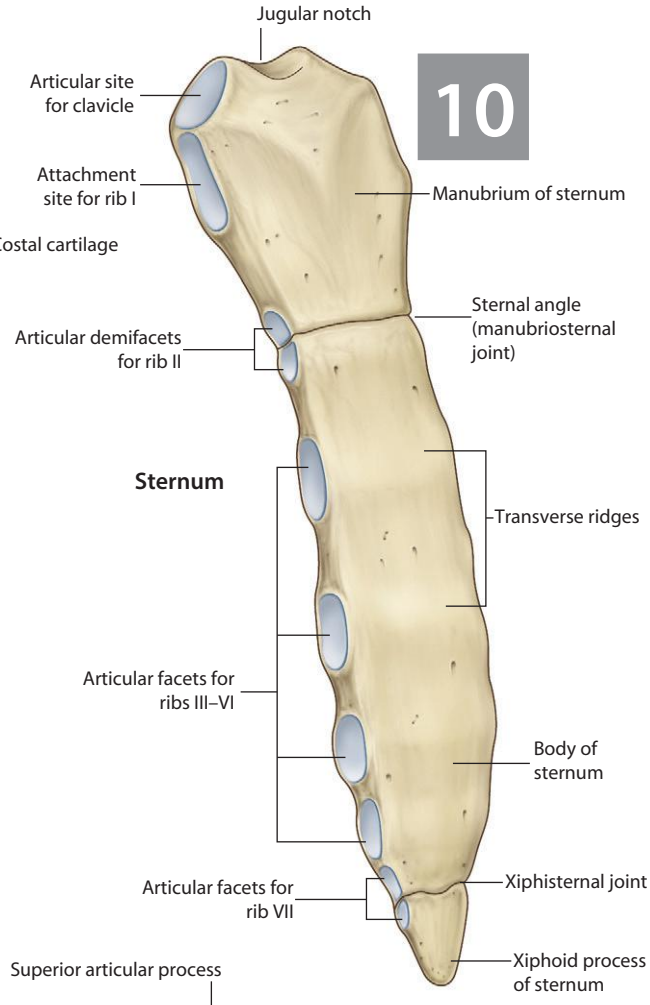
Bony framework of thorax (posterior view)

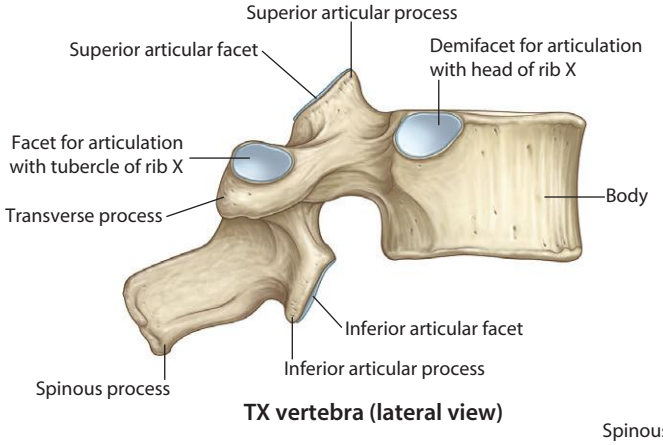


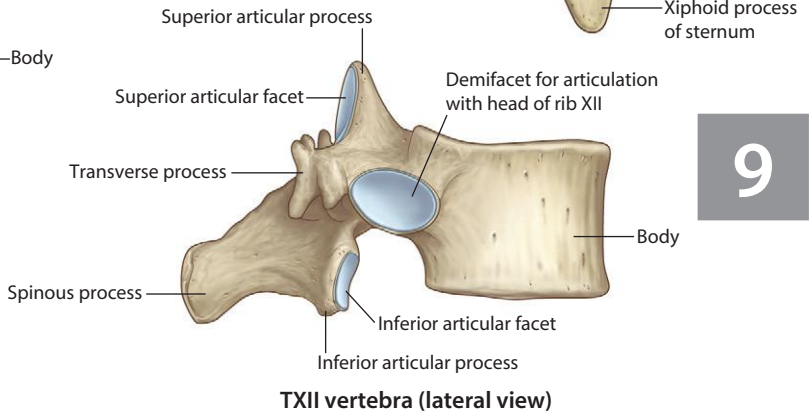
Positioning of structures in chest.
Radiograph, AP view

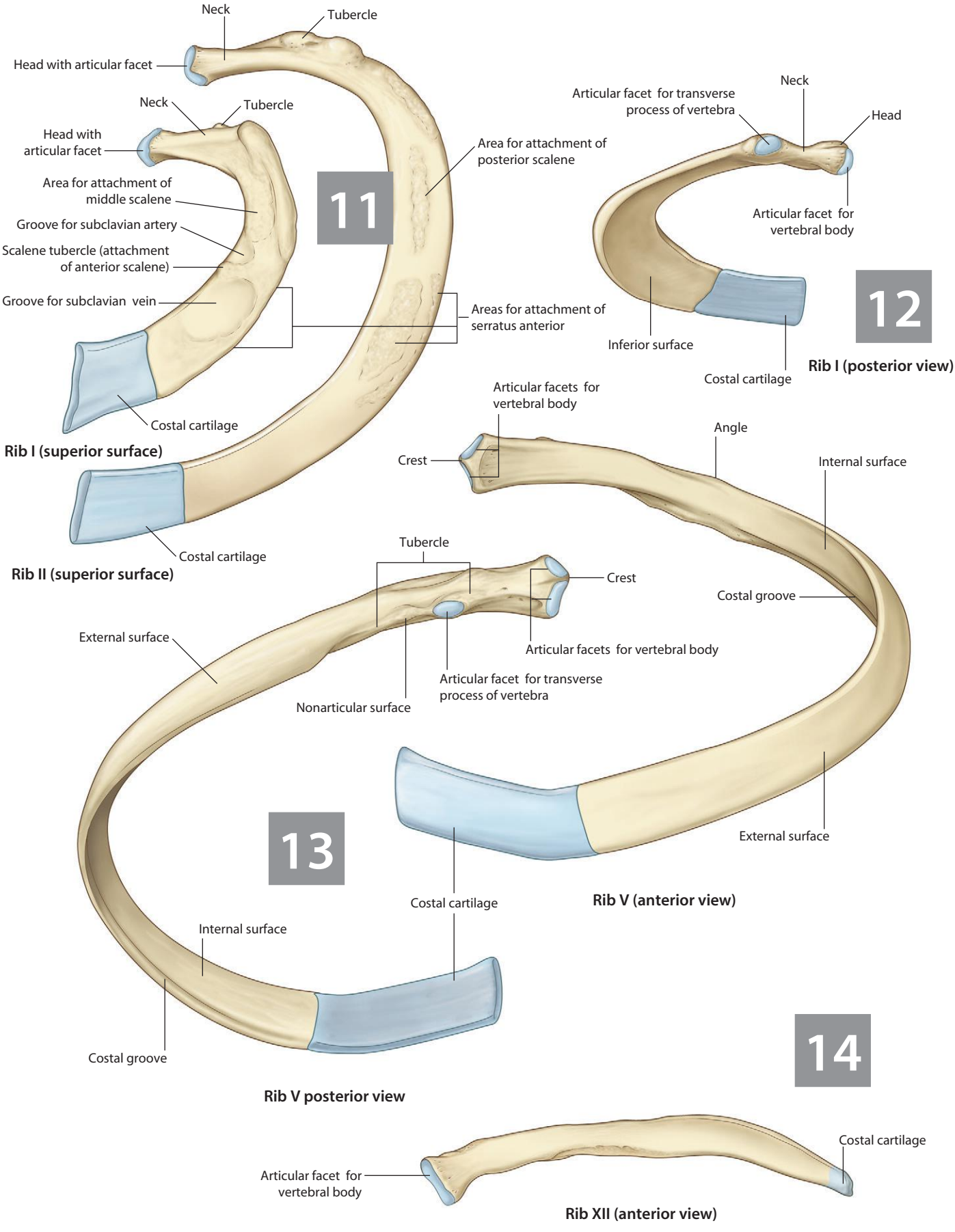

6
Costovertebral joint
True ribs
I–VII
TI
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
TXII
XI
XII
VIII
IX
X
False ribs
VIII–XII
Intercostal space
Sternocostal joint
Costal cartilage
Floating ribs
Costal margin


Superior articular process
Superior articular facet
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib II
Facet for articulation with tubercle of rib II
Body
Transverse process
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib III
Inferior articular facet
Spinous process
Inferior articular process
7
TII vertebra (lateral view)

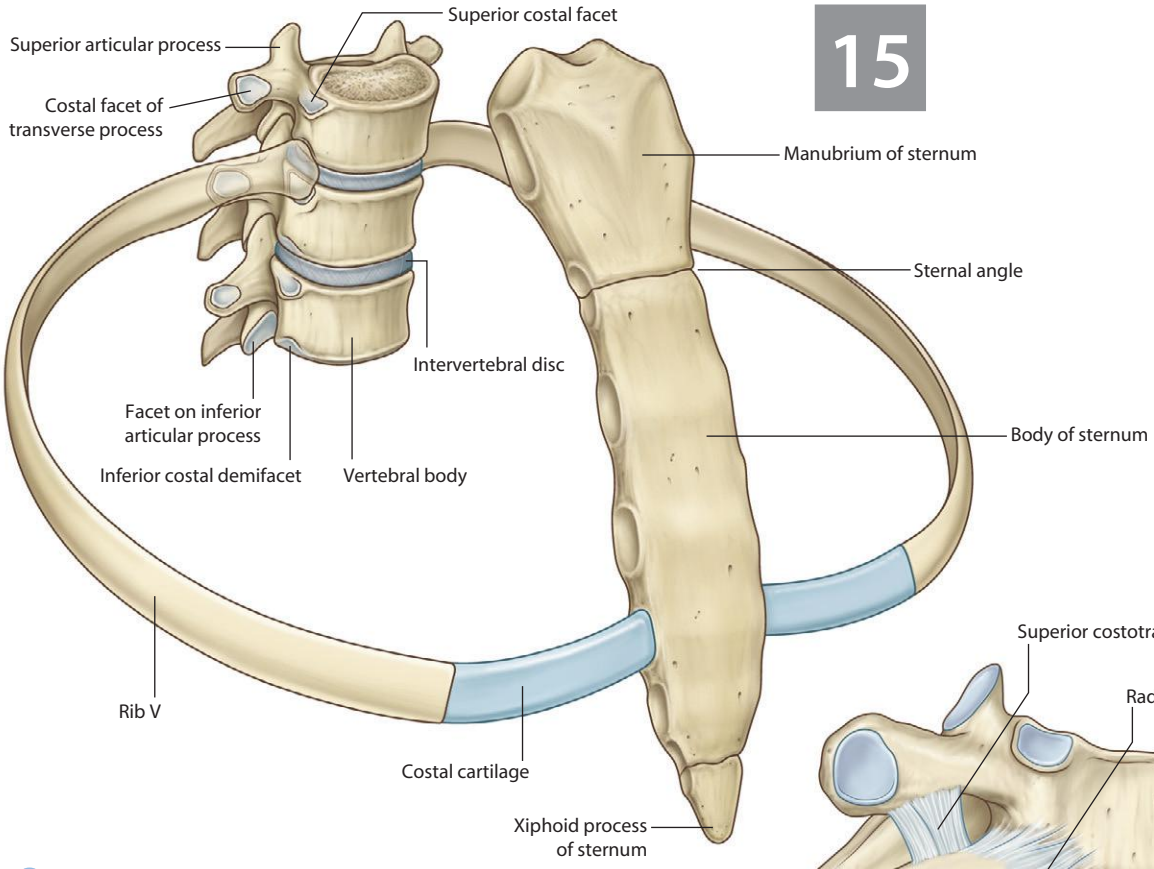

Jugular notch
10
Articular site for clavicle
Attachment site for rib I
Manubrium of sternum
Sternal angle (manubriosternal joint)
Articular demifacets for rib II
Sternum
Transverse ridges
Articular facets for ribs III–VI
Body of sternum
Articular facets for rib VII
Xiphisternal joint
Xiphoid process of sternum


Superior articular process
Superior articular facet
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib X
Facet for articulation with tubercle of rib X
Body
Transverse process
Inferior articular facet
Inferior articular process
Spinous process
TX vertebra (lateral view)
9


Superior articular process
Superior articular facet
Demifacet for articulation with head of rib XII
Transverse process
9
Body
Spinous process
Inferior articular facet
Inferior articular process
TXII vertebra (lateral view)

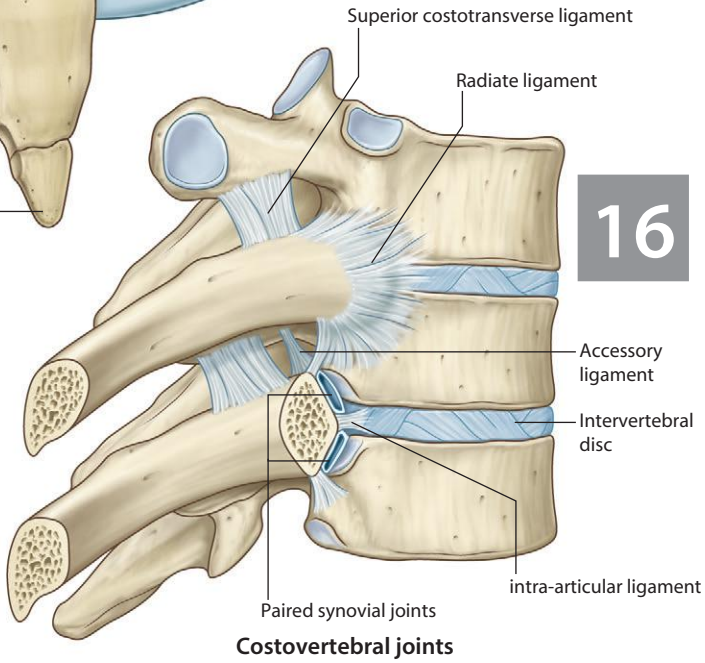

Neck
Tubercle
Head with articular facet
Neck
Tubercle
Head with articular facet
Area for attachment of middle scalene
Groove for subclavian artery
Scalene tubercle (attachment of anterior scalene)
Groove for subclavian vein
Area for attachment of posterior scalene
Areas for attachment of serratus anterior
11
Costal cartilage
Rib I (superior surface)
Articular facet for transverse process of vertebra
Neck
Head
Articular facet for vertebral body
Inferior surface
Costal cartilage
12
Rib I (posterior view)
Articular facets for vertebral body
Crest
Angle
Internal surface
Costal cartilage
Rib II (superior surface)
Tubercle
Crest
Costal groove
External surface
Articular facets for vertebral body
Articular facet for transverse process of vertebra
Nonarticular surface
13
External surface
Costal cartilage
Rib V (anterior view)
Internal surface
Costal groove
Rib V posterior view
14
Costal cartilage
Articular facet for vertebral body
Rib XII (anterior view)

15

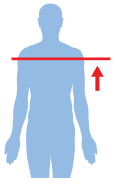


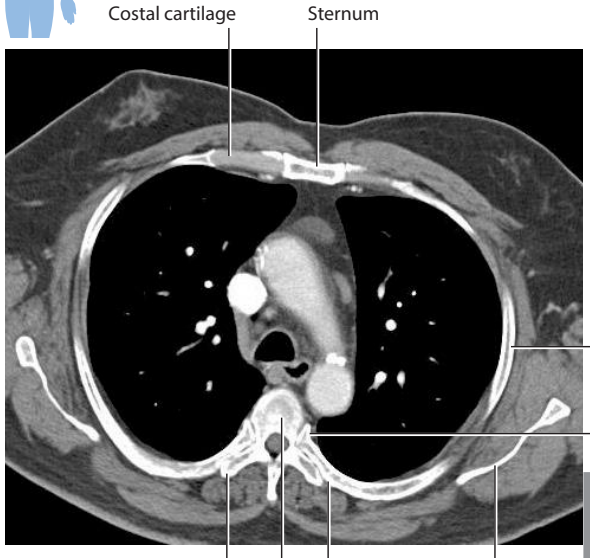
Costovertebral and sternocostal joints

16



Costovertebral joints (lateral view)

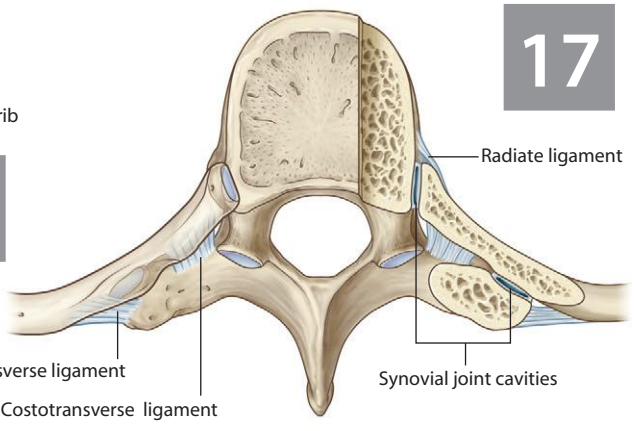




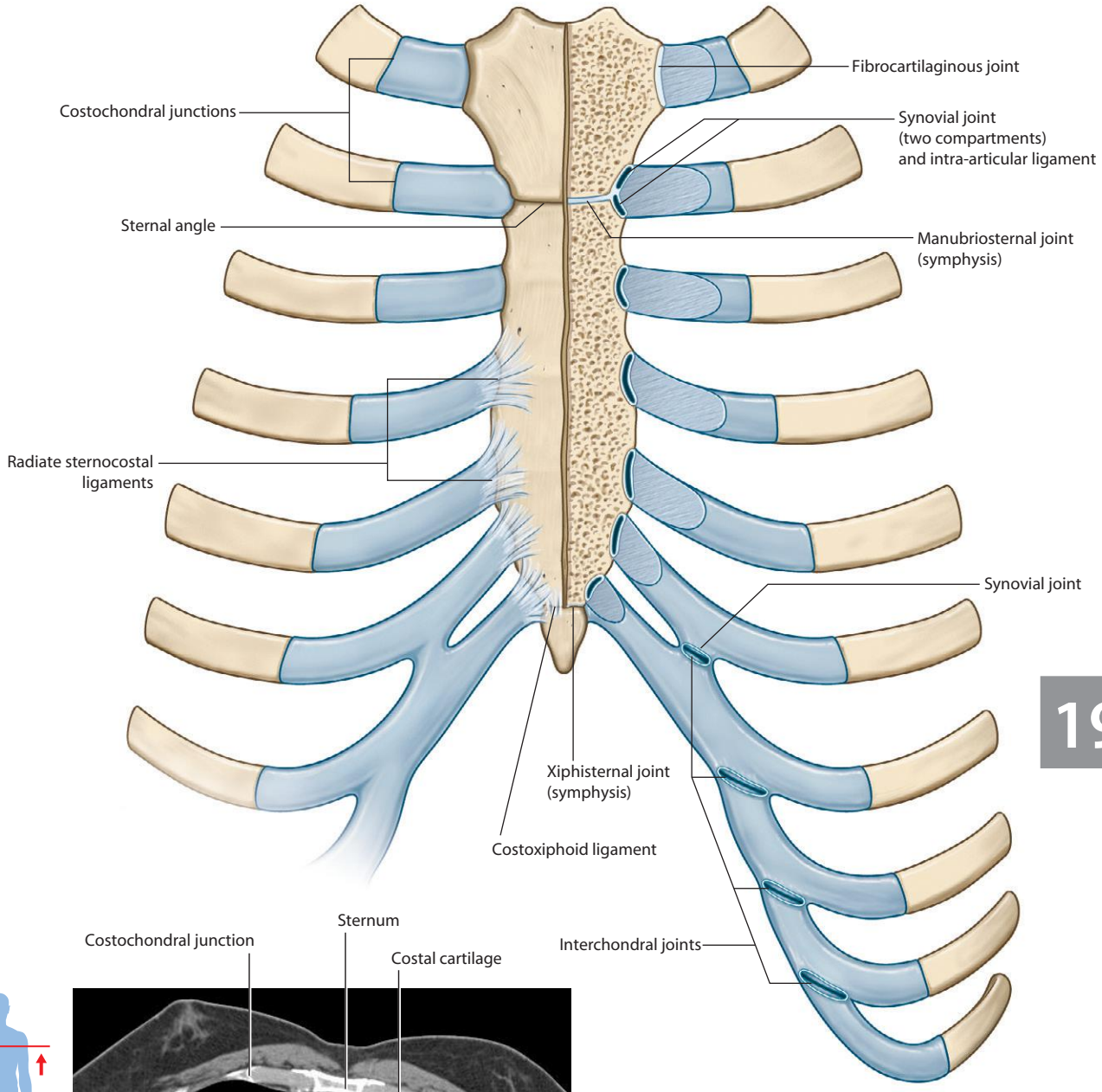
18

Articulation of rib with thoracic vertebra (TIV).
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

17

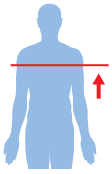


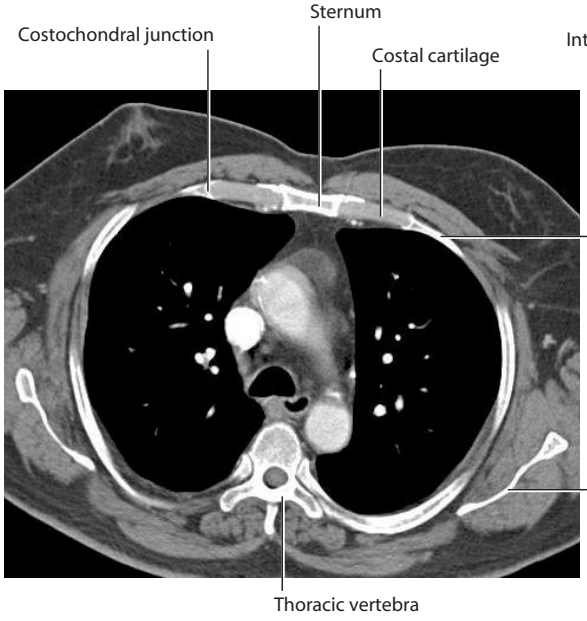
Costovertebral joints (superior view)



19

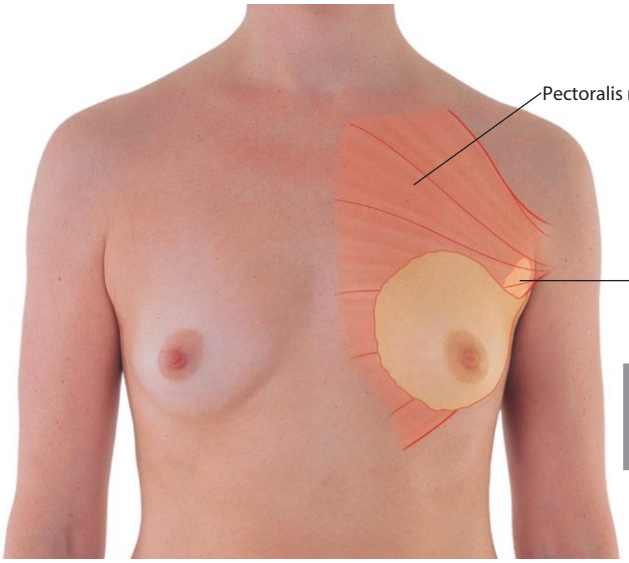
Sternocostal and interchondral joints



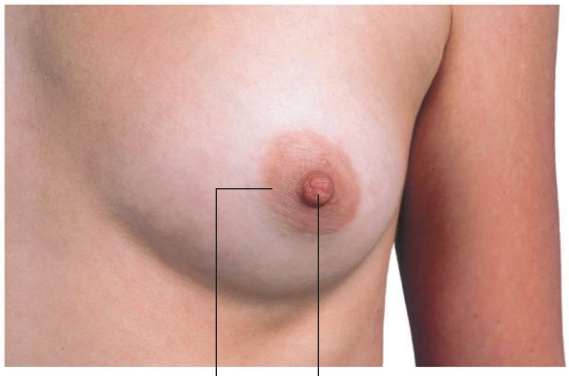


20

Articulation of costal cartilage with sternum.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

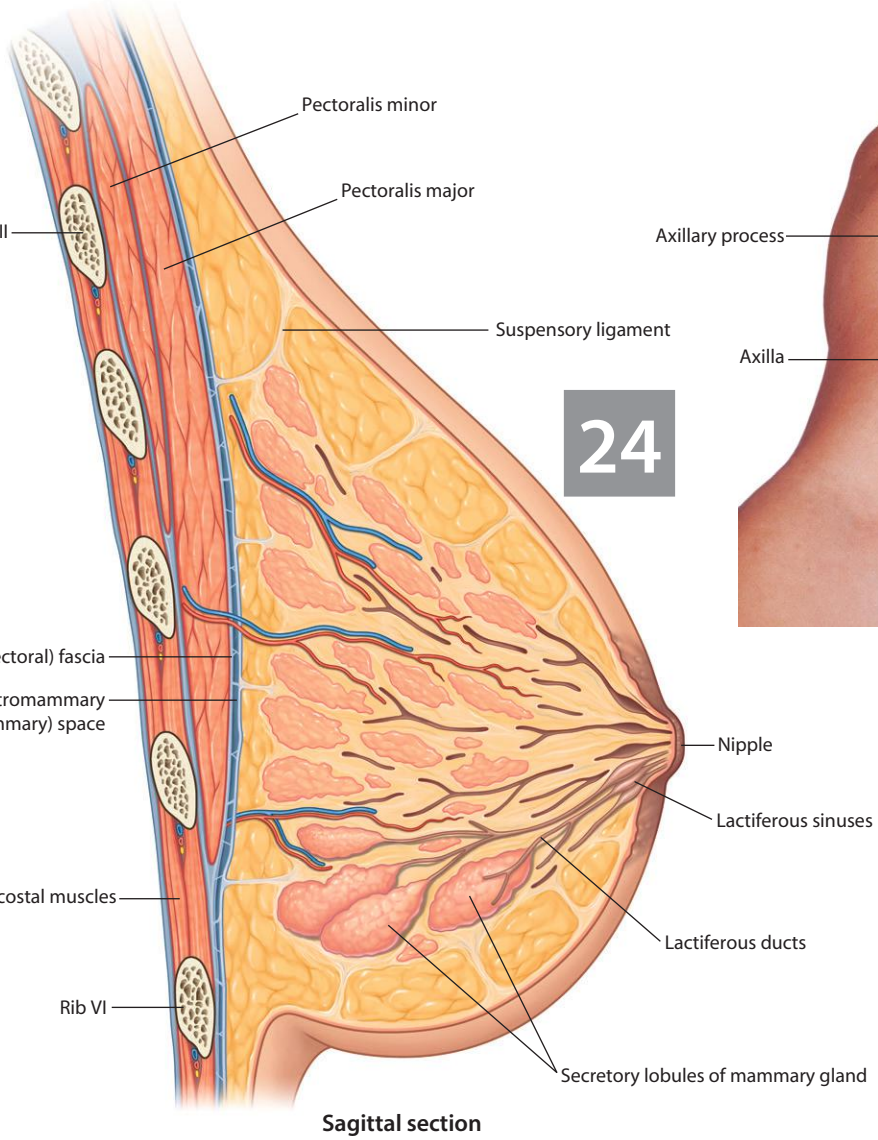


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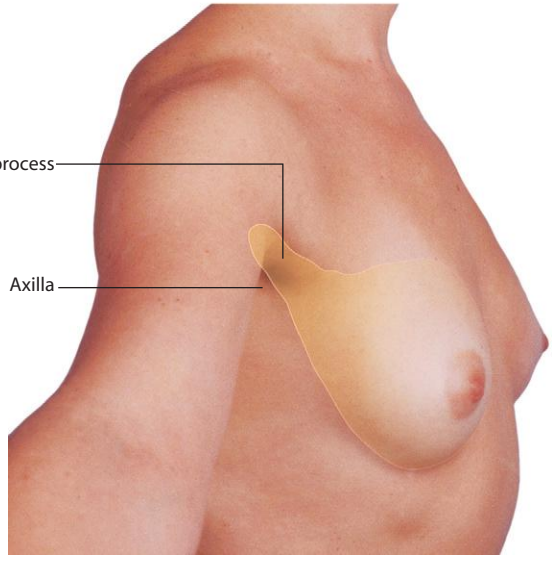
22

Anterior view



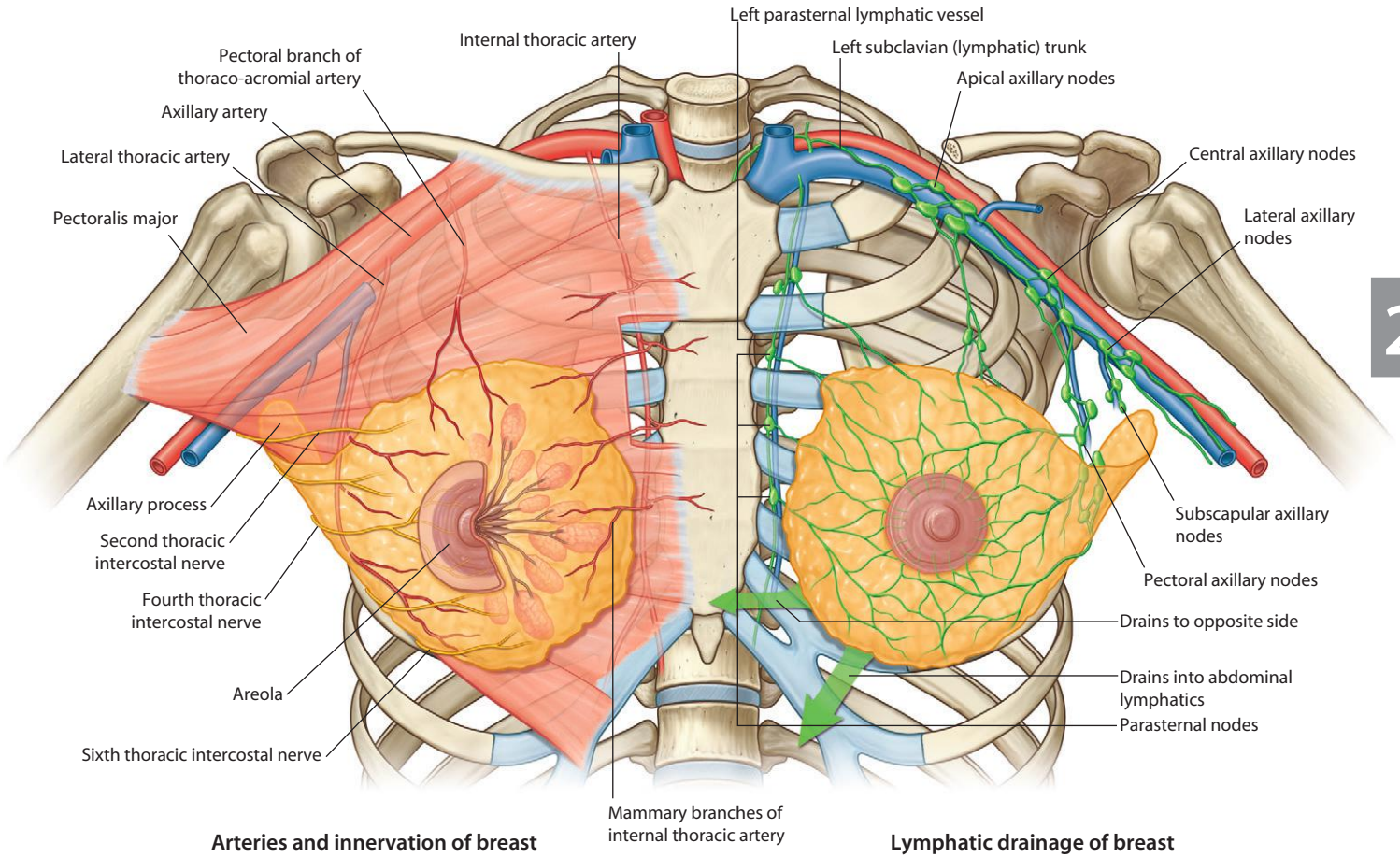
24

Sagittal section



23

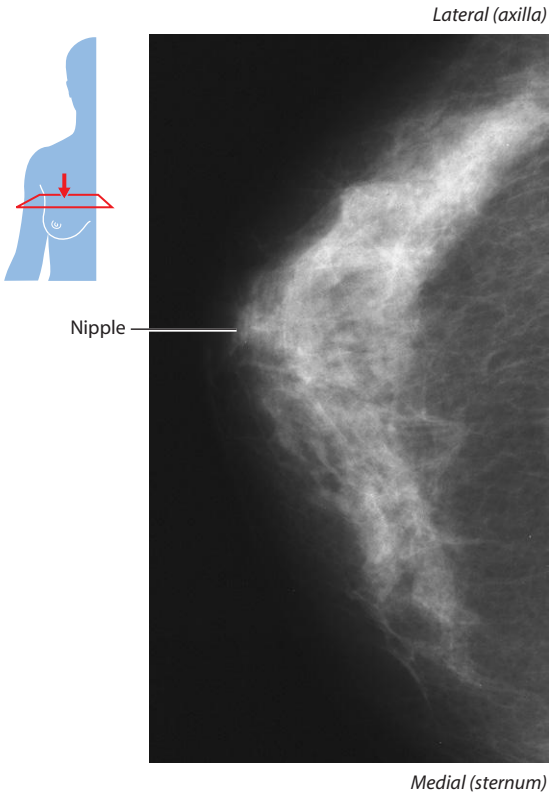
Lateral view



25

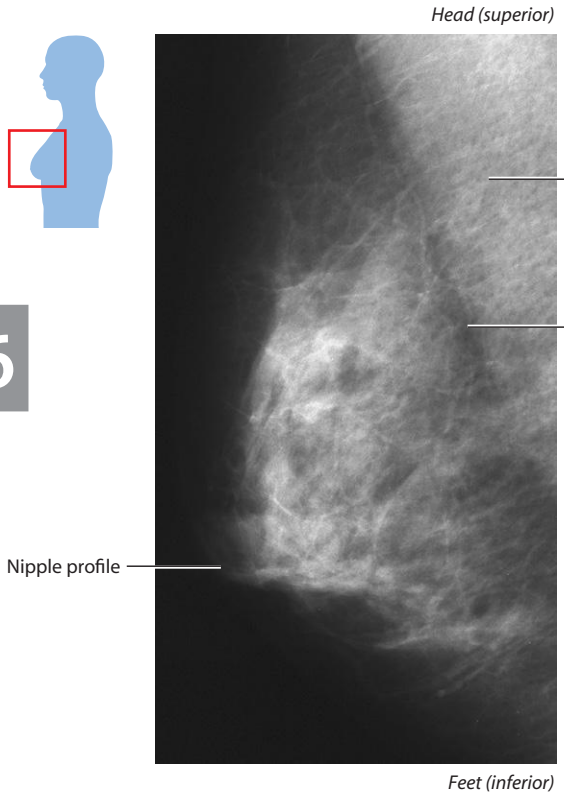
Arteries and innervation of breast

Lymphatic drainage of breast



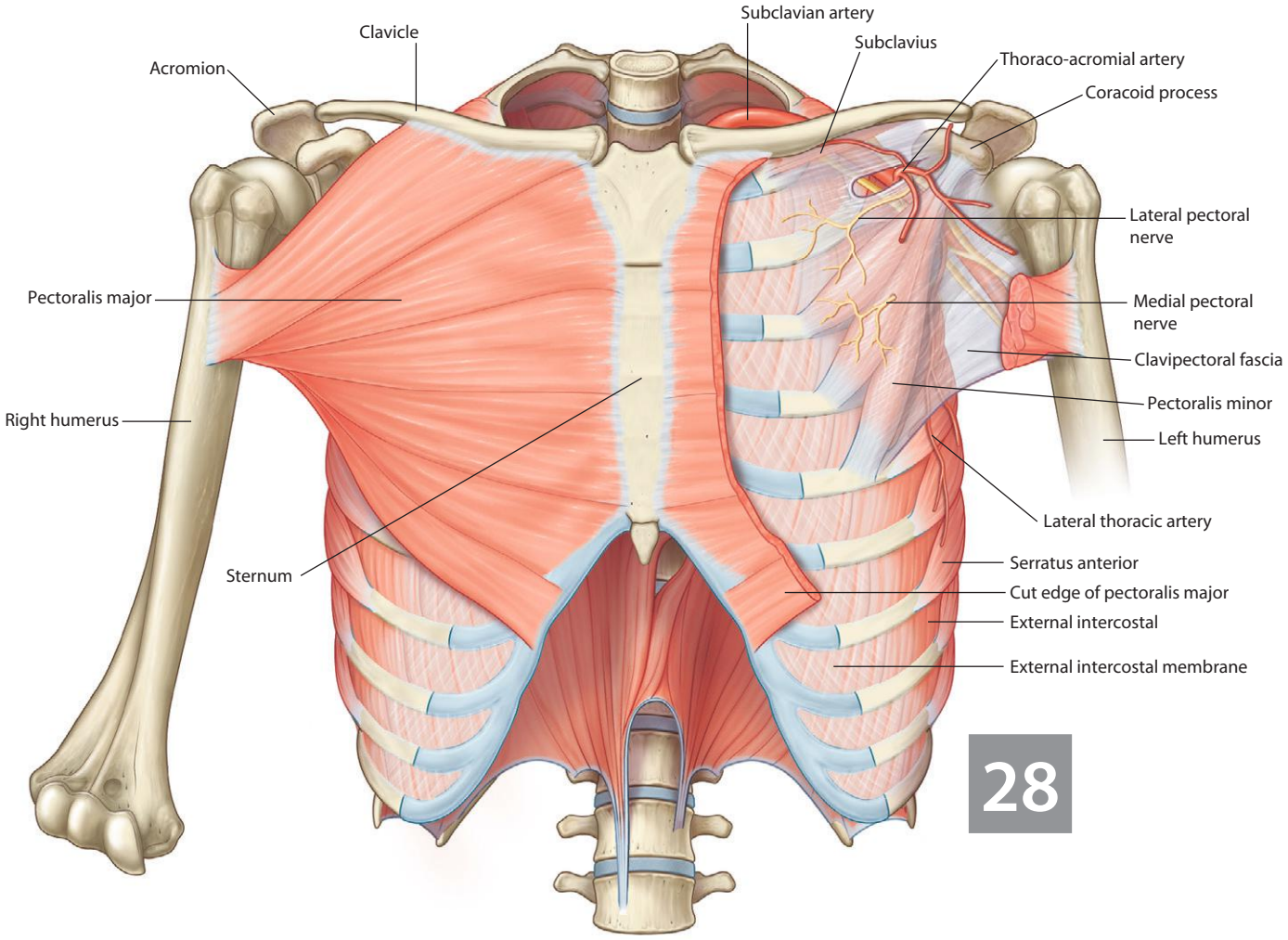
26

Mammography. Craniocaudal (CC) view of a normal right breast showing a heterogeneously dense appearance



27

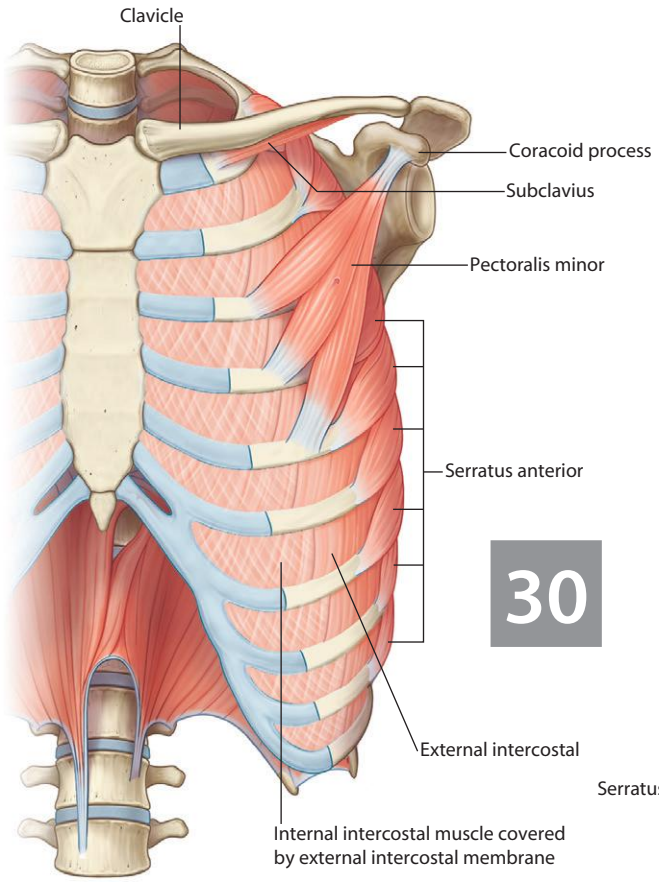
Mammography. Mediolateral oblique (MLO) view of a normal right breast showing a heterogeneously dense appearance



Pectoralis major muscle and related deep structures

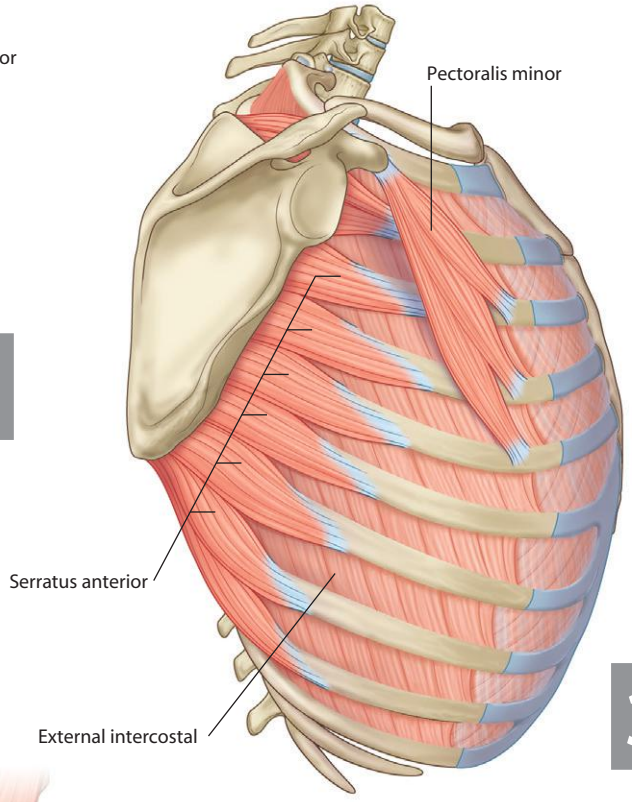


Pectoralis major and minor muscles on anterior thoracic wall.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



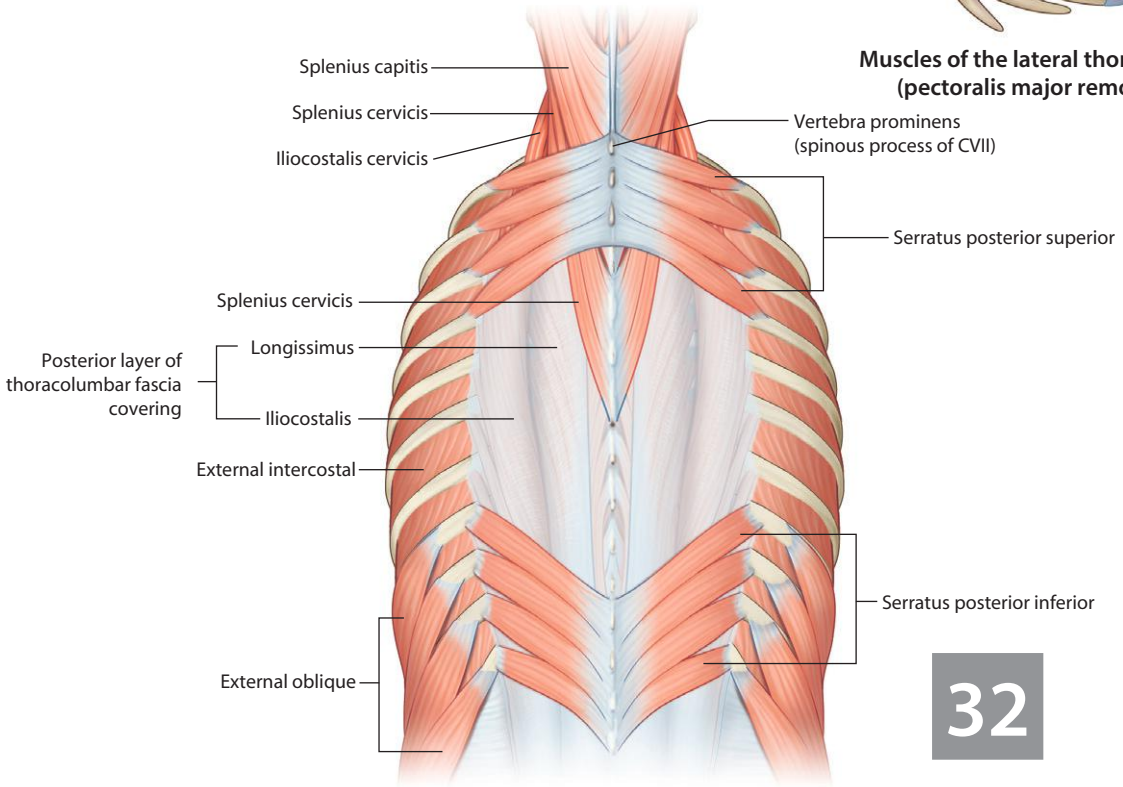
30

Pectoralis minor and the anterior thoracic wall (pectoralis major removed)



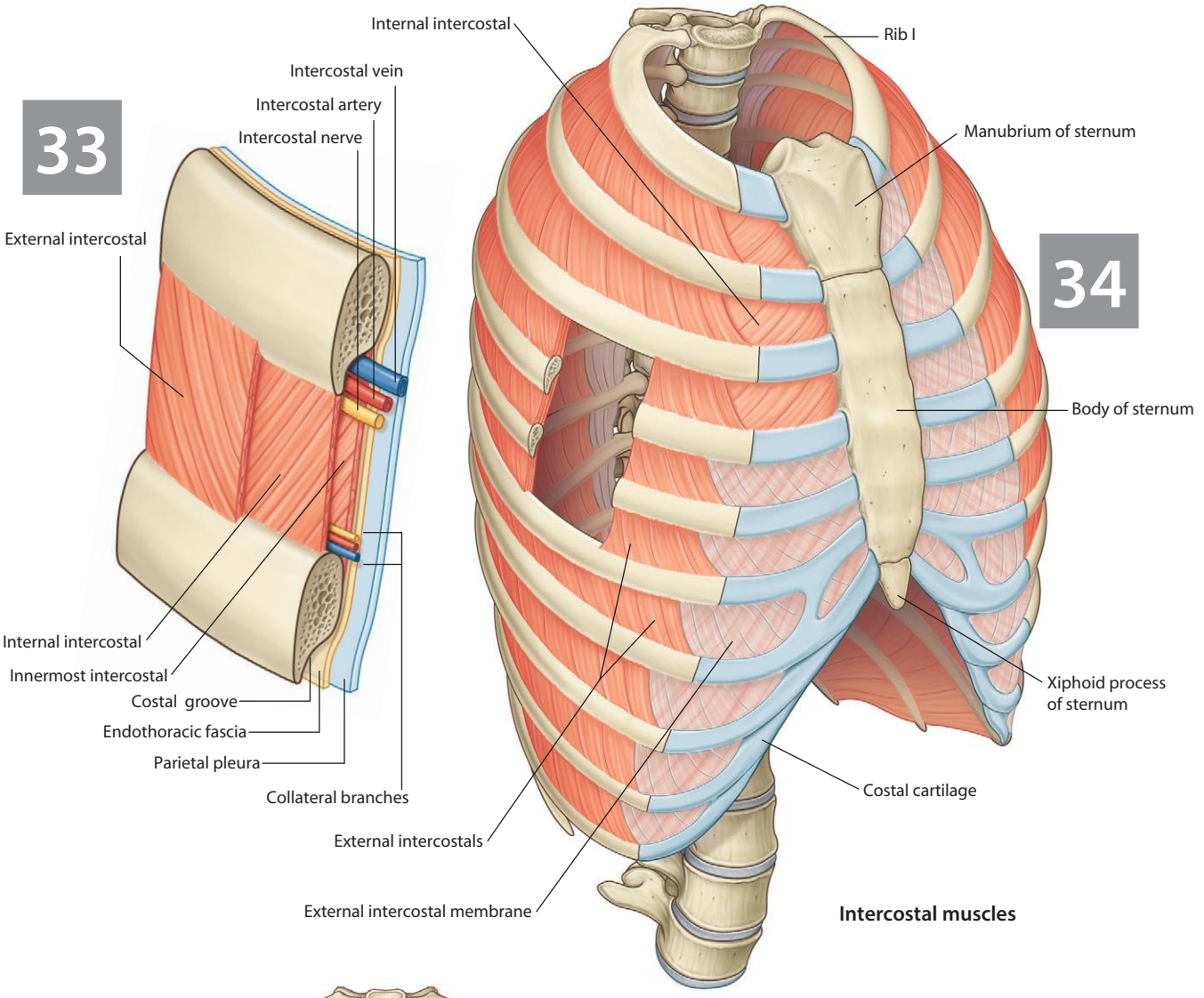
31

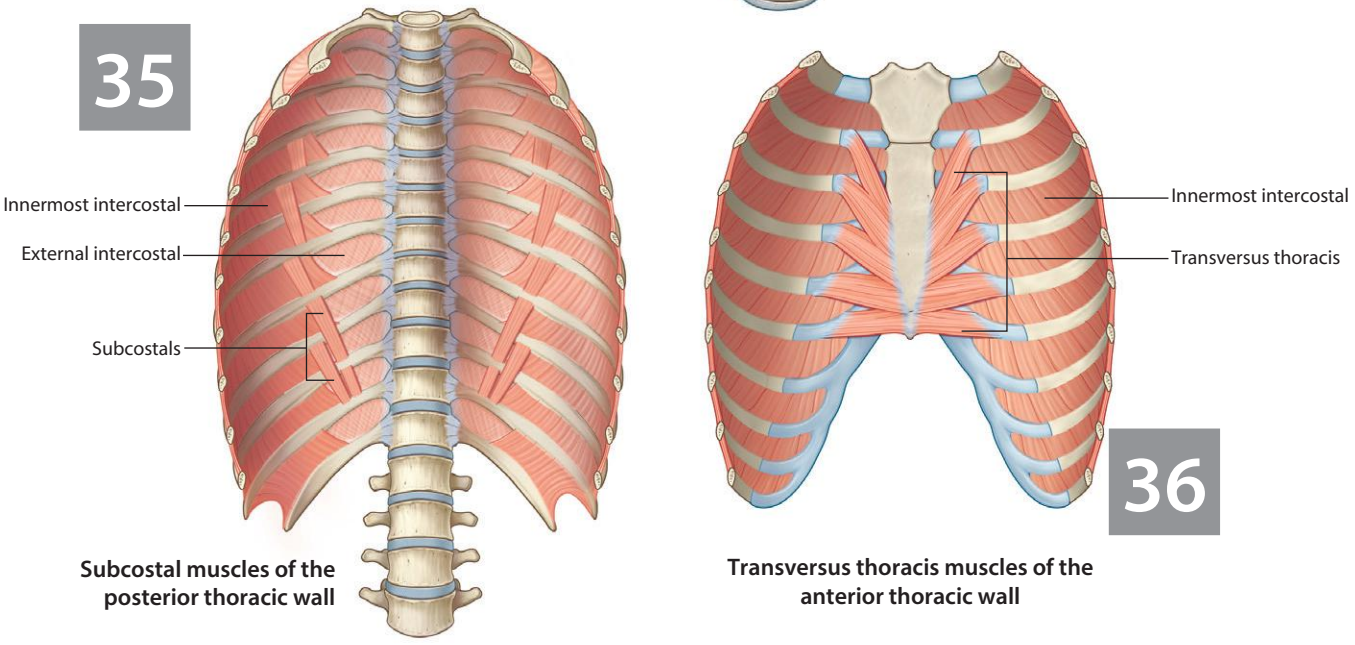
Muscles of the lateral thoracic wall (pectoralis major removed)



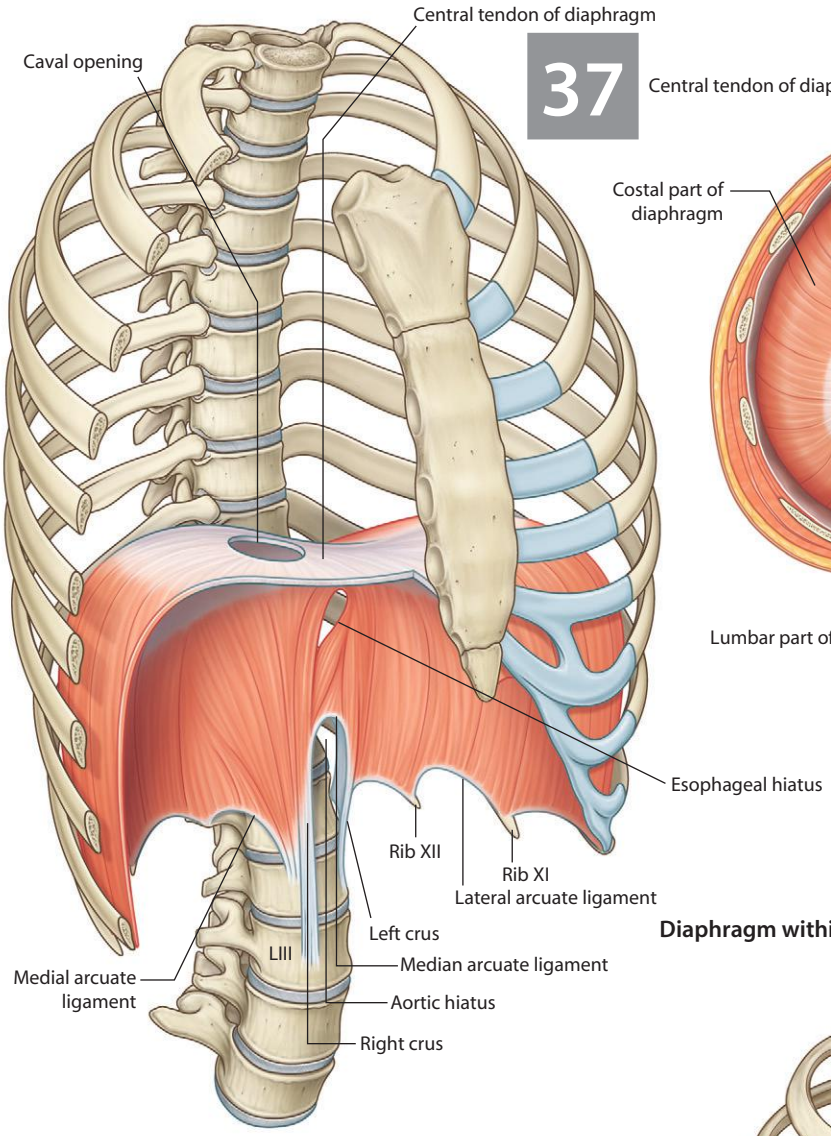
32

Muscles of the posterior thoracic wall


33
Internal intercostal
Intercostal vein
Intercostal artery
Intercostal nerve
External intercostal
Internal intercostal
Innermost intercostal
Costal groove
Endothoracic fascia
Parietal pleura
Collateral branches
External intercostals
External intercostal membrane
Rib I
Manubrium of sternum
34
Body of sternum
Xiphoid process of sternum
Costal cartilage
Intercostal muscles

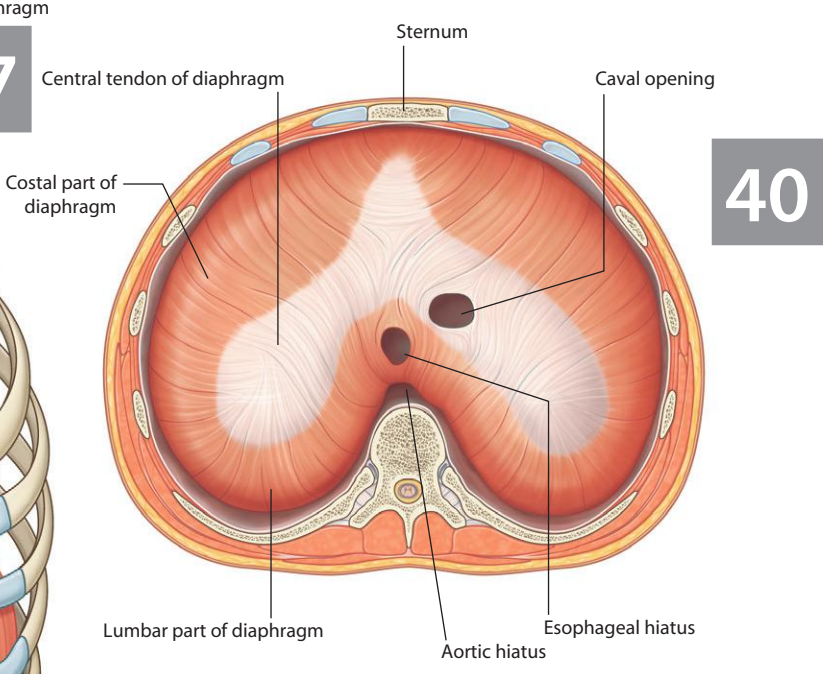

35
Innermost intercostal
External intercostal
Subcostals
Subcostal muscles of the posterior thoracic wall
Innermost intercostal
Transversus thoracis
36
Transversus thoracis muscles of the anterior thoracic wall

37



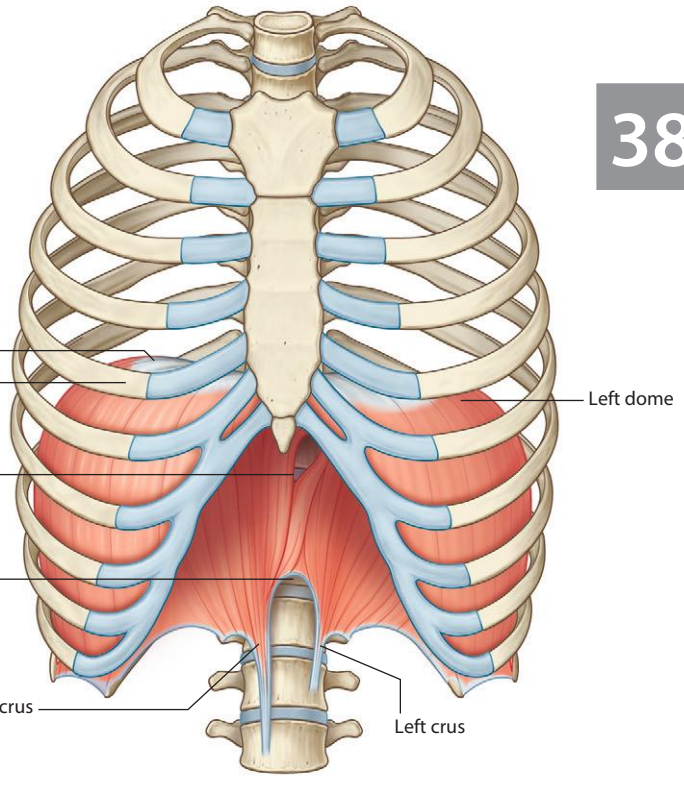
Diaphragm within the rib cage

40



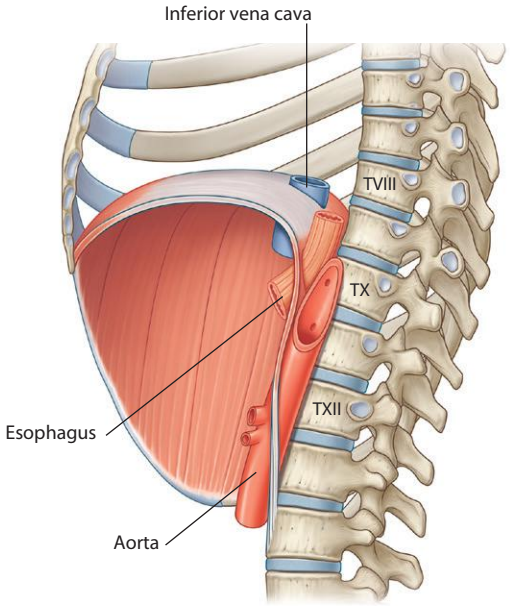
Diaphragm (superior view)

38

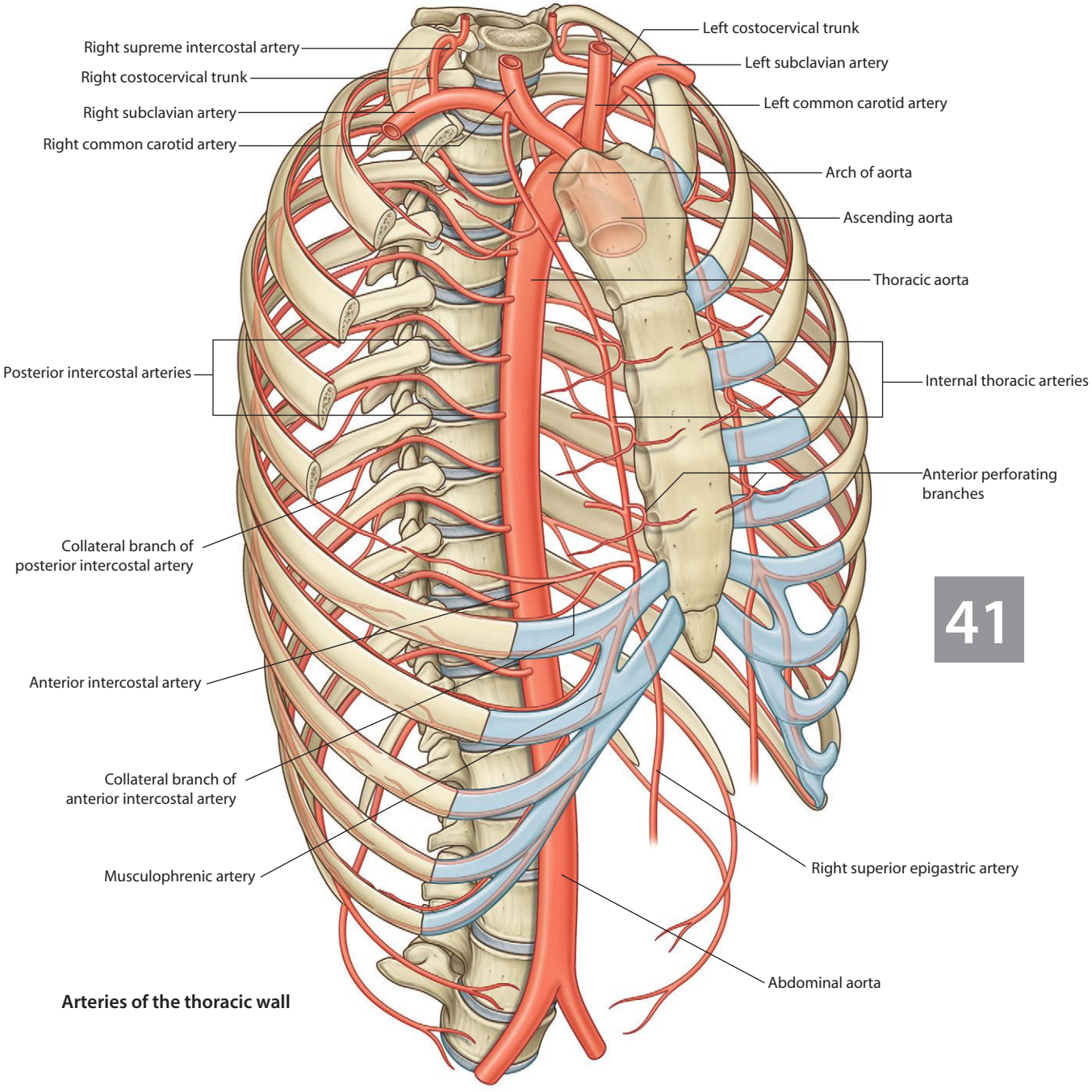


Features of diaphragm

39

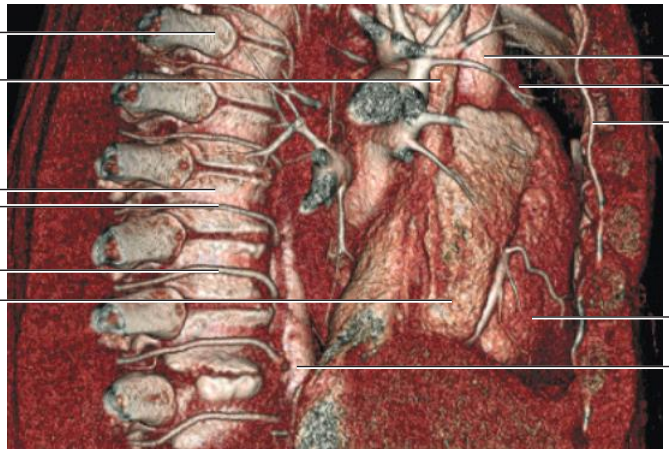


Major structures that pass through the diaphragm



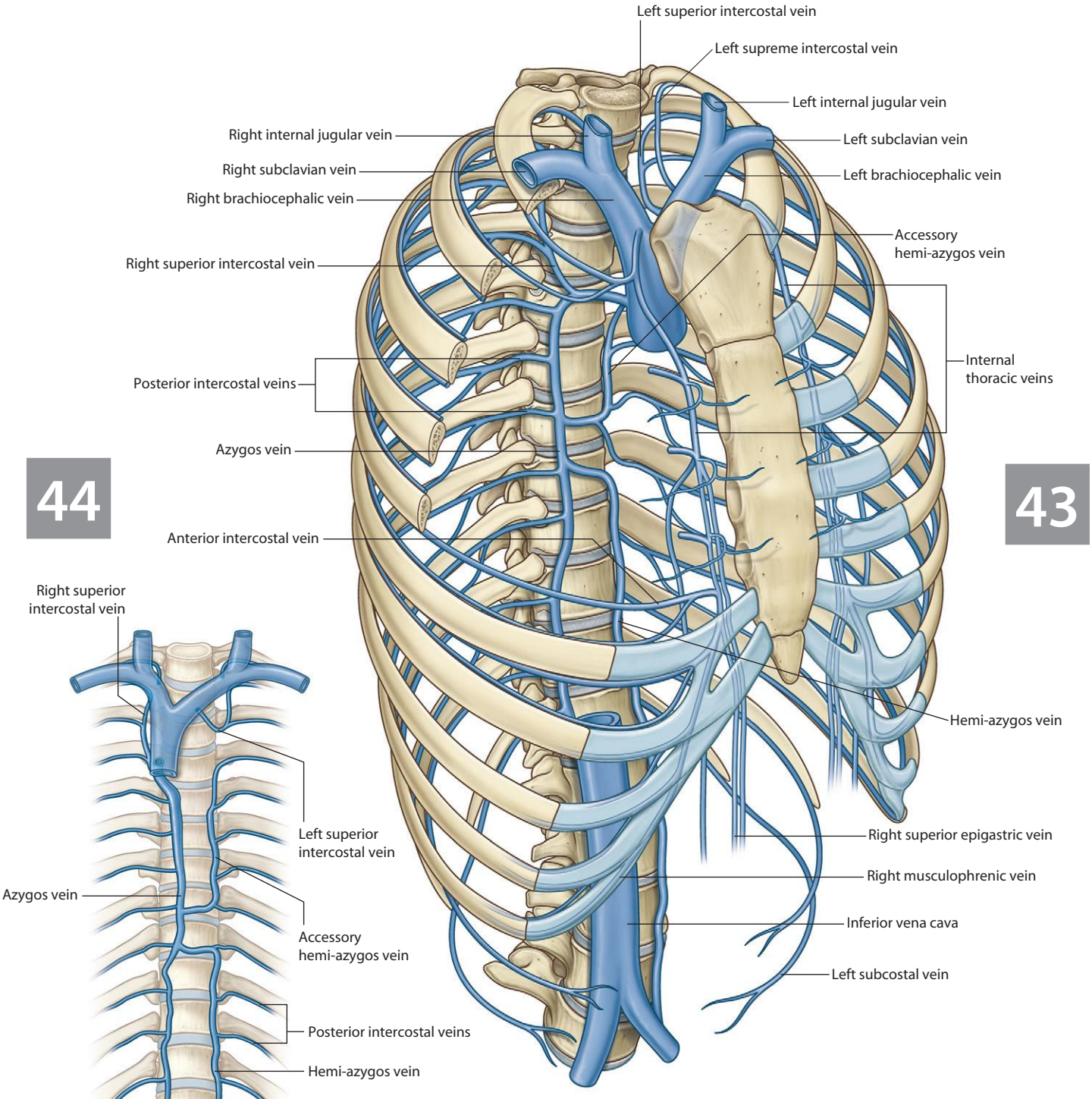
41

Arteries of the thoracic wall



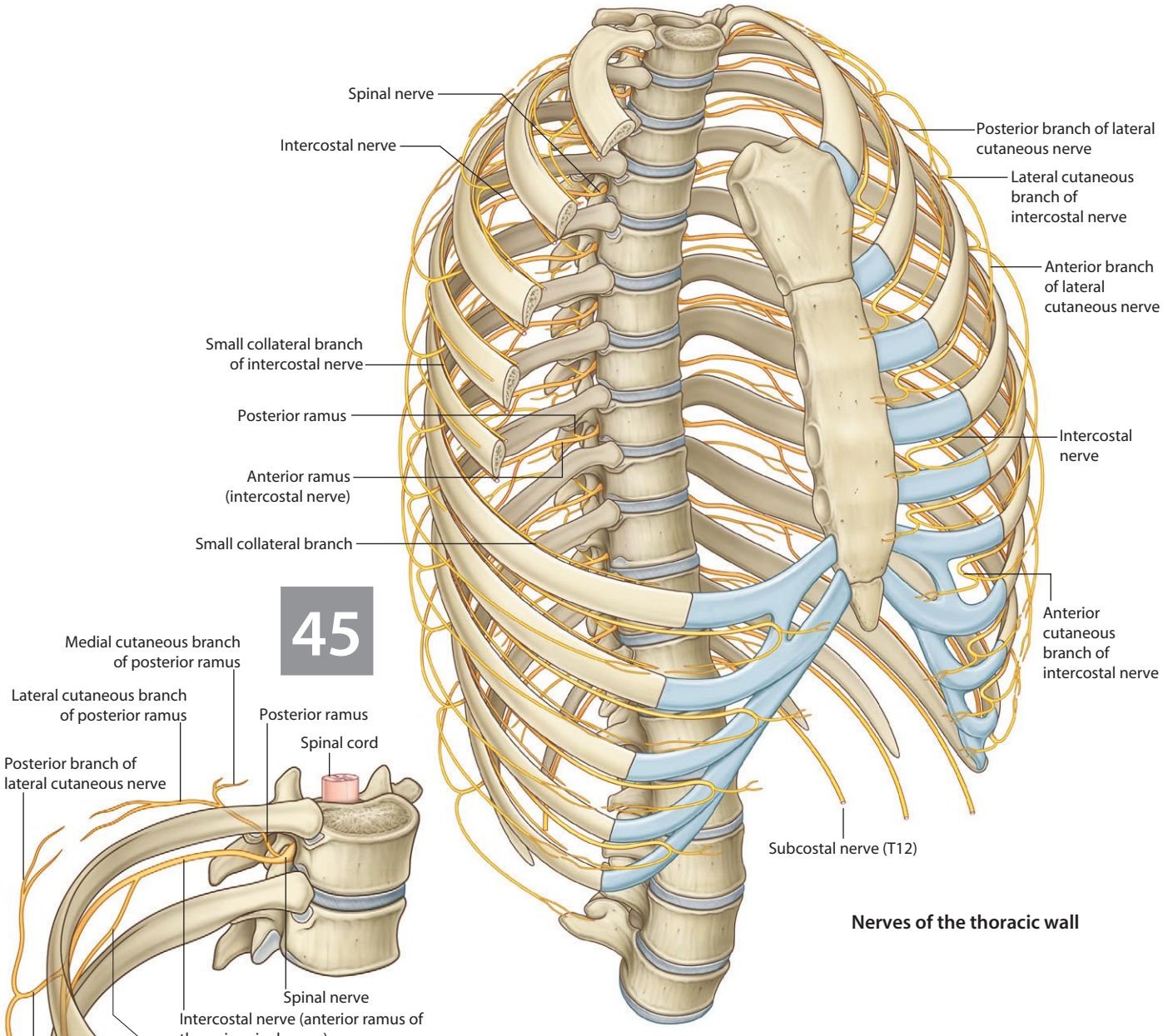
42

Arteries of the thoracic wall. Volume-rendered right lateral view of structures in the thorax using multidetector computed tomography

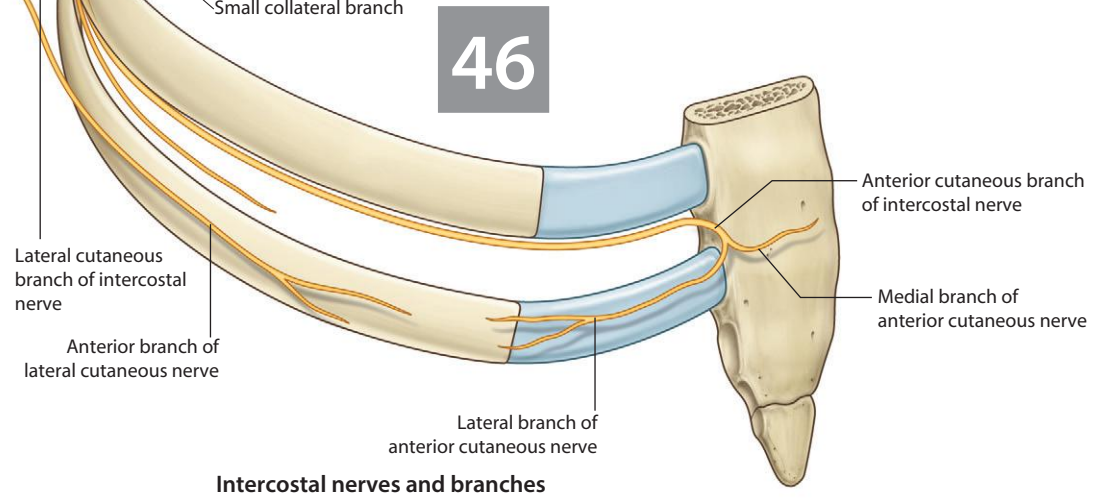


Azygos system of veins

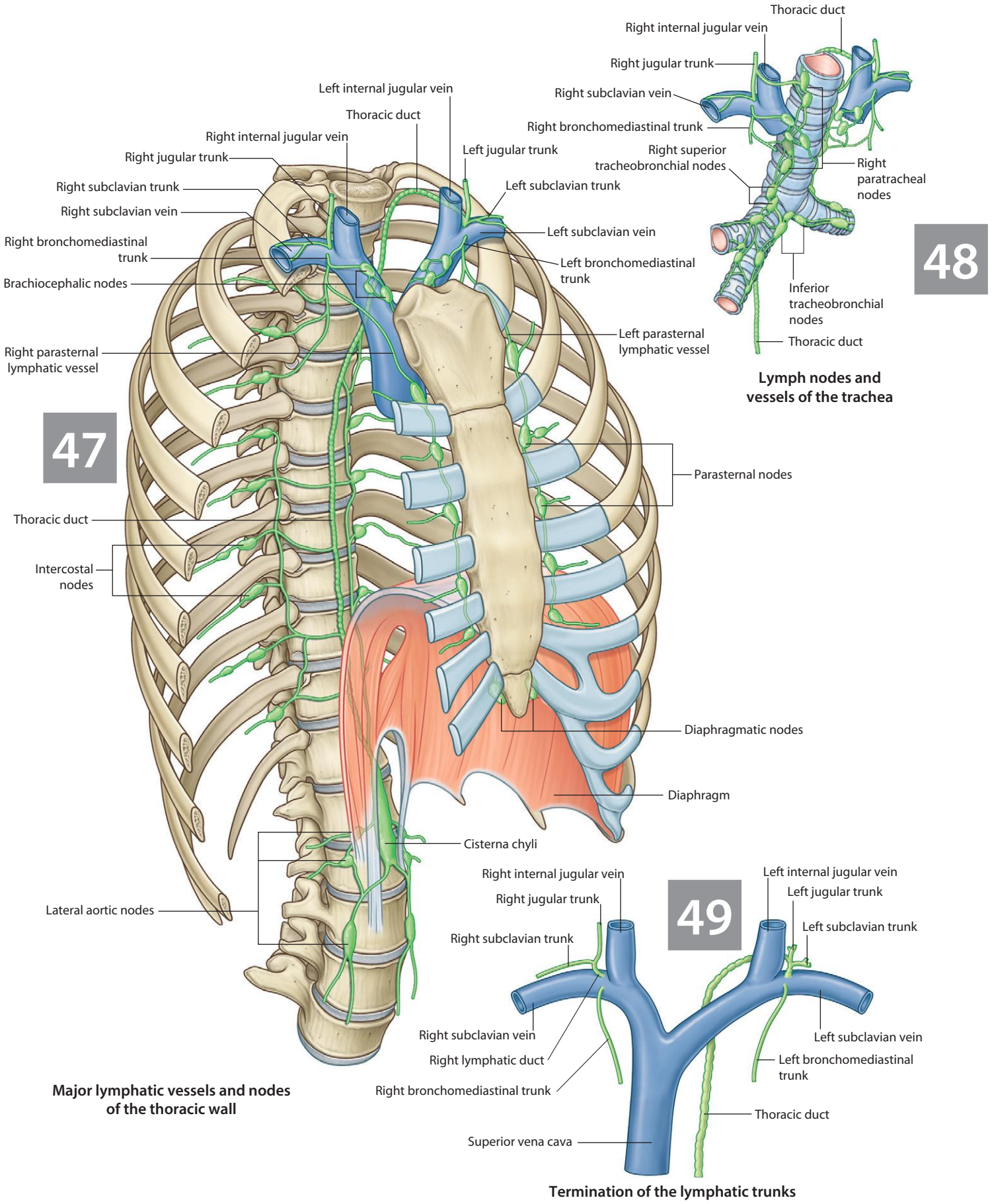
Veins of the thoracic wall

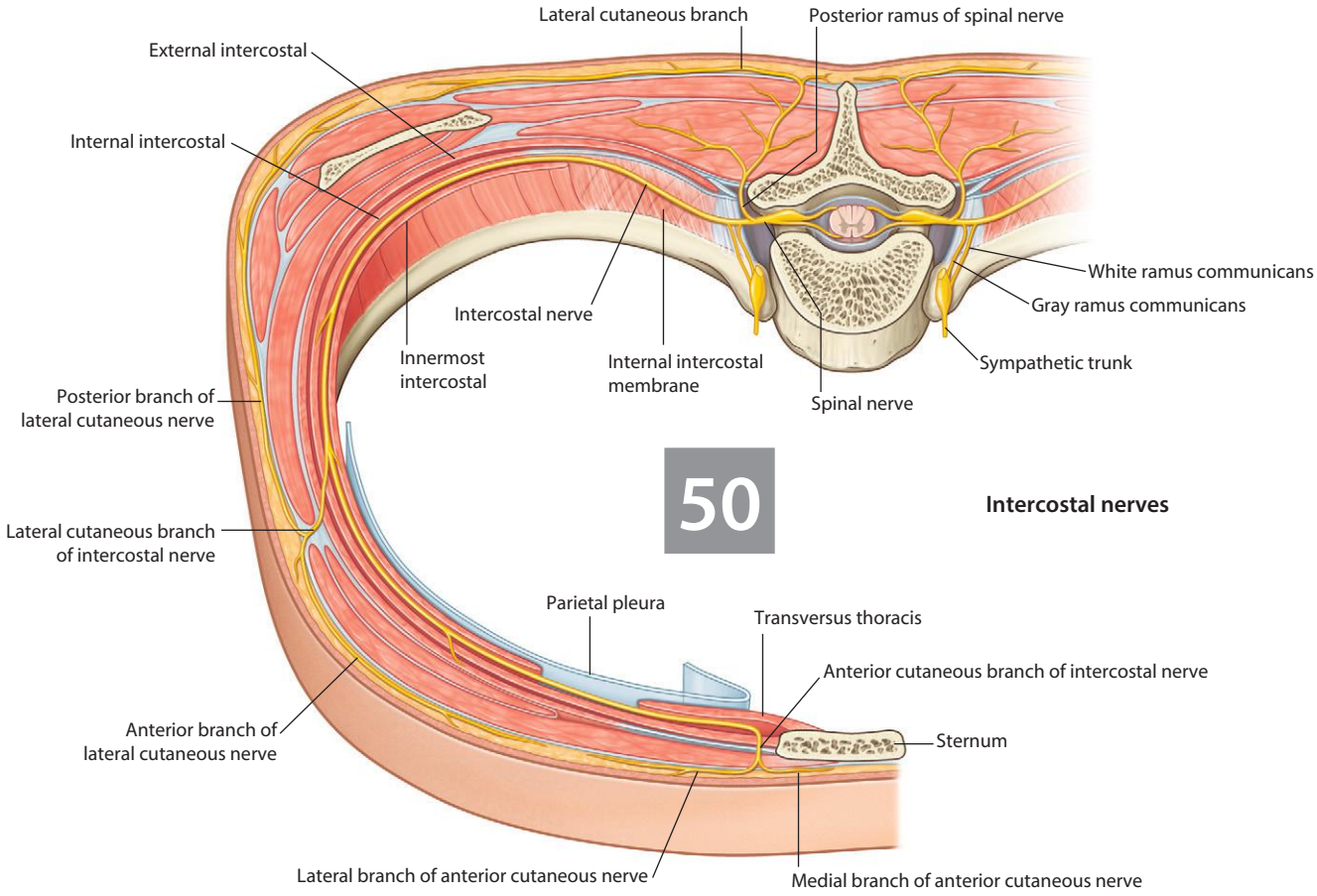


Nerves of the thoracic wall

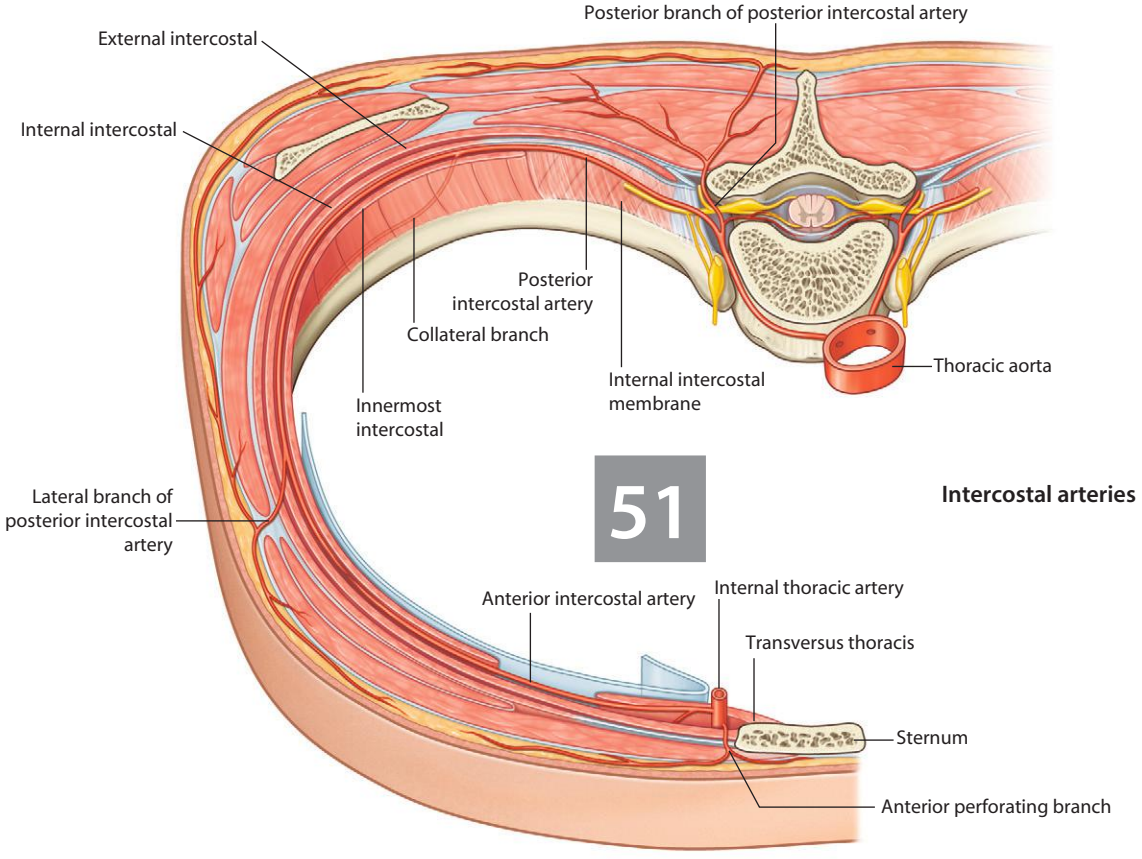


Intercostal nerves and branches

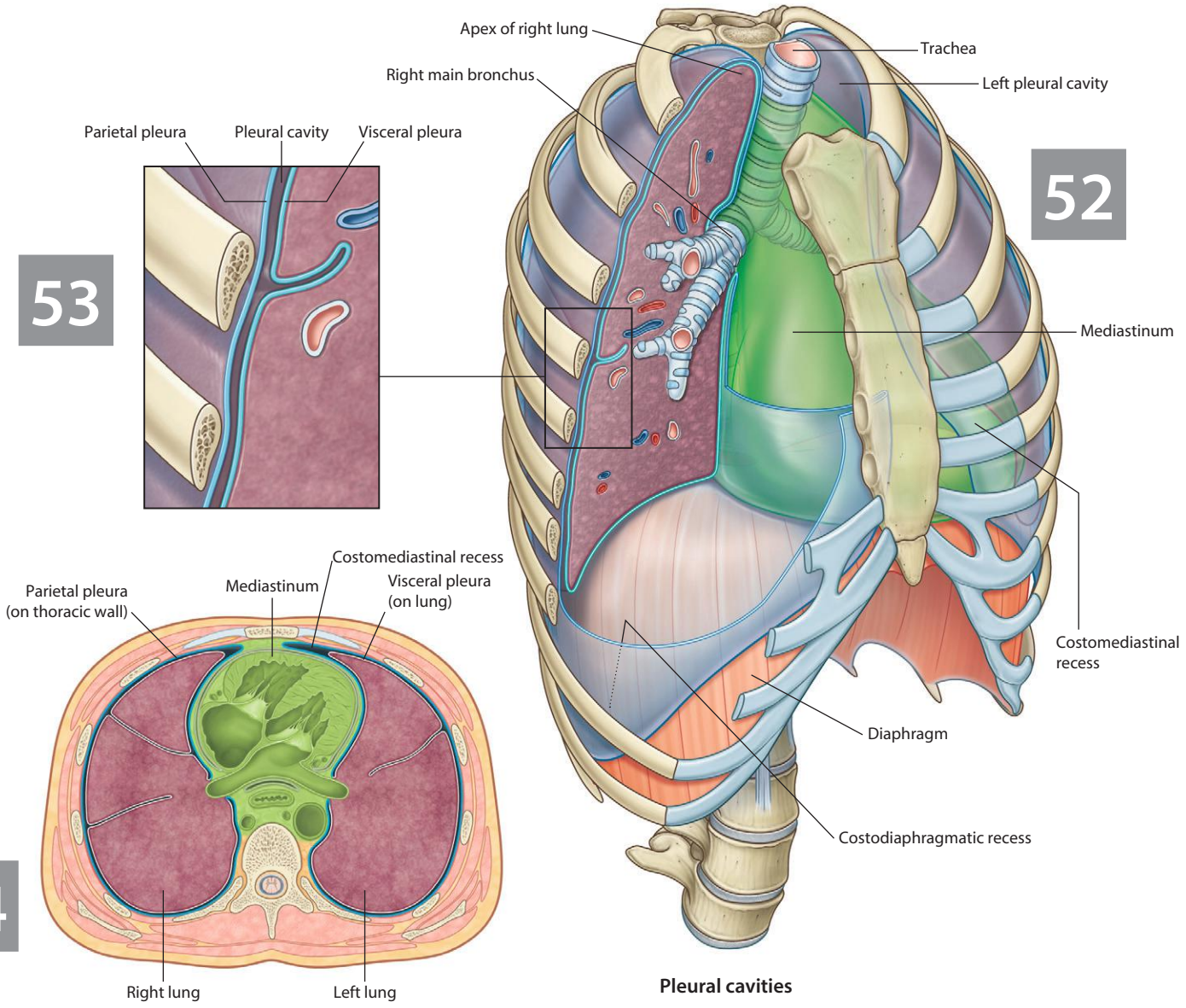

Thoracic duct
Right internal jugular vein
Right jugular trunk
Right subclavian vein
Right bronchomediastinal trunk
Right superior tracheobronchial nodes
Right paratracheal nodes
Inferior tracheobronchial nodes
Thoracic duct
48
Lymph nodes and vessels of the trachea
Left internal jugular vein
Thoracic duct
Right internal jugular vein
Right jugular trunk
Left jugular trunk
Right subclavian trunk
Left subclavian trunk
Right subclavian vein
Left subclavian vein
Right bronchomediastinal trunk
Left bronchomediastinal trunk
Brachiocephalic nodes
Left parasternal lymphatic vessel
Right parasternal lymphatic vessel
47
Parasternal nodes
Thoracic duct
Intercostal nodes
Diaphragmatic nodes
Diaphragm
Cisterna chyli
Lateral aortic nodes
Major lymphatic vessels and nodes of the thoracic wall
Right internal jugular vein
Left internal jugular vein
Right jugular trunk
Left jugular trunk
49
Right subclavian trunk
Left subclavian trunk
Right subclavian vein
Left subclavian vein
Right lymphatic duct
Left bronchomediastinal trunk
Right bronchomediastinal trunk
Thoracic duct
Superior vena cava
Termination of the lymphatic trunks



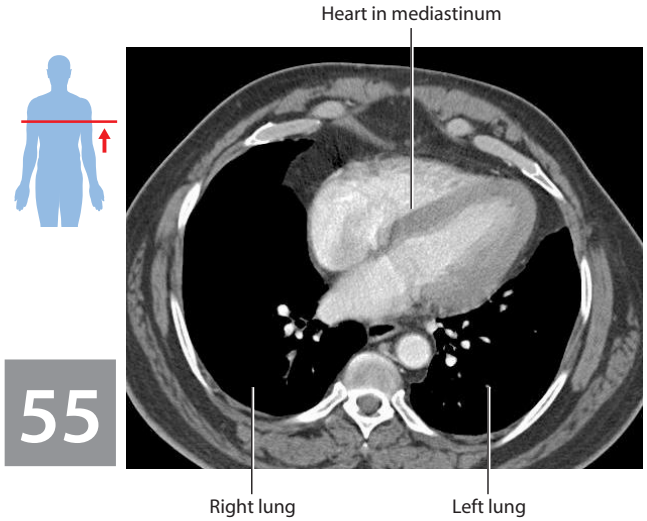
50 **Intercostal nerves**



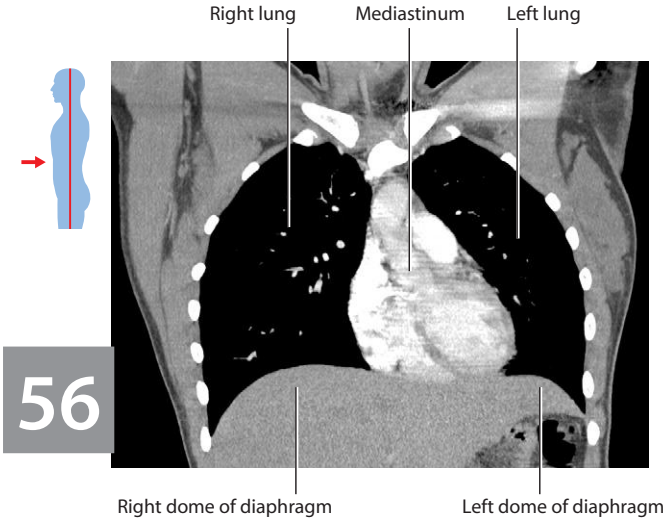
51 **Intercostal arteries**



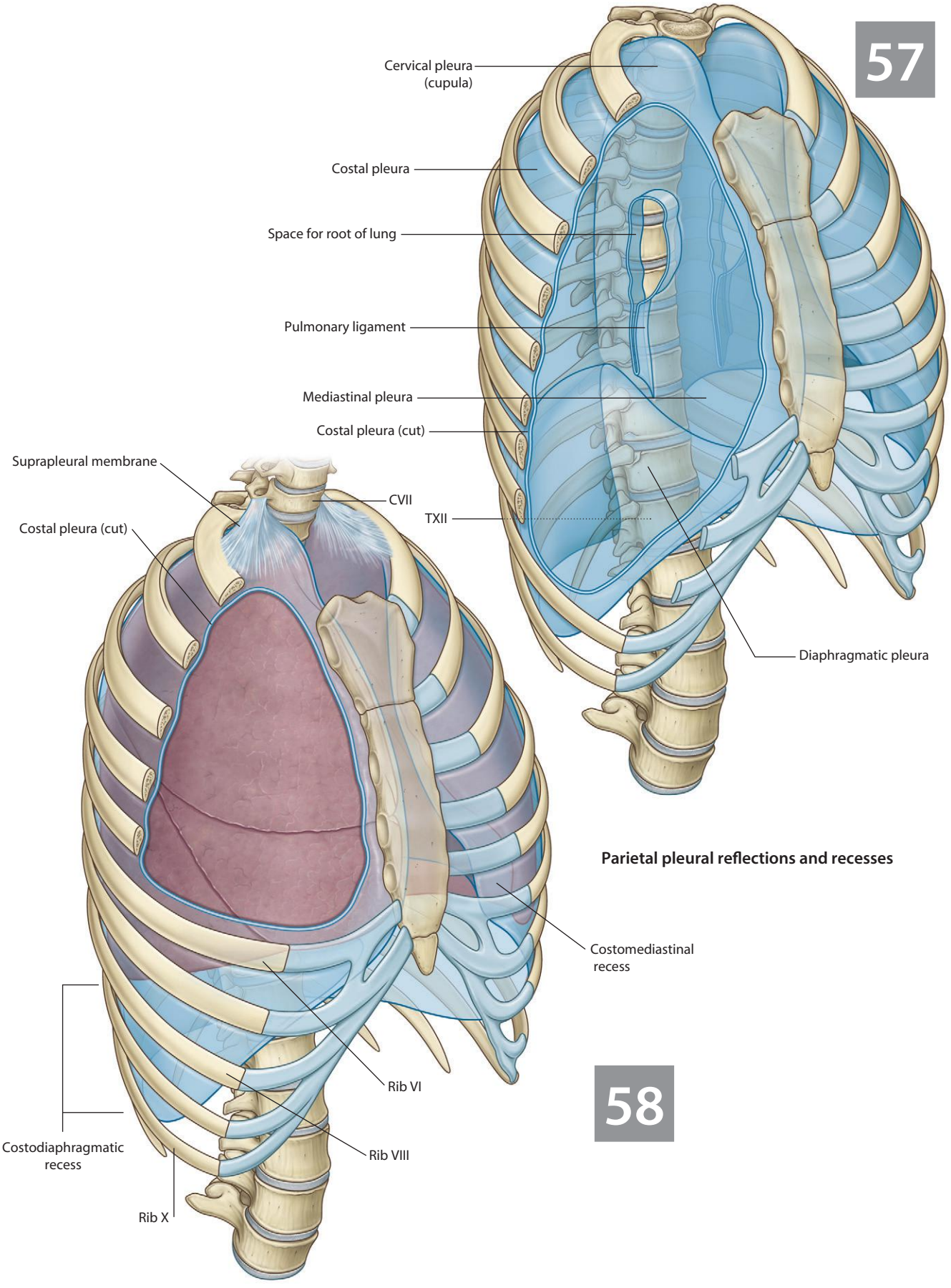
Pleural cavities



Organization of the thoracic cavity.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

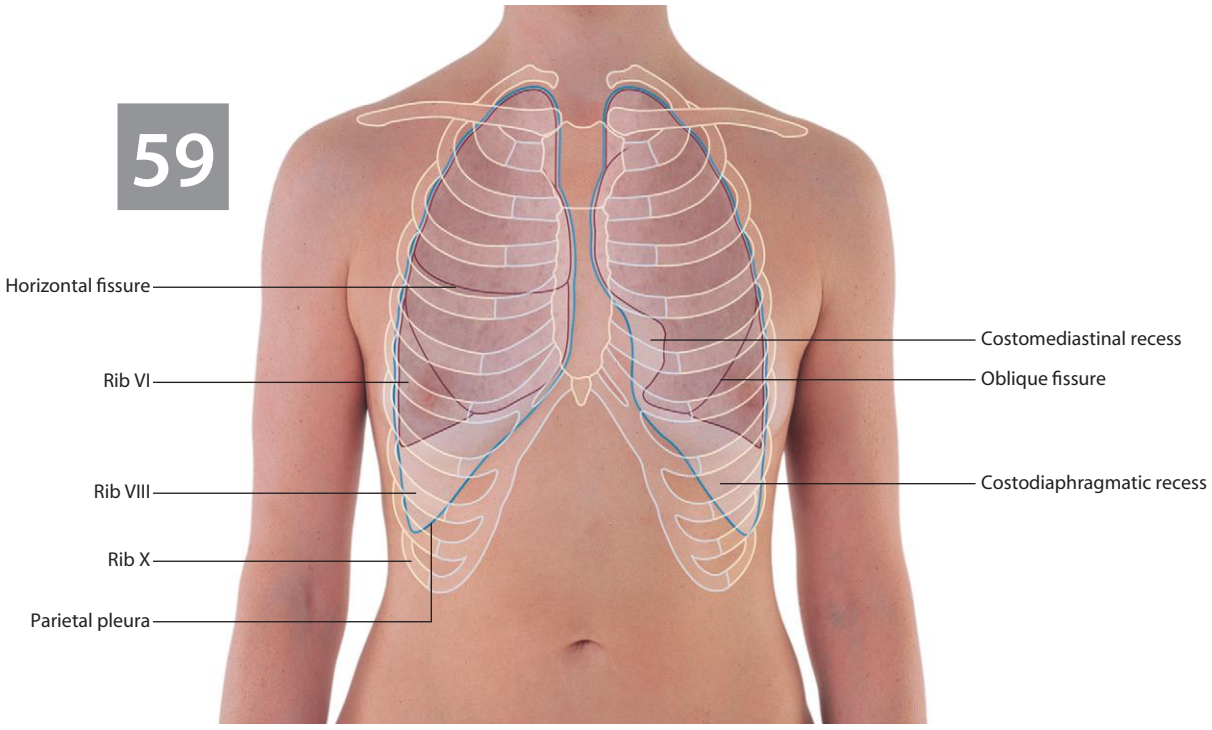


Organization of the thoracic cavity.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



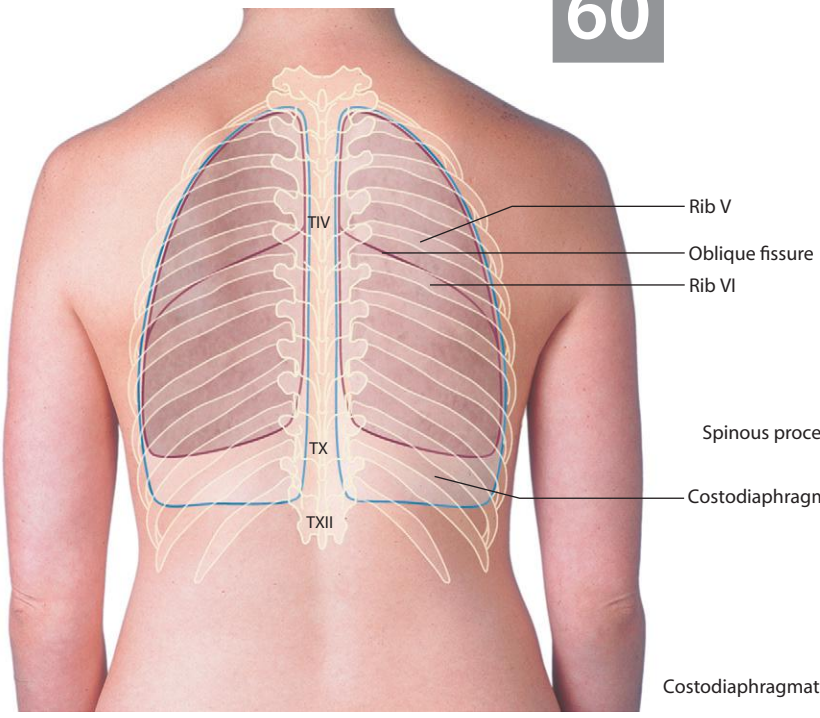
Parietal pleural reflections and recesses

59



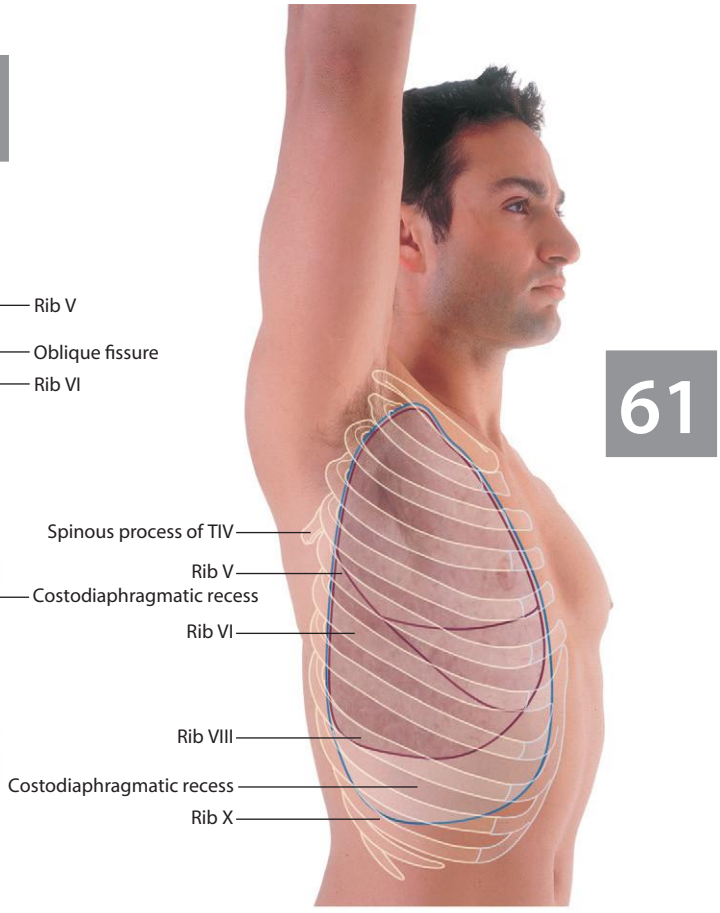
Surface projections of the pleura and lungs (anterior view)

60

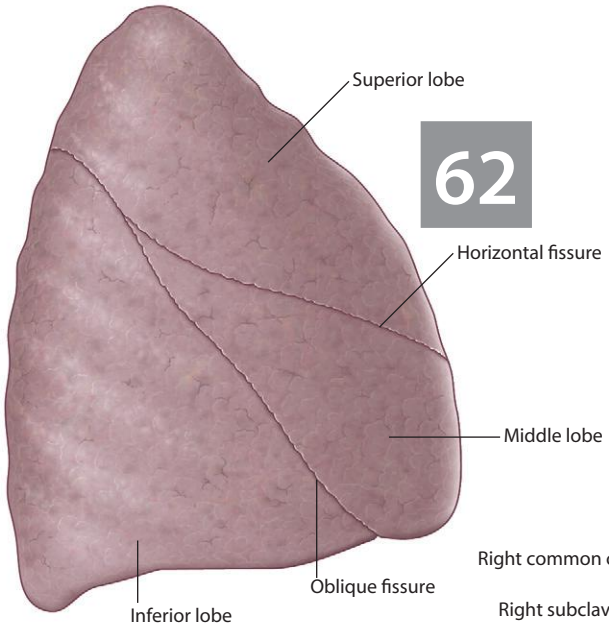


Surface projections of the pleura and lungs (posterior view)

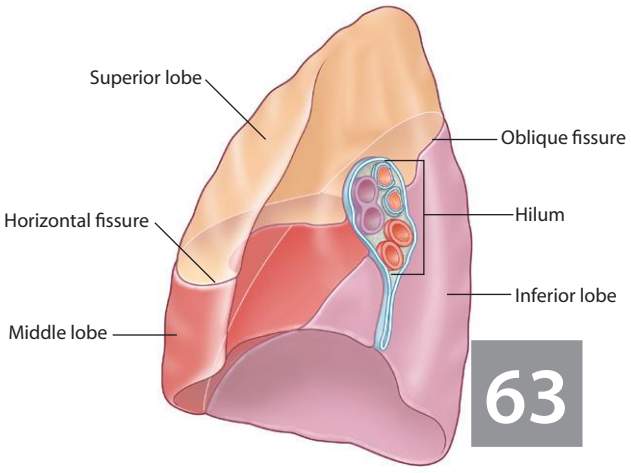
61



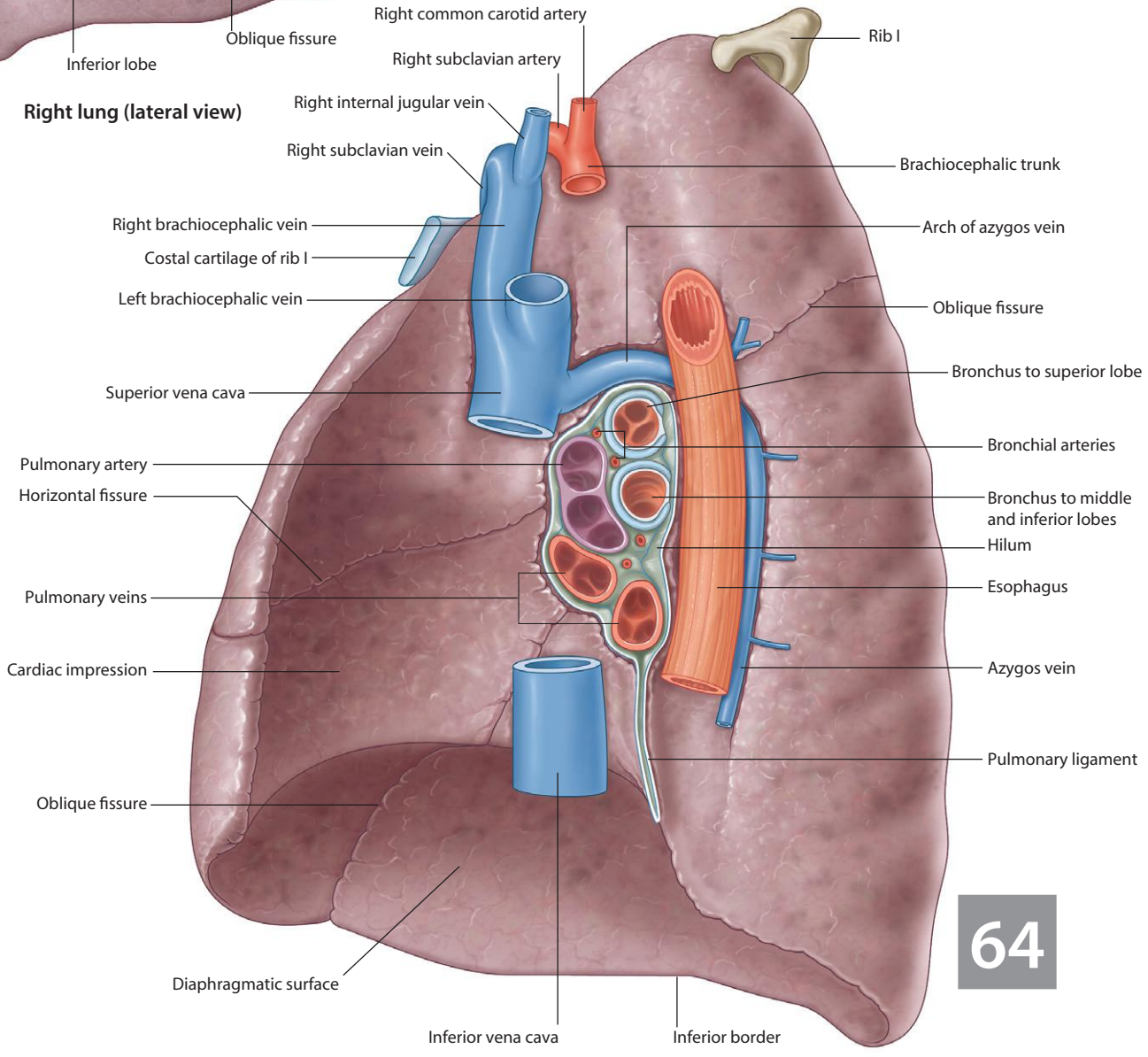
Surface projections of the pleura and right lung (lateral view)



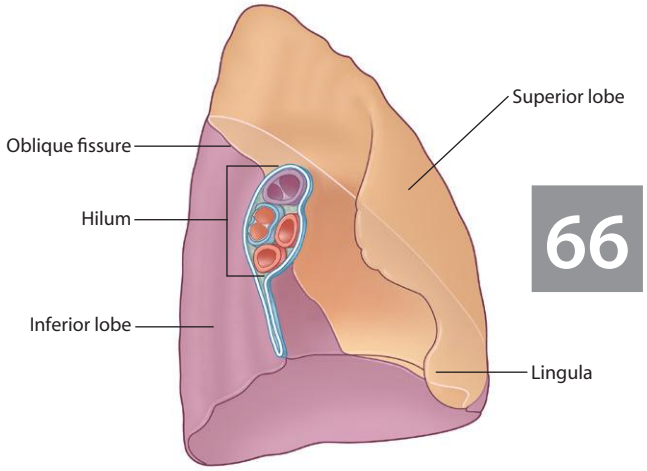
Right lung (lateral view)



Lobes of the right lung (anteromedial view)

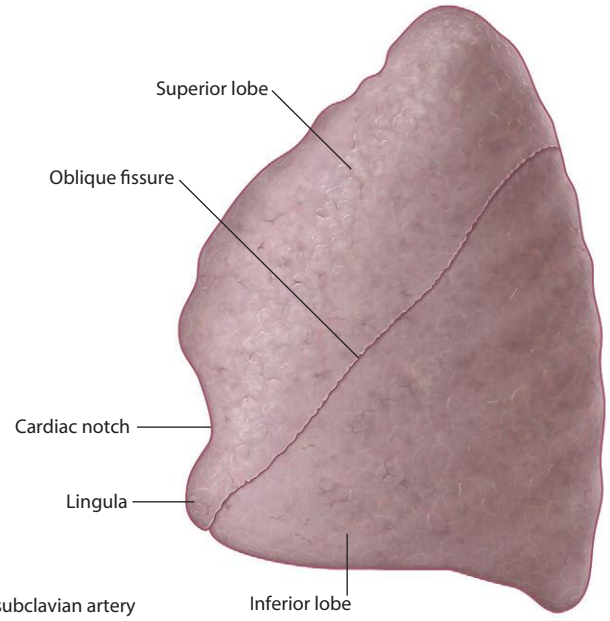


Right lung and related structures (medial view)



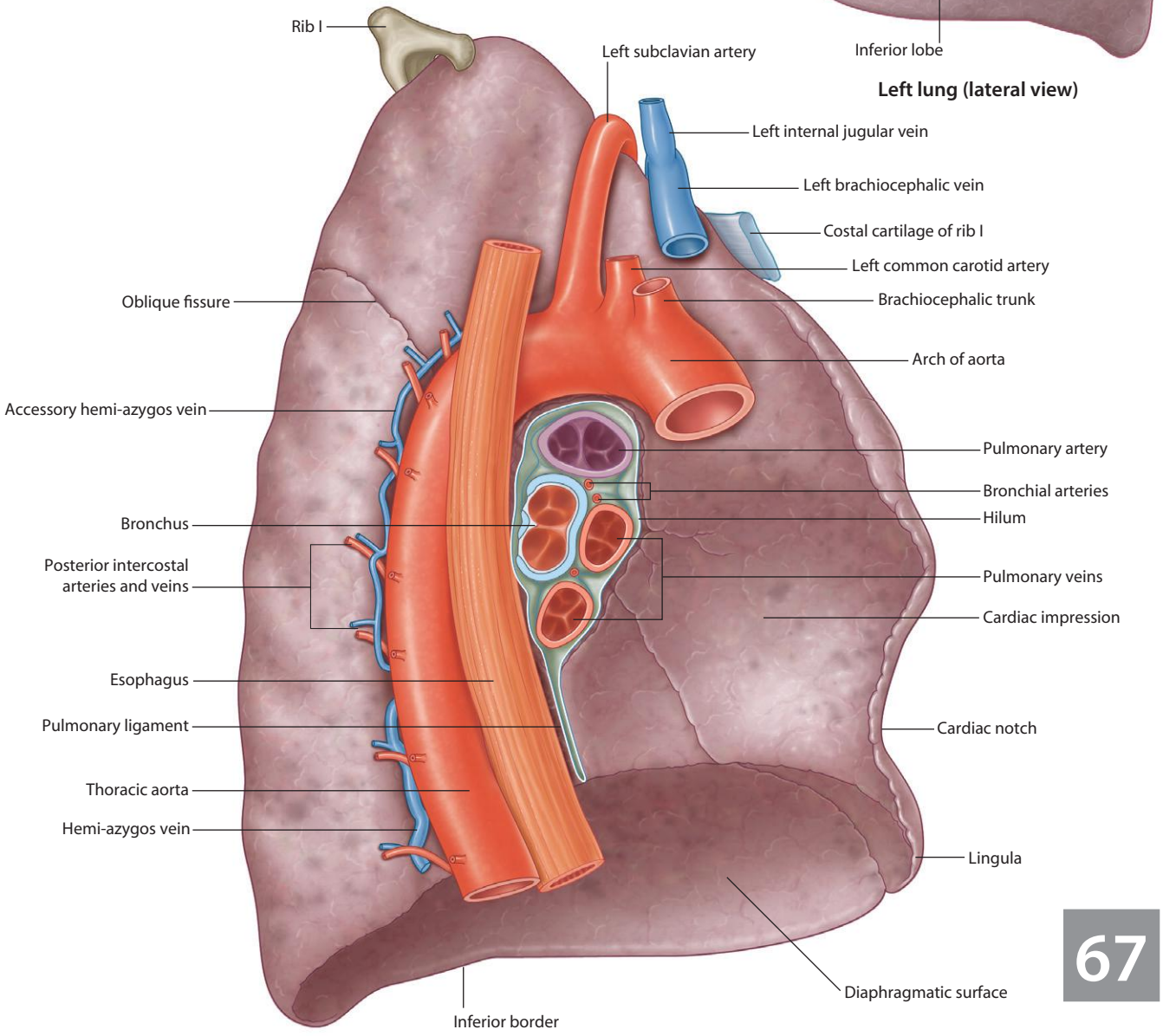
66

Lobes of the left lung (anteromedial view)



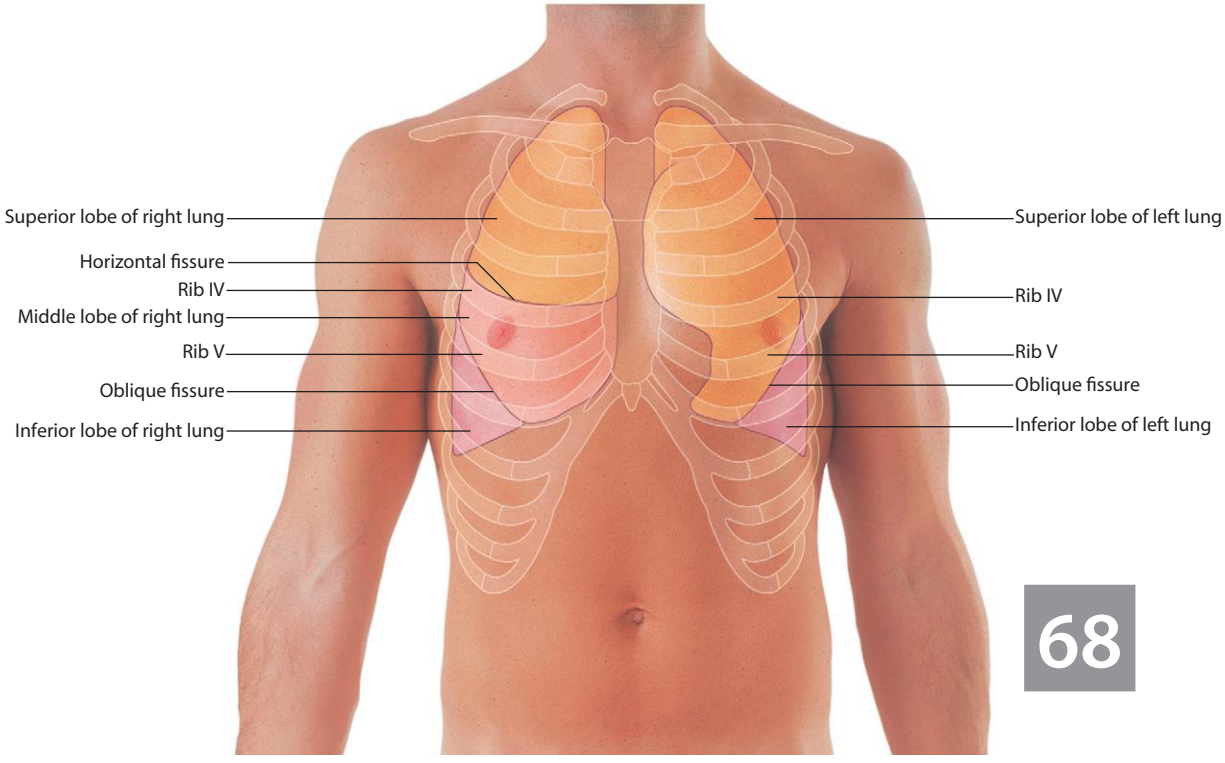
65

Left lung (lateral view)



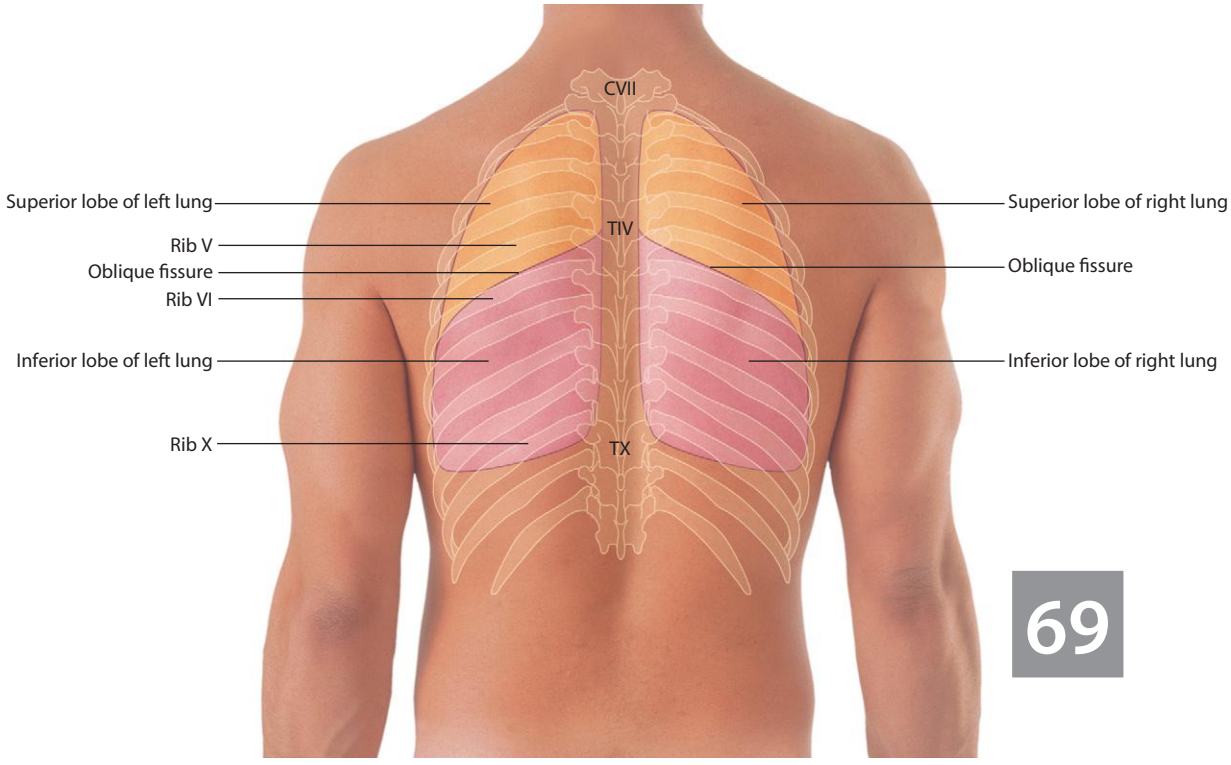
67

Left lung and related structures (medial view)



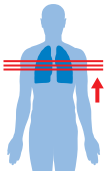
68

Surface projections of the lobes and fissures of the lungs (anterior view)



69

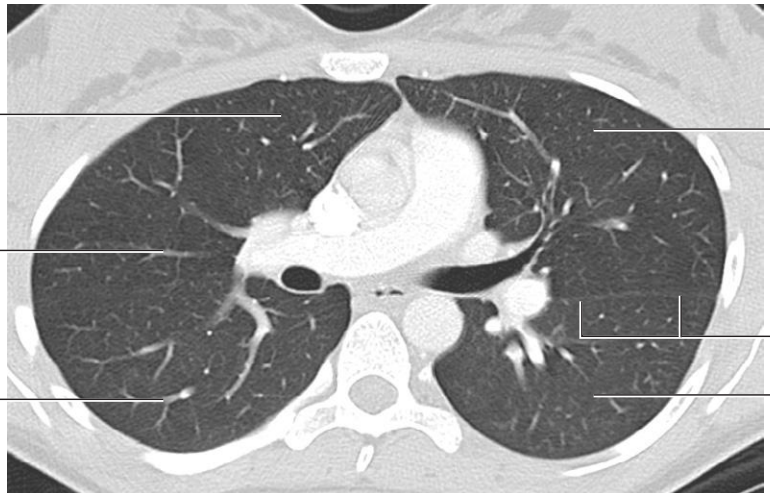
Surface projections of the lobes and fissures of the lungs (posterior view)





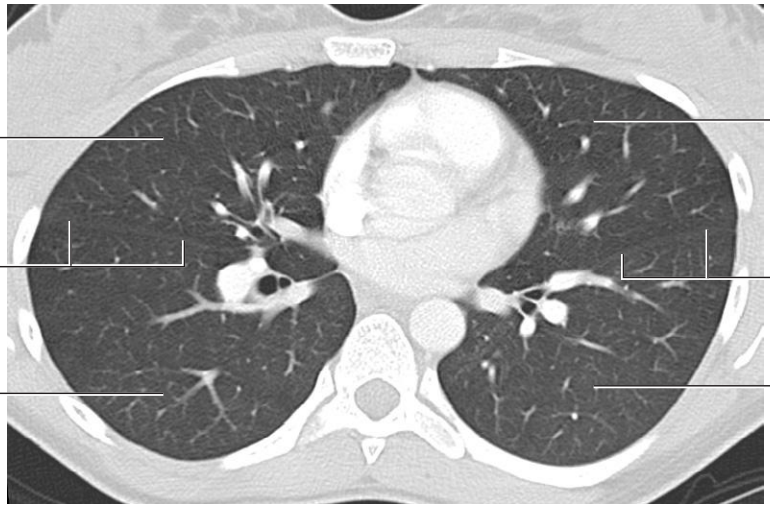
70

Right lung and left lung demonstrating superior and inferior lobes. The oblique fissures are visible.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



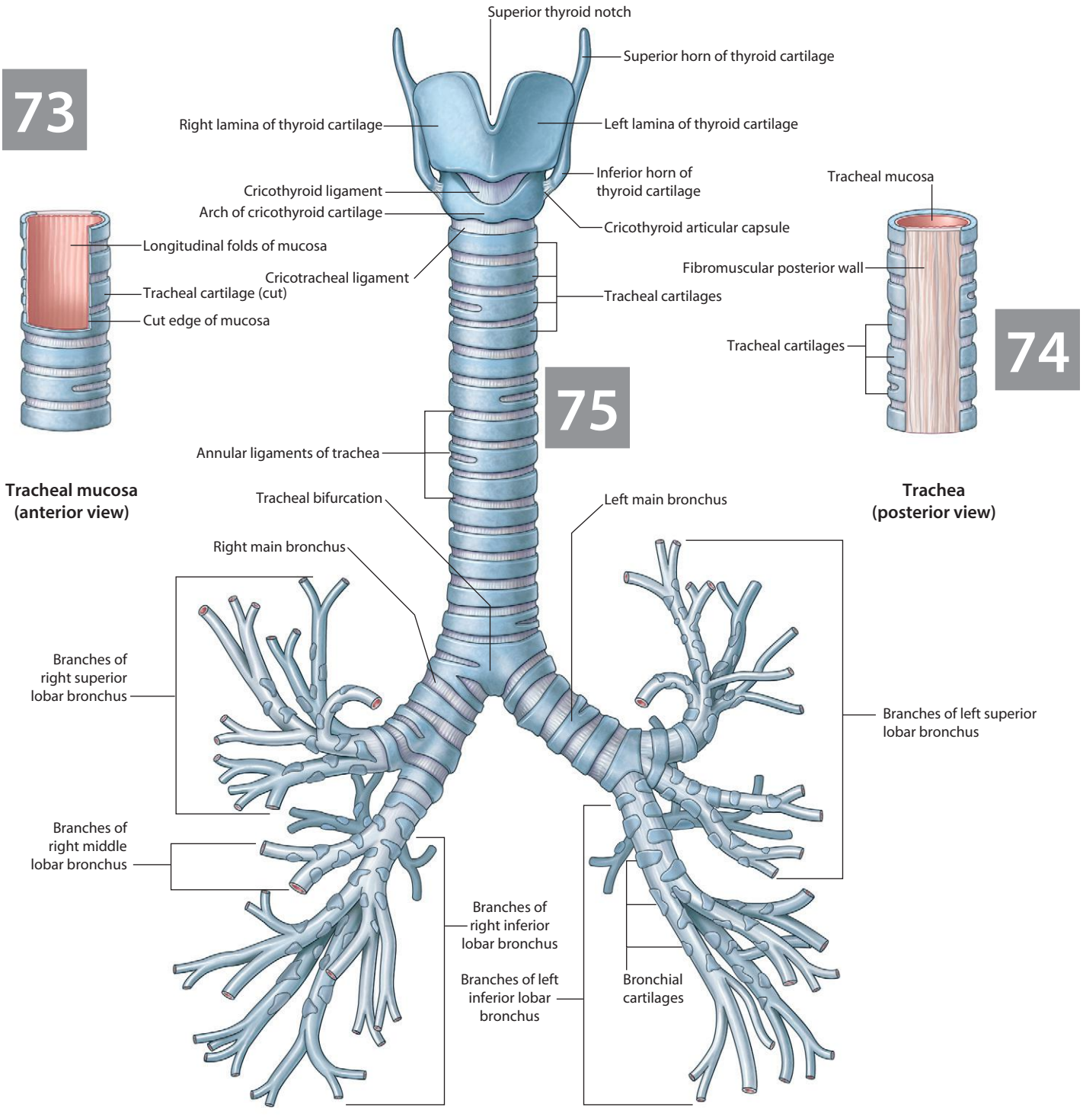
71

Right lung demonstrating superior, middle, and inferior lobes and the left lung demonstrating superior and inferior lobes. The oblique fissure associated with the left lung is visible.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



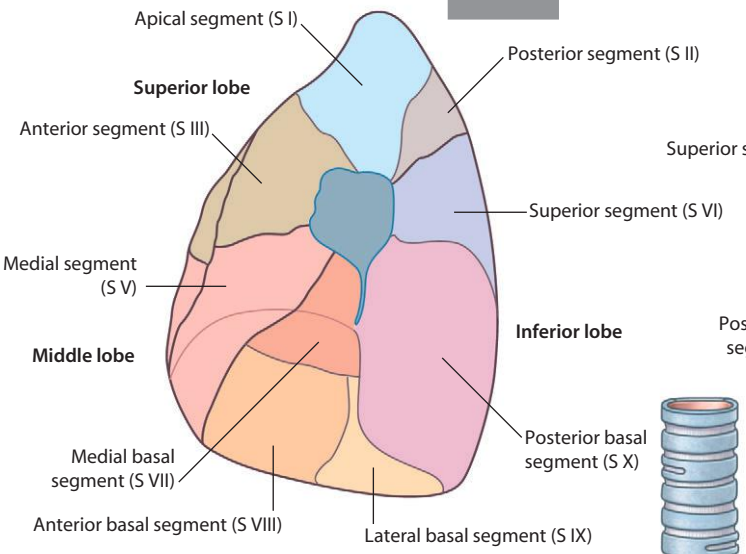
72

Right lung demonstrating middle and inferior lobes and the left lung demonstrating superior and inferior lobes. The oblique fissures are visible.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



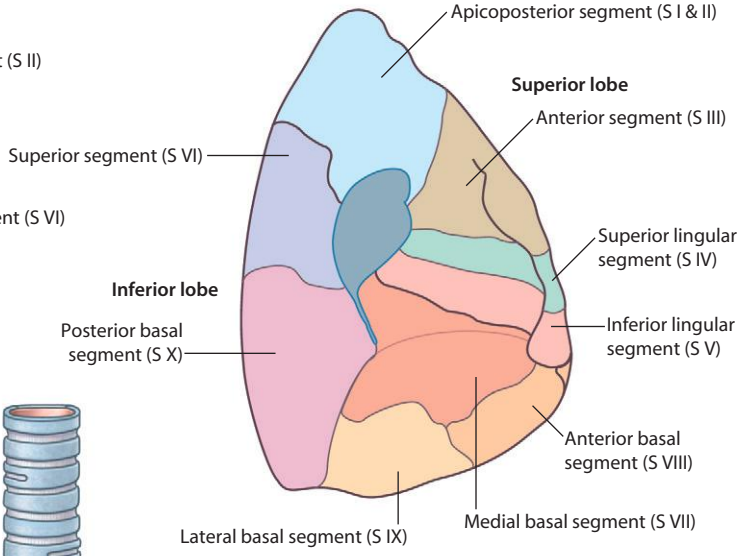
Trachea and bronchial tree

76



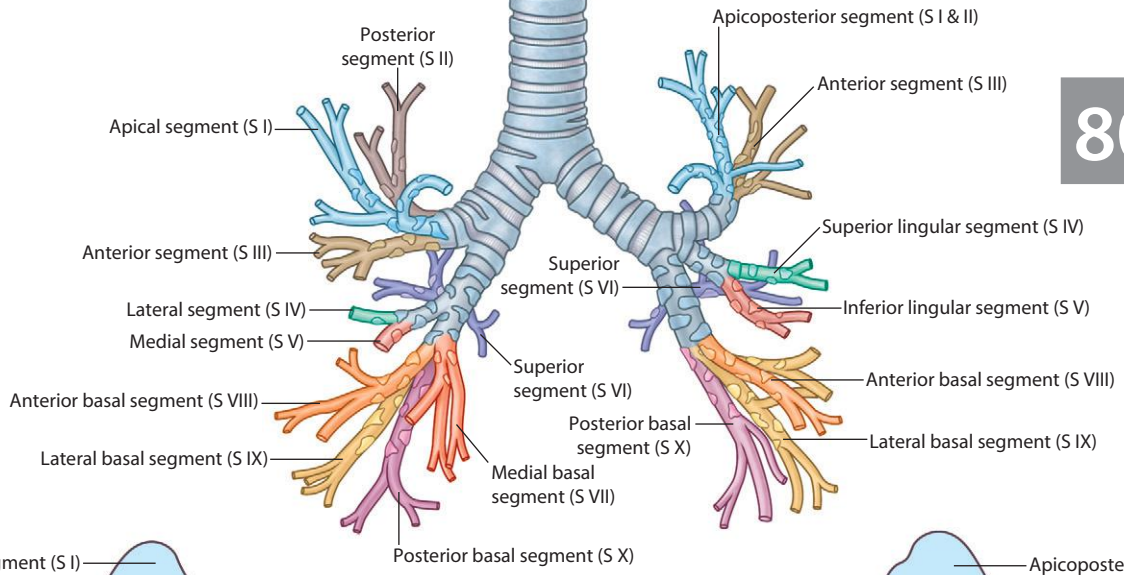
Right lung (medial view)

77

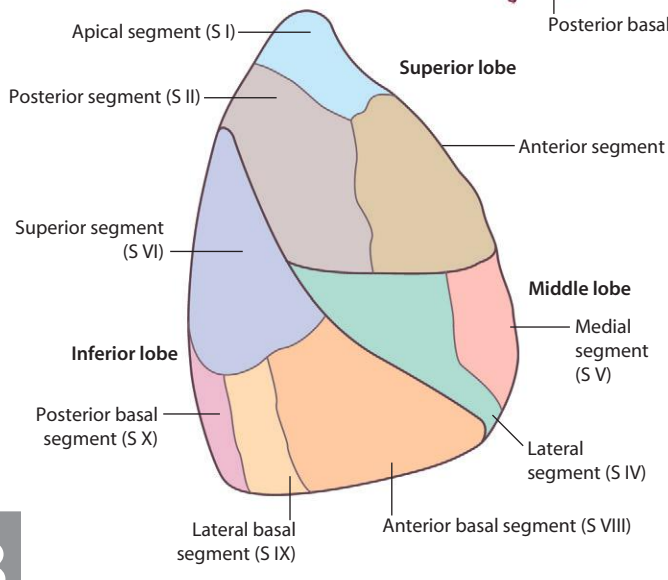


Left lung (medial view)

80

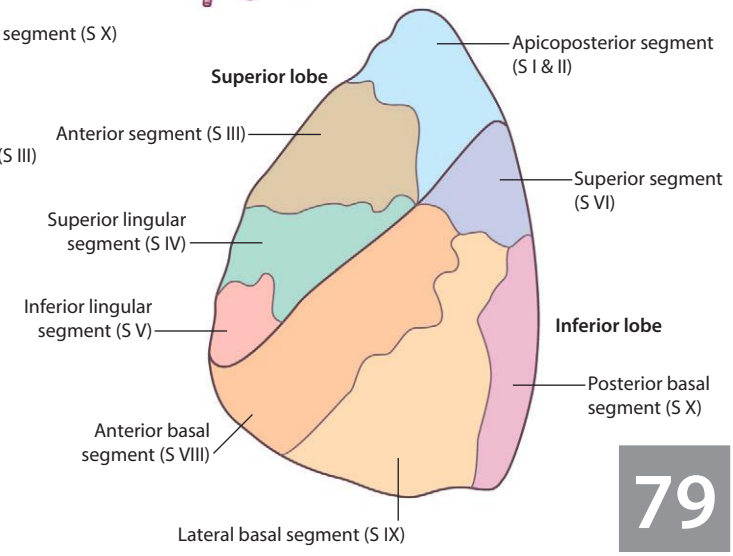


78



Right lung (lateral view)

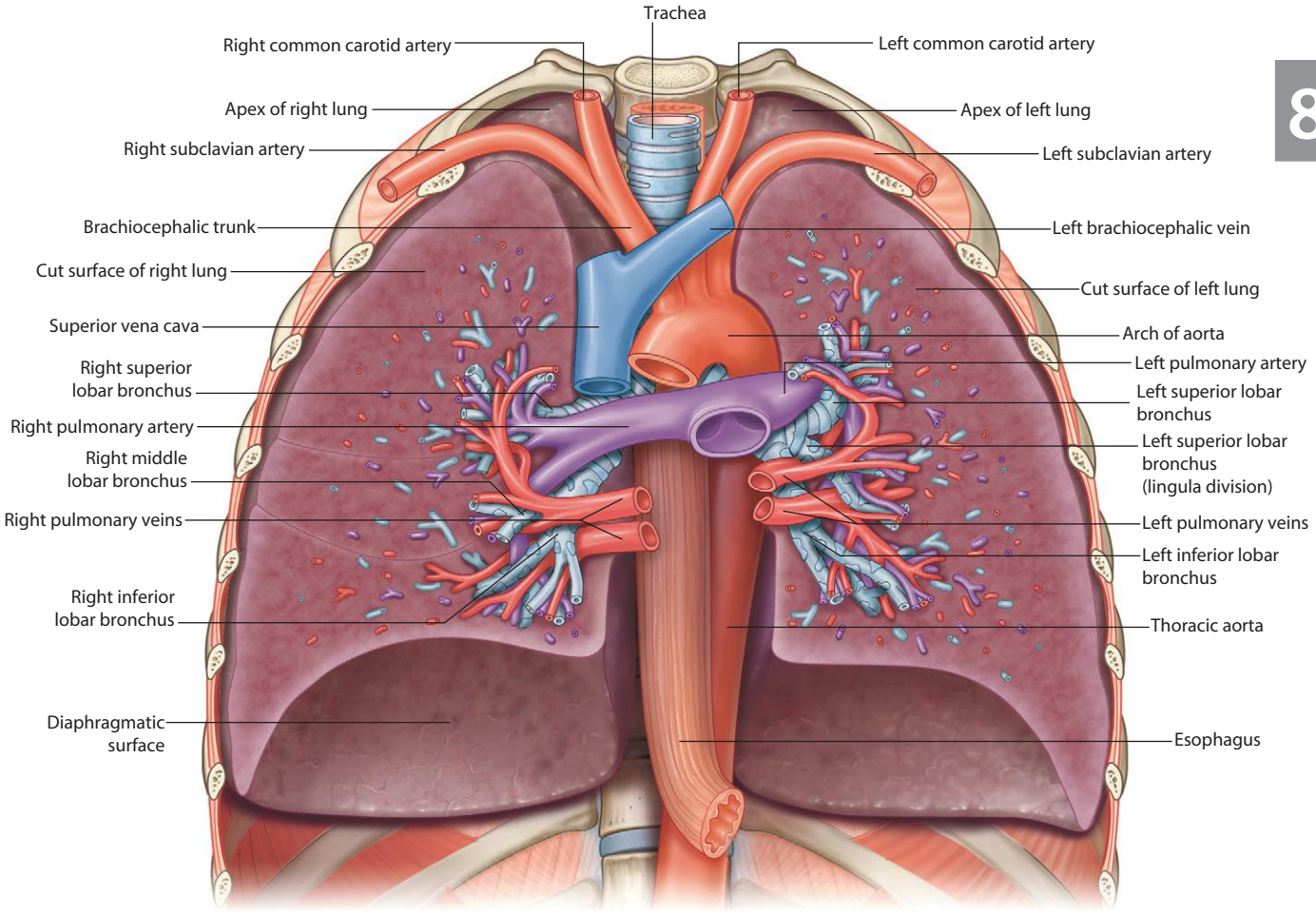
79



Left lung (lateral view)

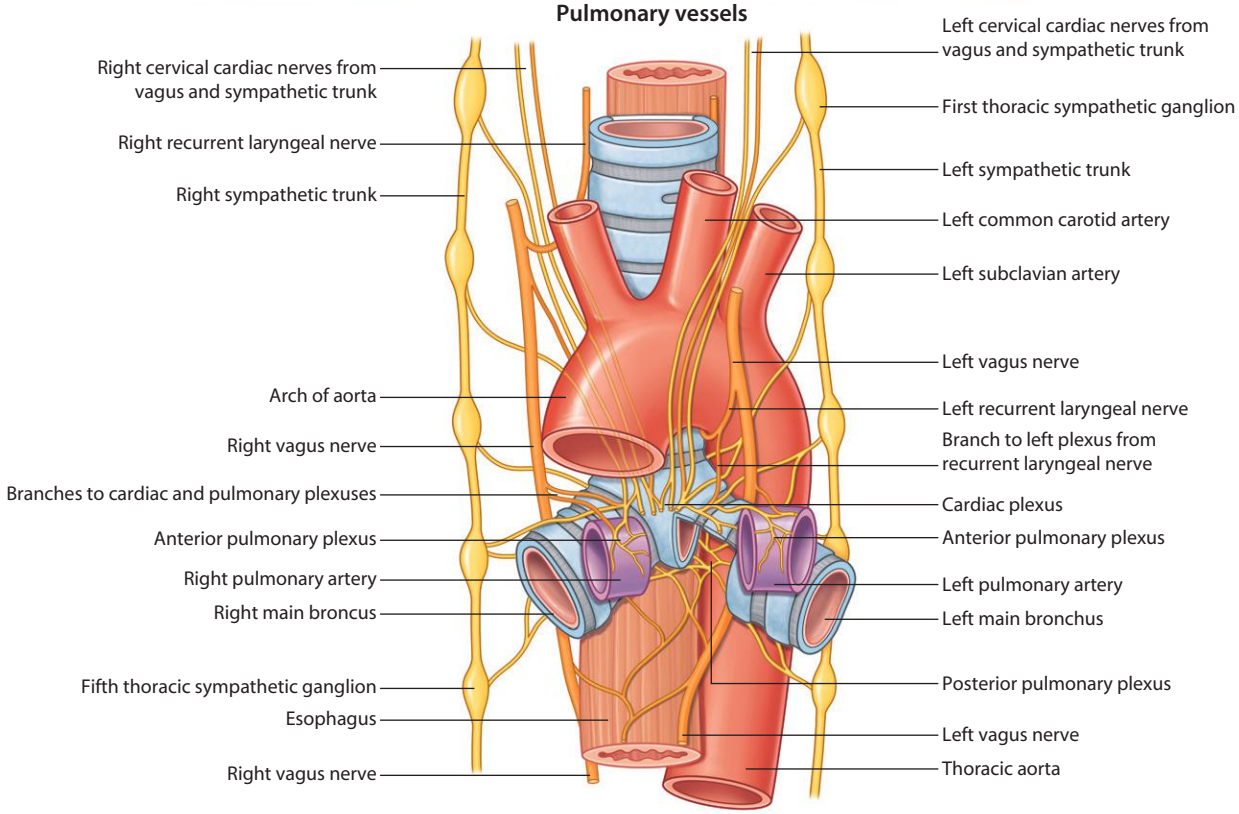
Bronchopulmonary segments

81

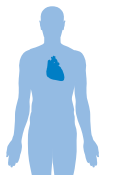


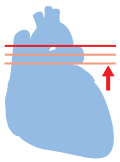
Pulmonary vessels

82



Pulmonary plexus



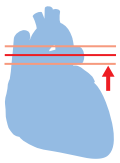


A

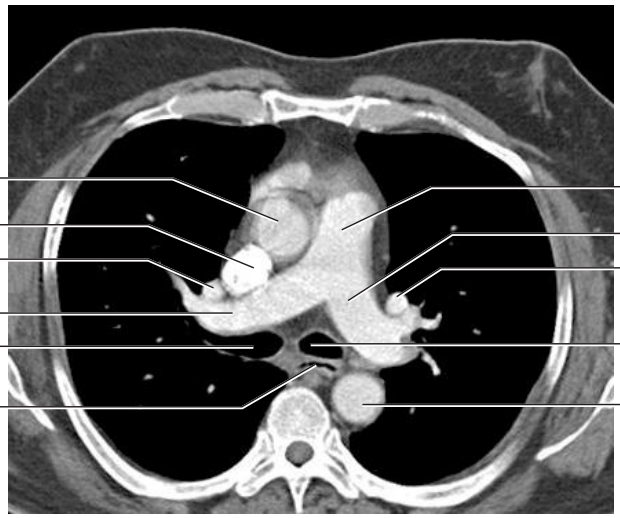


83

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right main bronchus
Esophagus
Pulmonary trunk
Left pulmonary artery
Left main bronchus
Thoracic aorta

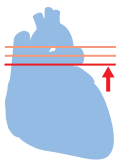


B

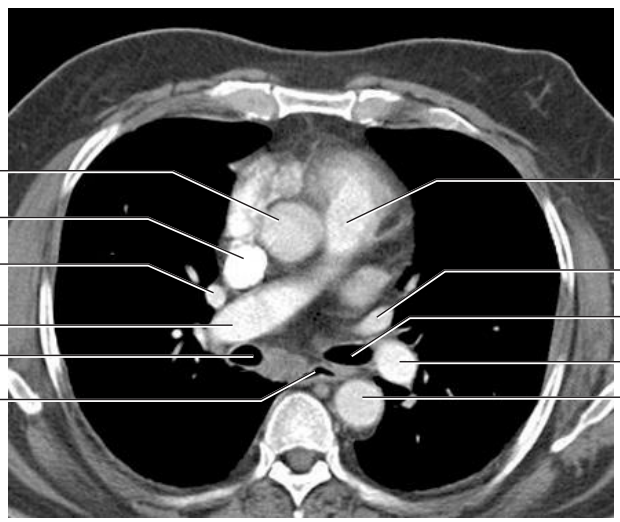


84

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right superior pulmonary vein
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Esophagus
Pulmonary trunk
Left pulmonary artery
Left superior pulmonary vein
Left main bronchus
Thoracic aorta



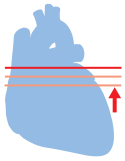
C



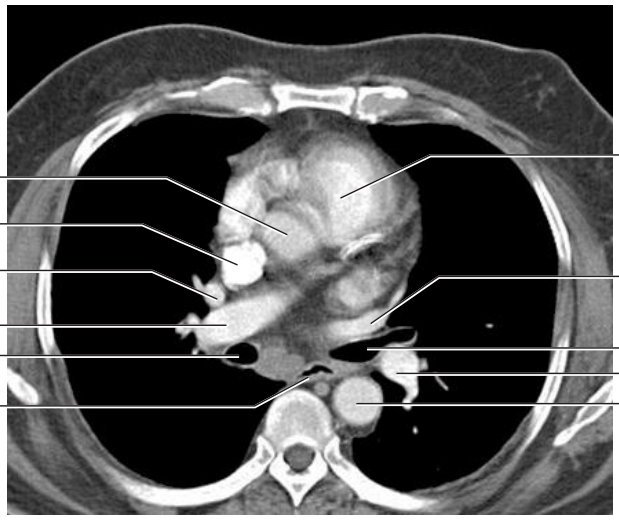
85

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right superior pulmonary vein
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Esophagus
Pulmonary trunk
Left superior pulmonary vein
Left main bronchus
Left pulmonary artery
Thoracic aorta

A through C – Relationships of the pulmonary arteries, pulmonary veins, and bronchi in the mediastinum.
CT images, with contrast, in axial plane



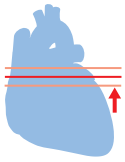
D



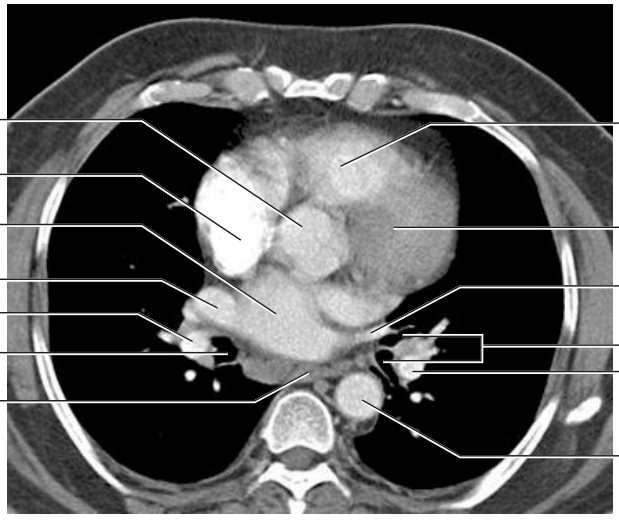
86

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right superior pulmonary vein
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Esophagus

Right ventricle
Left superior pulmonary vein
Left main bronchus
Left pulmonary artery
Thoracic aorta



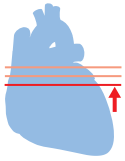
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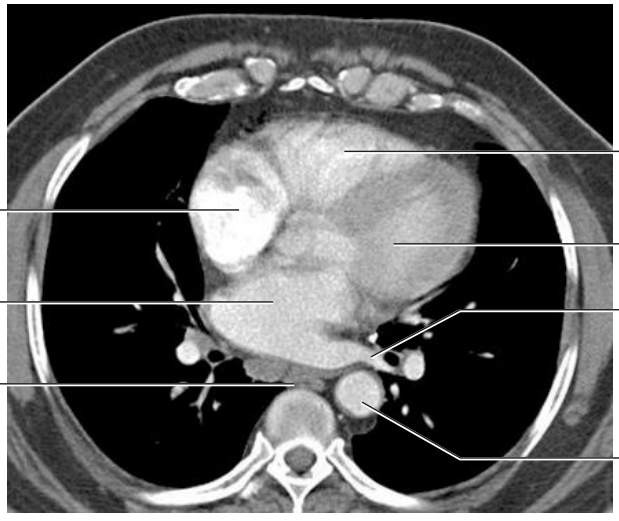
87

Ascending aorta
Right atrium
Left atrium
Right superior pulmonary vein
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Esophagus

Right ventricle
Left ventricle
Left superior pulmonary vein
Bronchi
Left pulmonary artery
Thoracic aorta



F

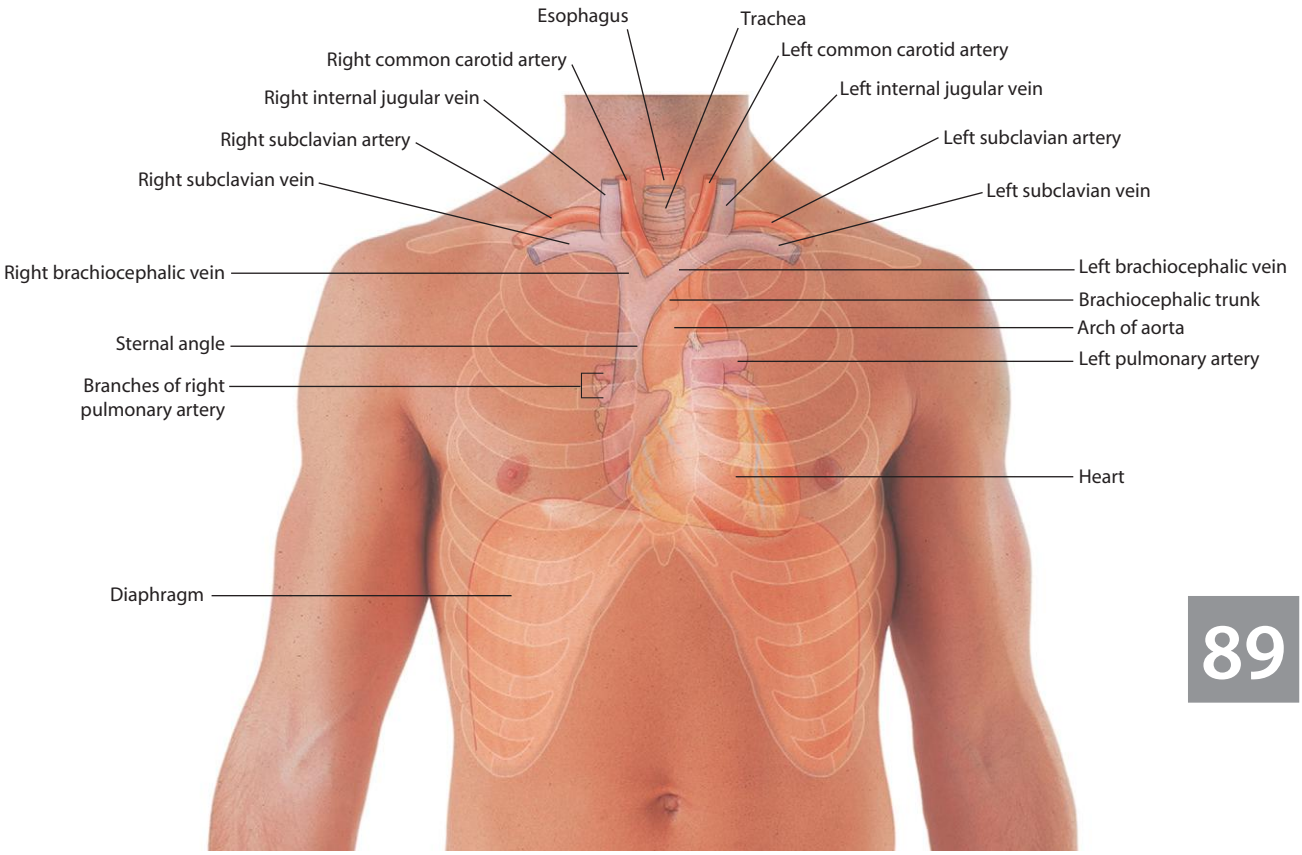


88

Right atrium
Left atrium
Esophagus

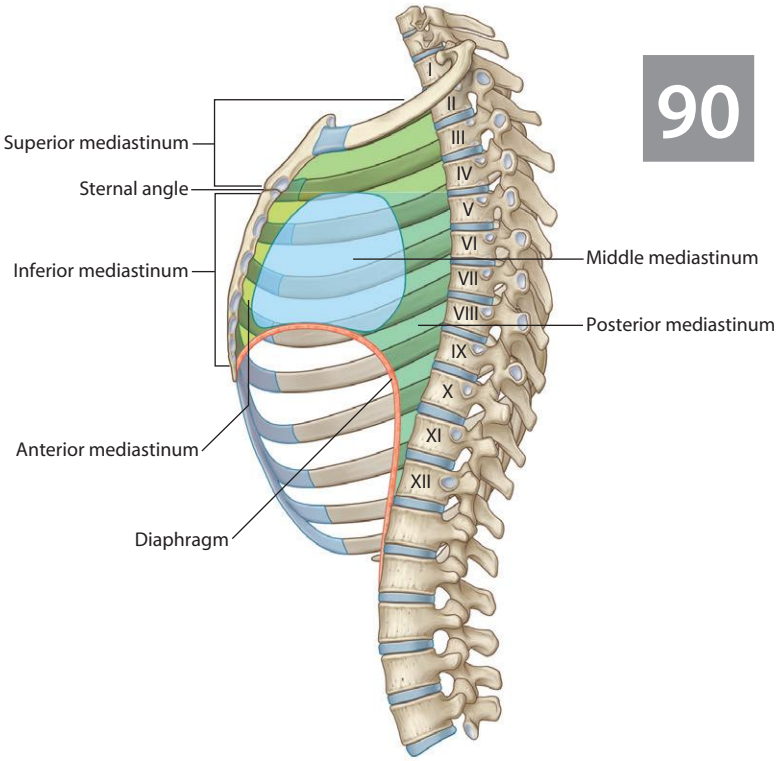
Right ventricle
Left ventricle
Left inferior pulmonary vein
Thoracic aorta

D through F – Relationships of the pulmonary arteries, pulmonary veins, and bronchi in the mediastinum.
CT images, with contrast, in axial plane



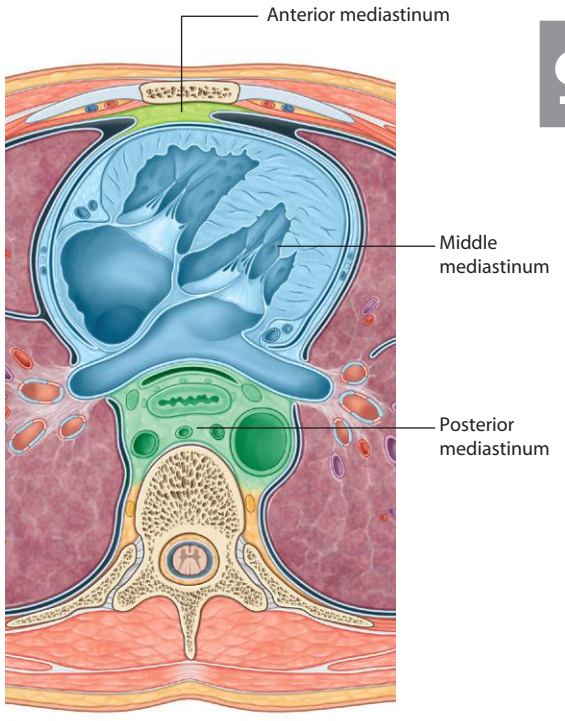
89

Structures of the mediastinum as they relate to the surface



90

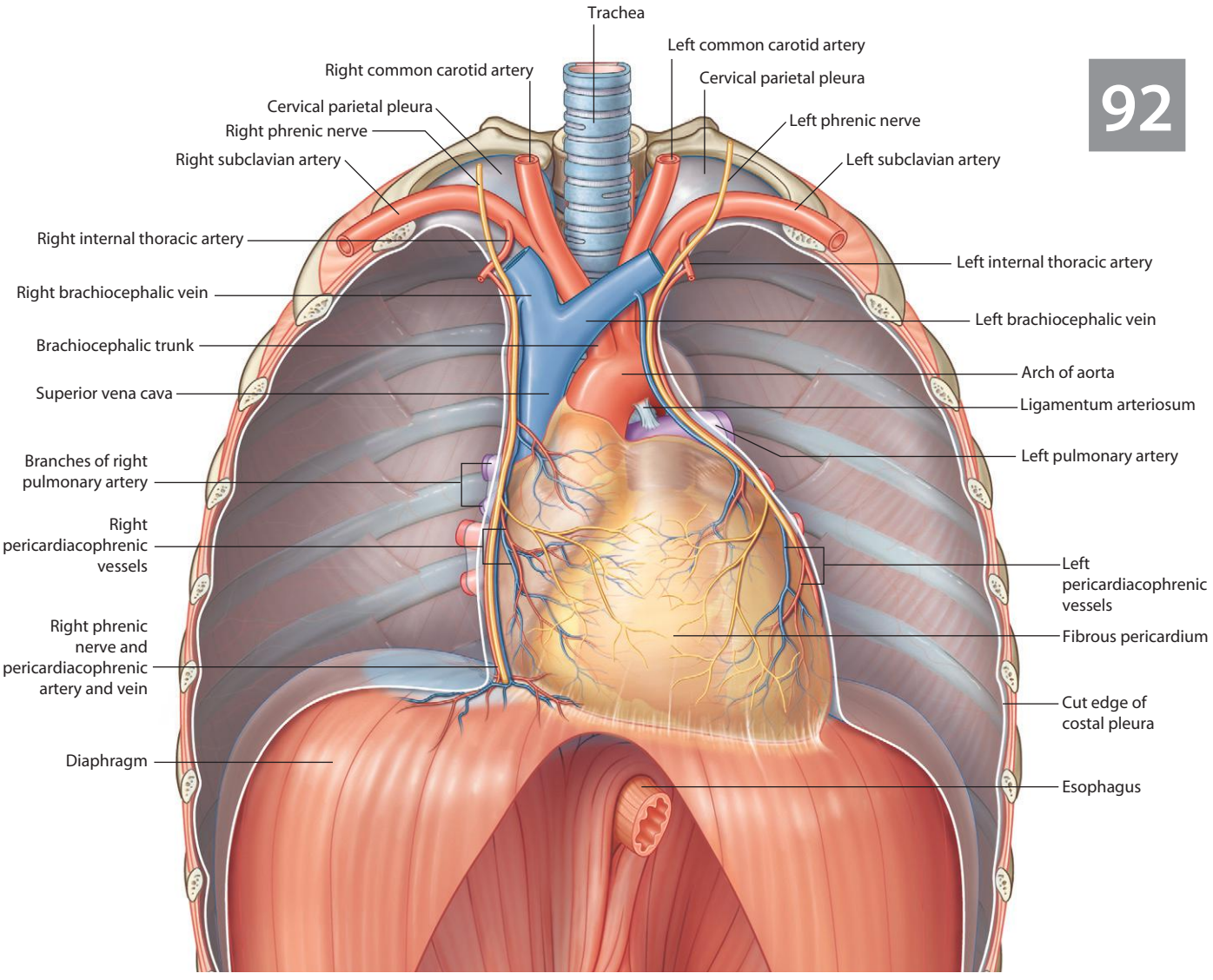
Subdivisions of the mediastinum (sagittal section)



91

Subdivisions of the mediastinum (transverse section)

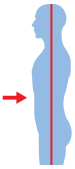
92



Pericardium with nerves and vessels

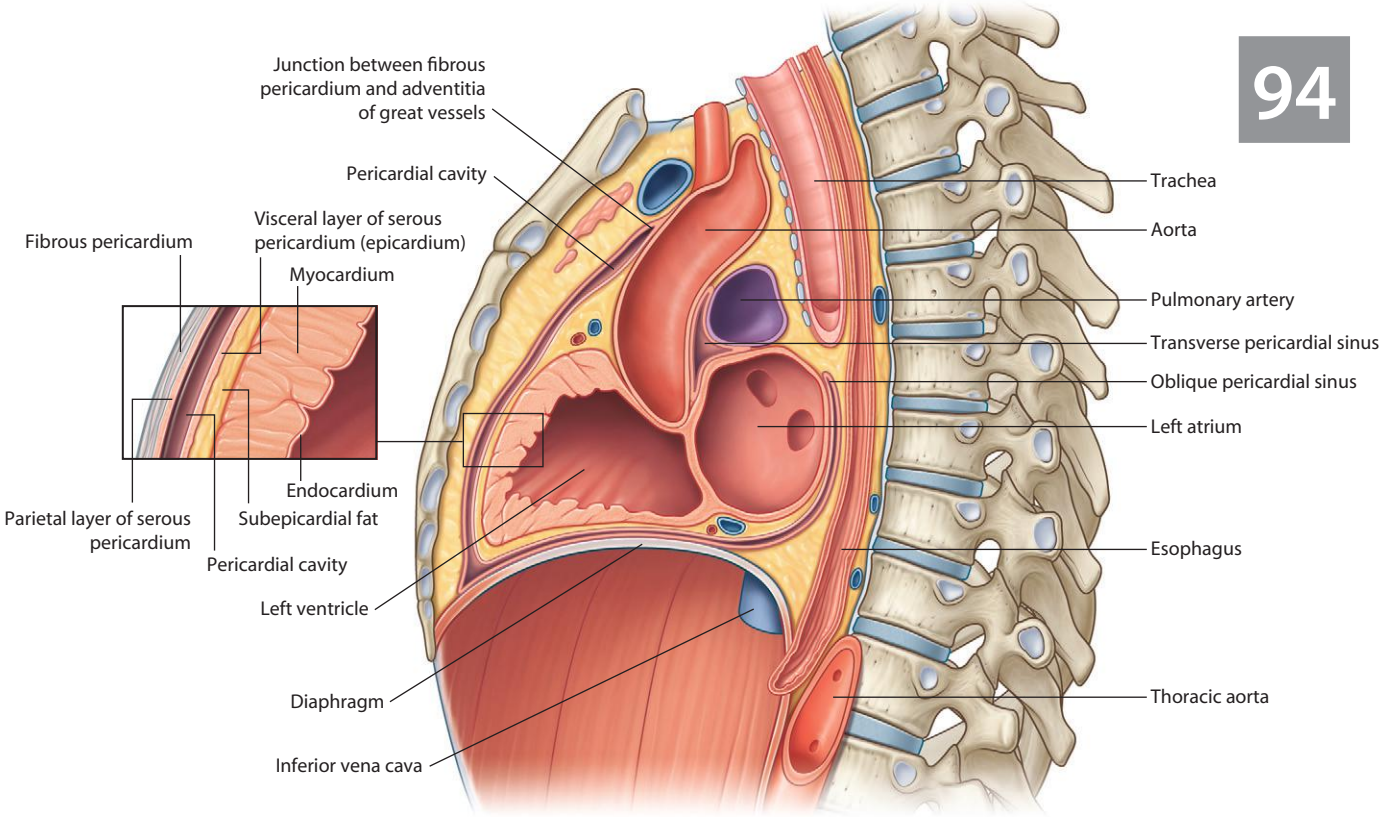
93





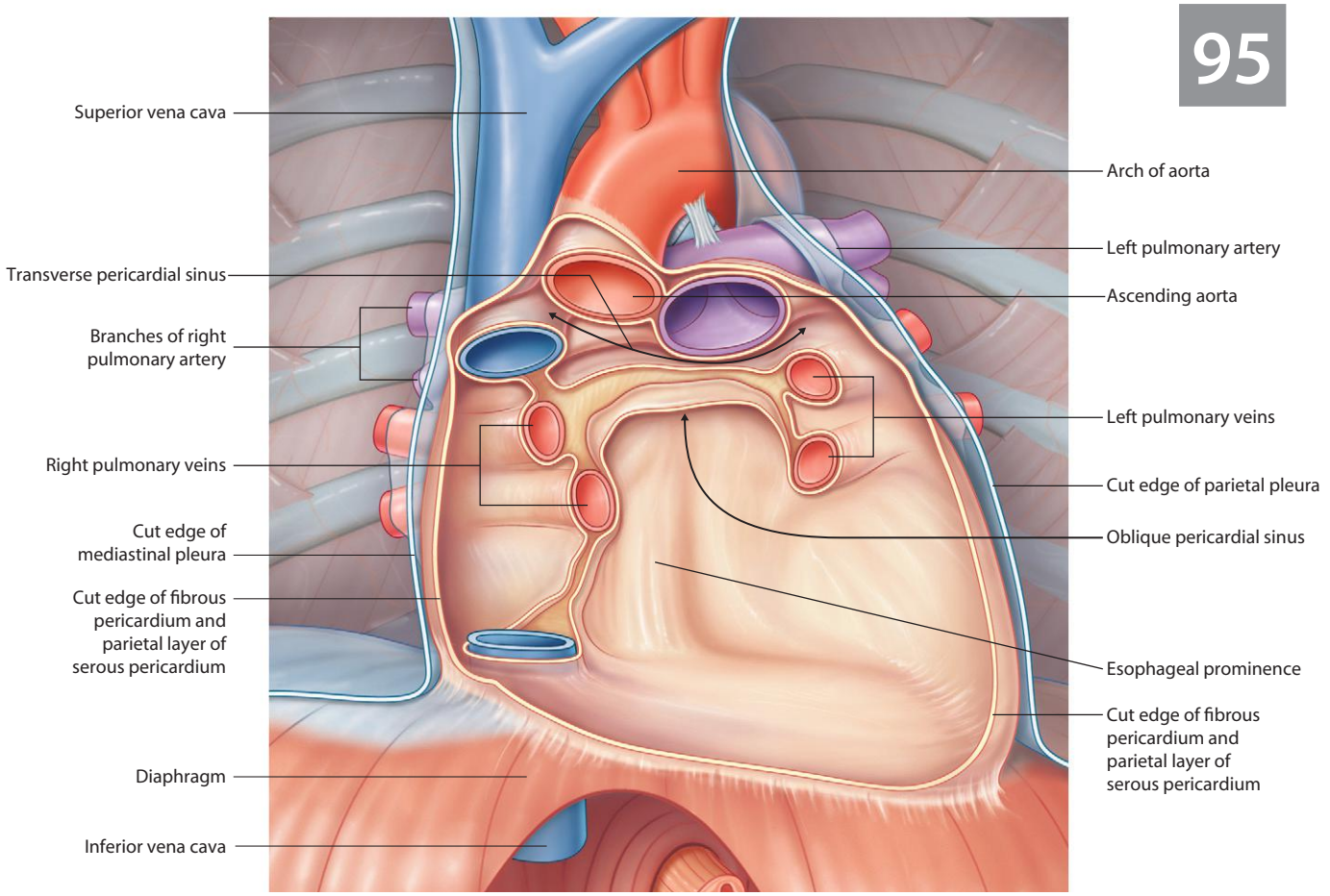
Mediastinal structures and lungs.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane

94



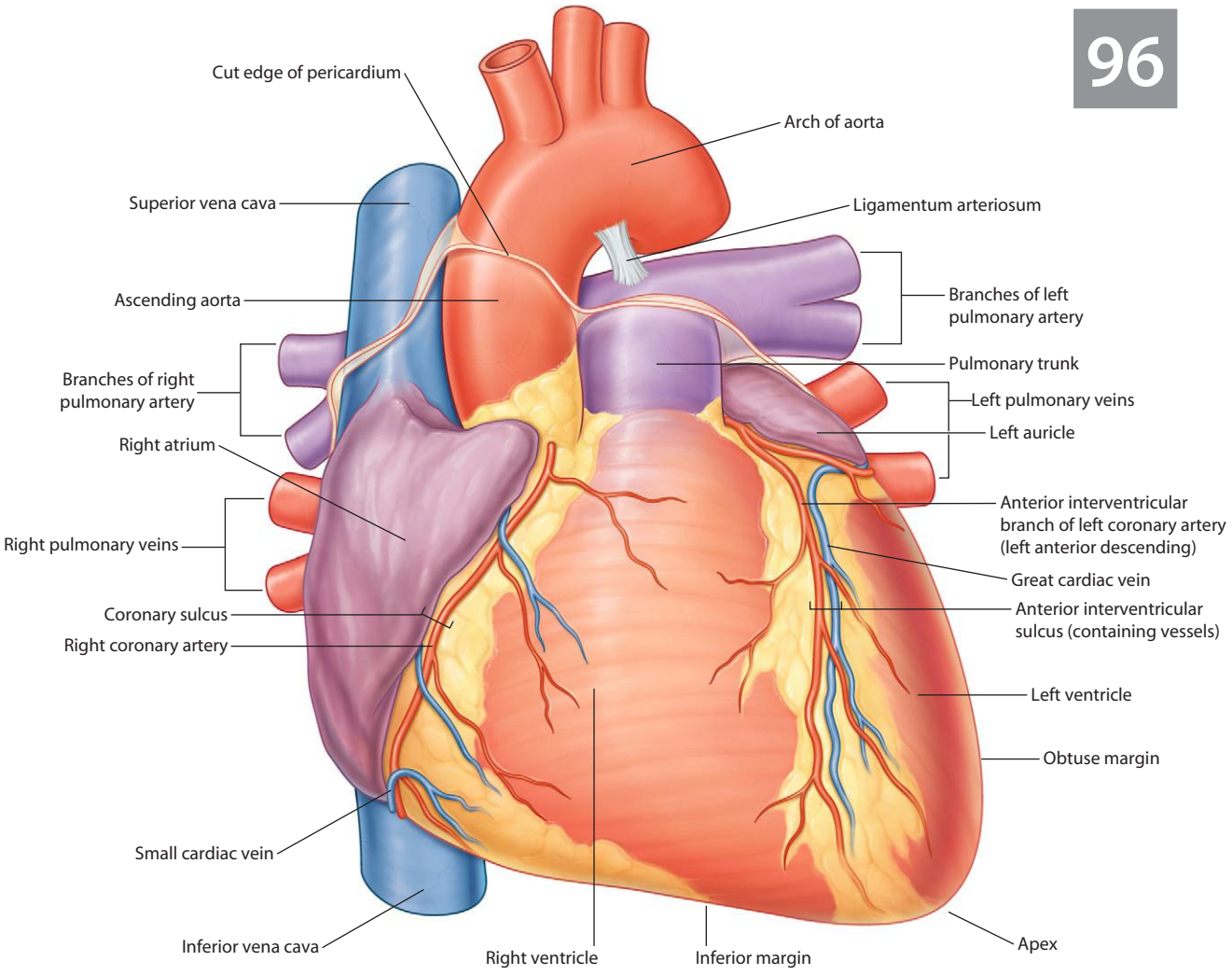
Sagittal section of the pericardium and heart

95



Pericardial sac with heart removed

96



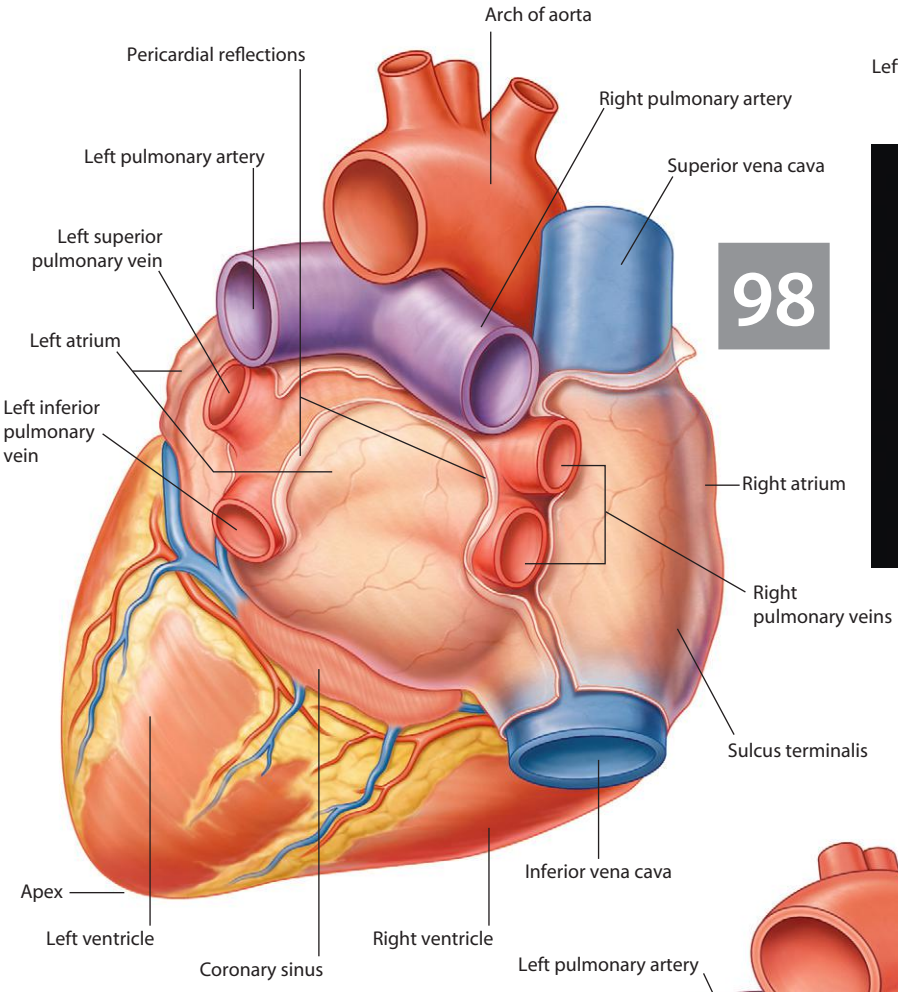
Anterior surface of the heart

97



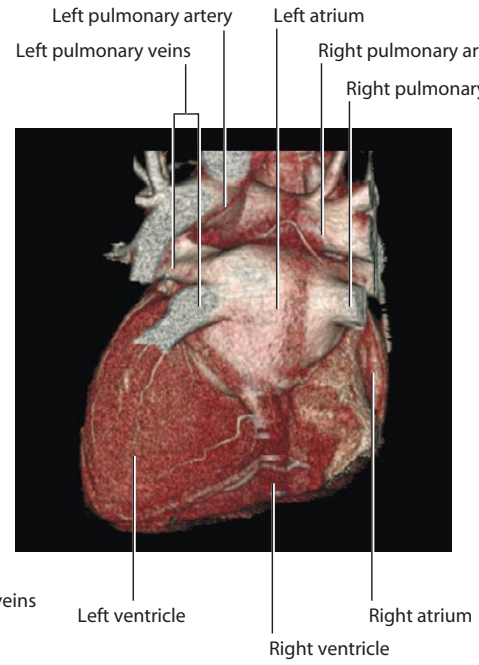
Anterior view of the heart.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computed tomography

98



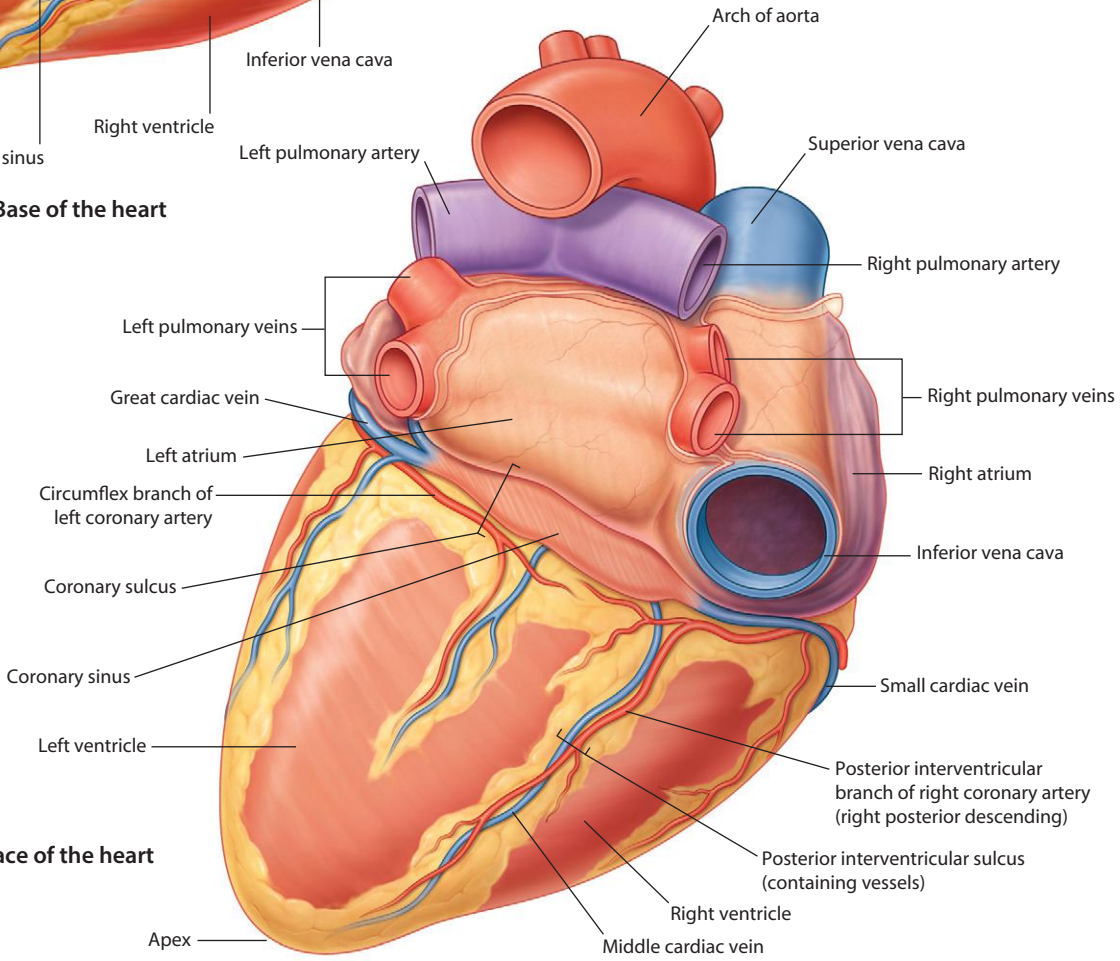
Base of the heart

99



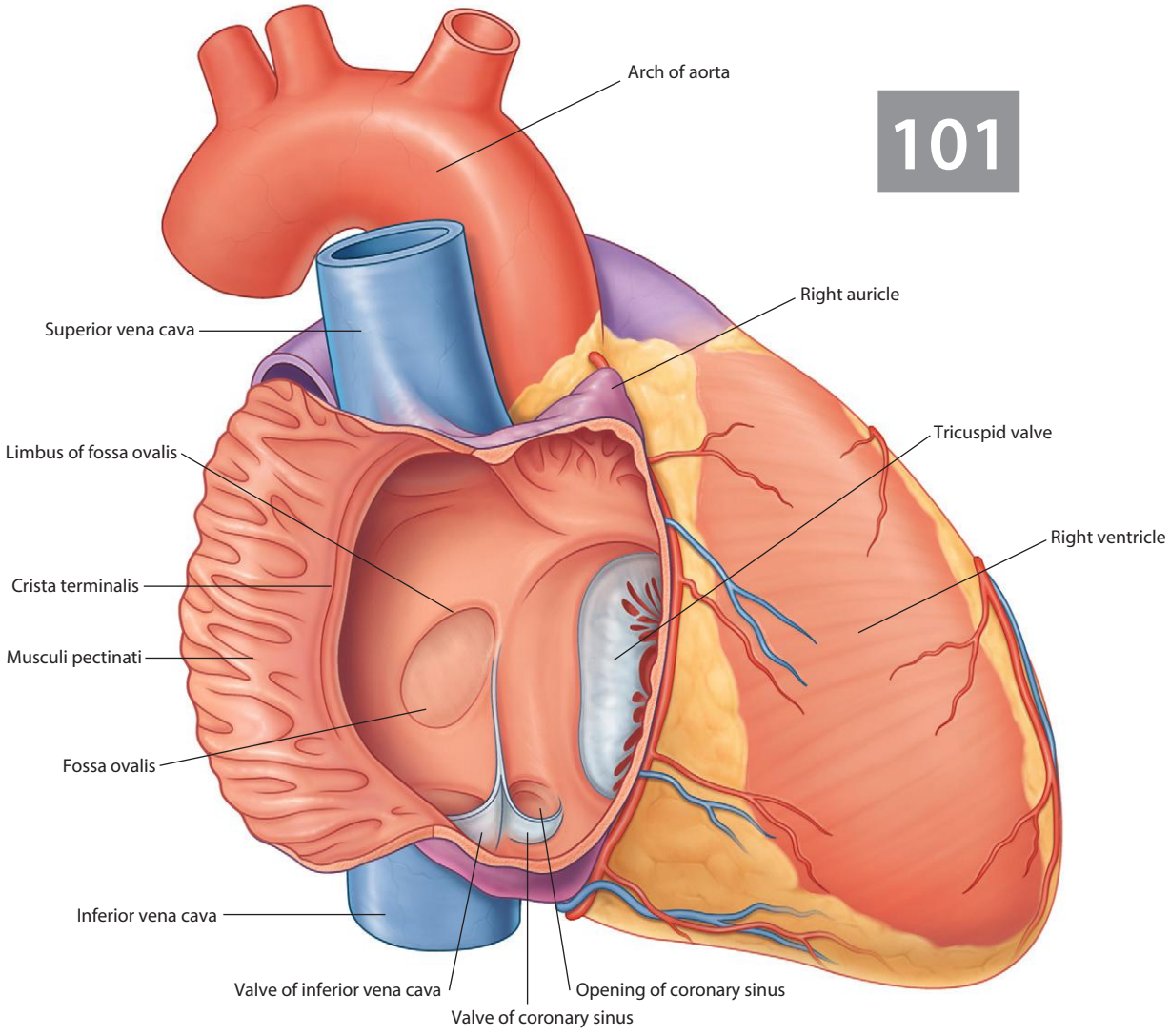
Posterior view of the heart.
Volume-rendered posterior view using multidetector computed tomography

100



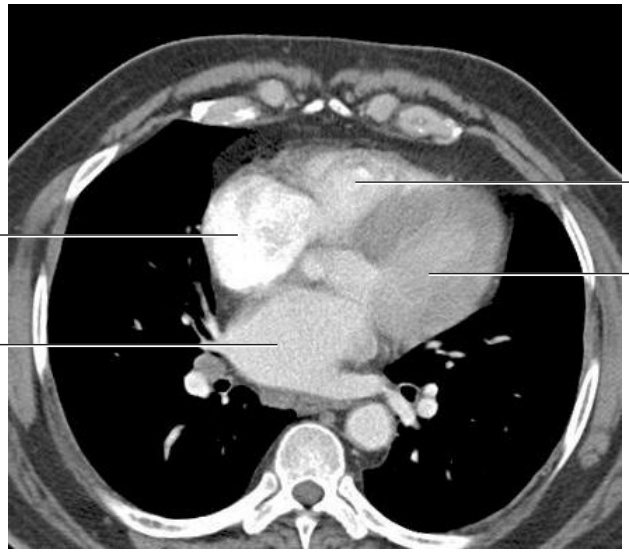
Diaphragmatic surface of the heart

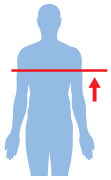
101



Internal view of right atrium

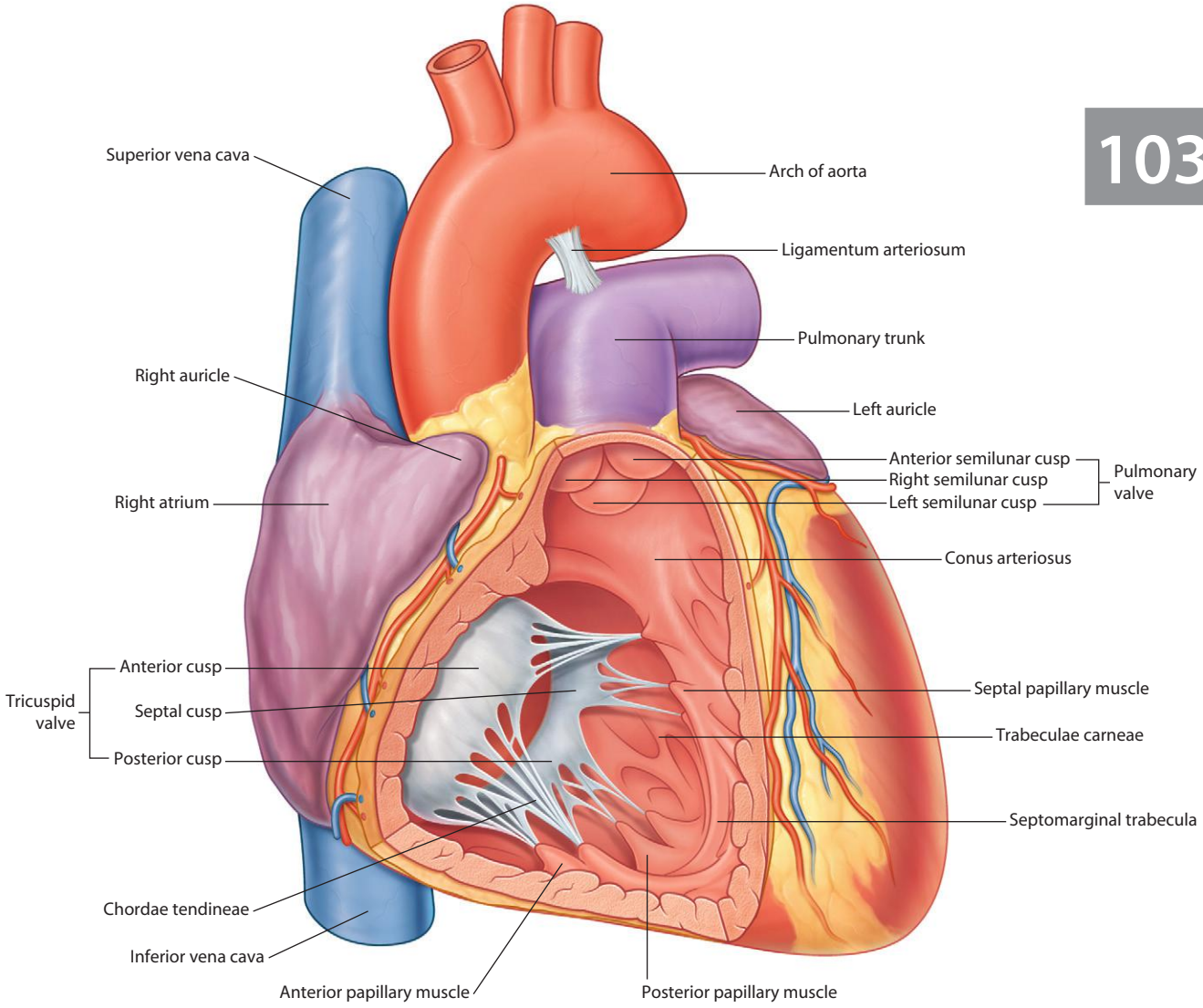
102





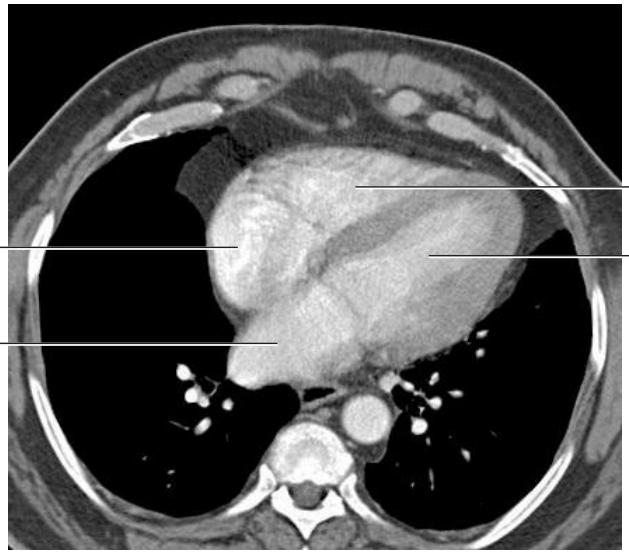
Positioning of right atrium in relation to other cardiac chambers.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

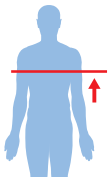
103



Internal view of right ventricle

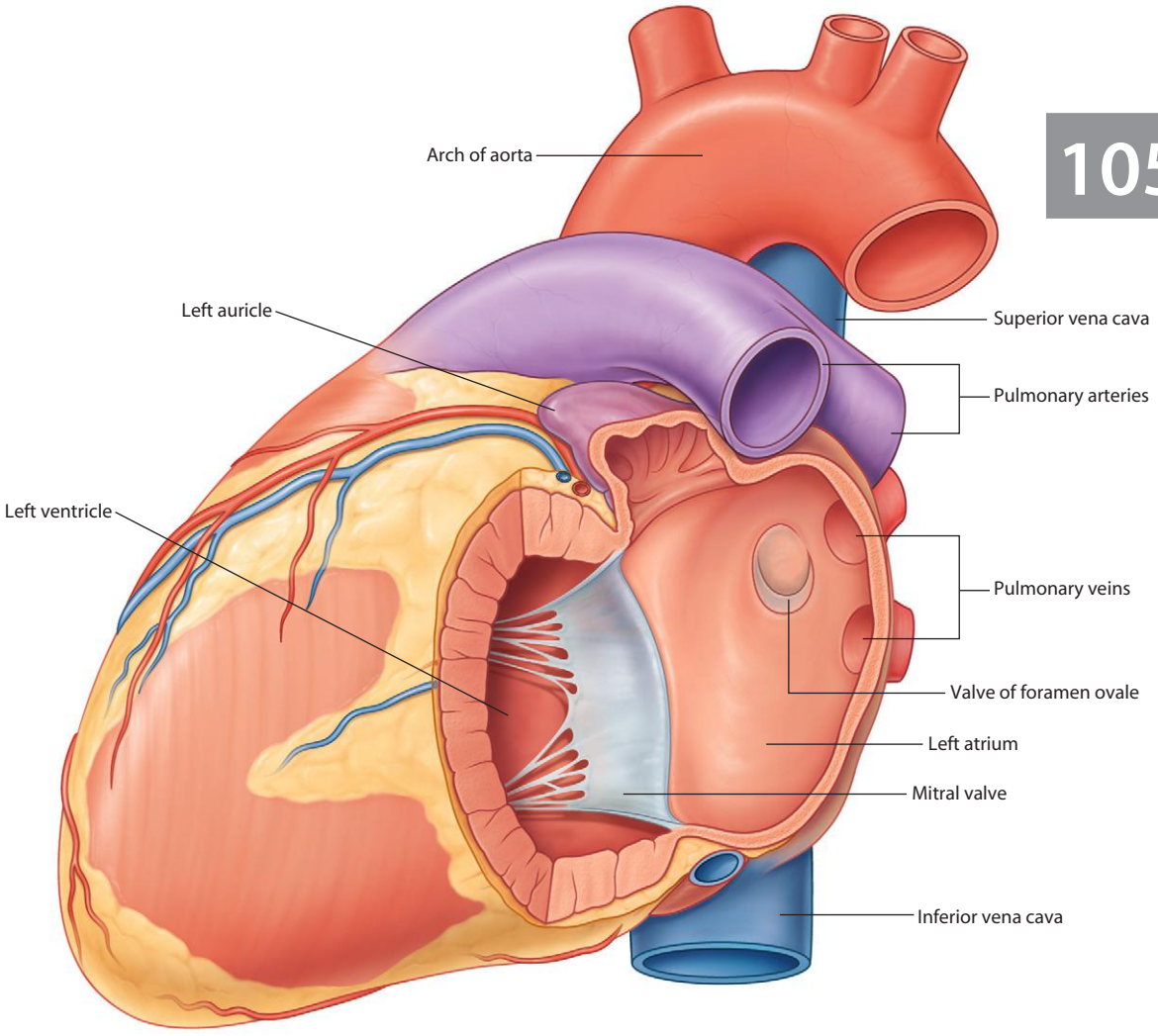
104





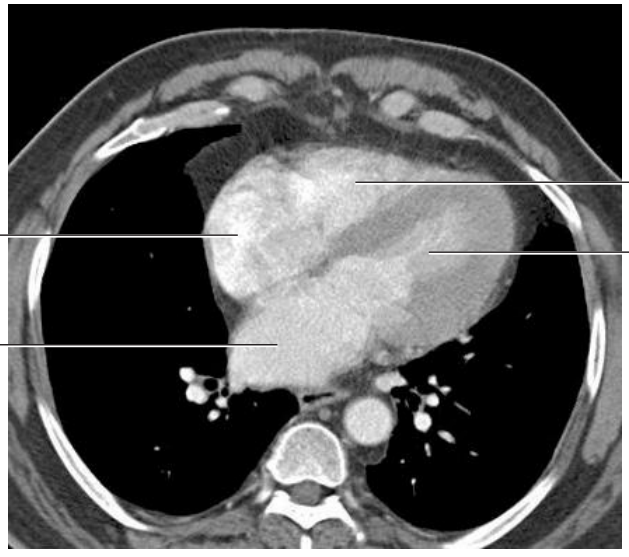
Positioning of right ventricle in relation to other cardiac chambers.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

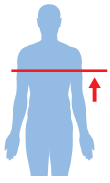
105



Internal view of left atrium

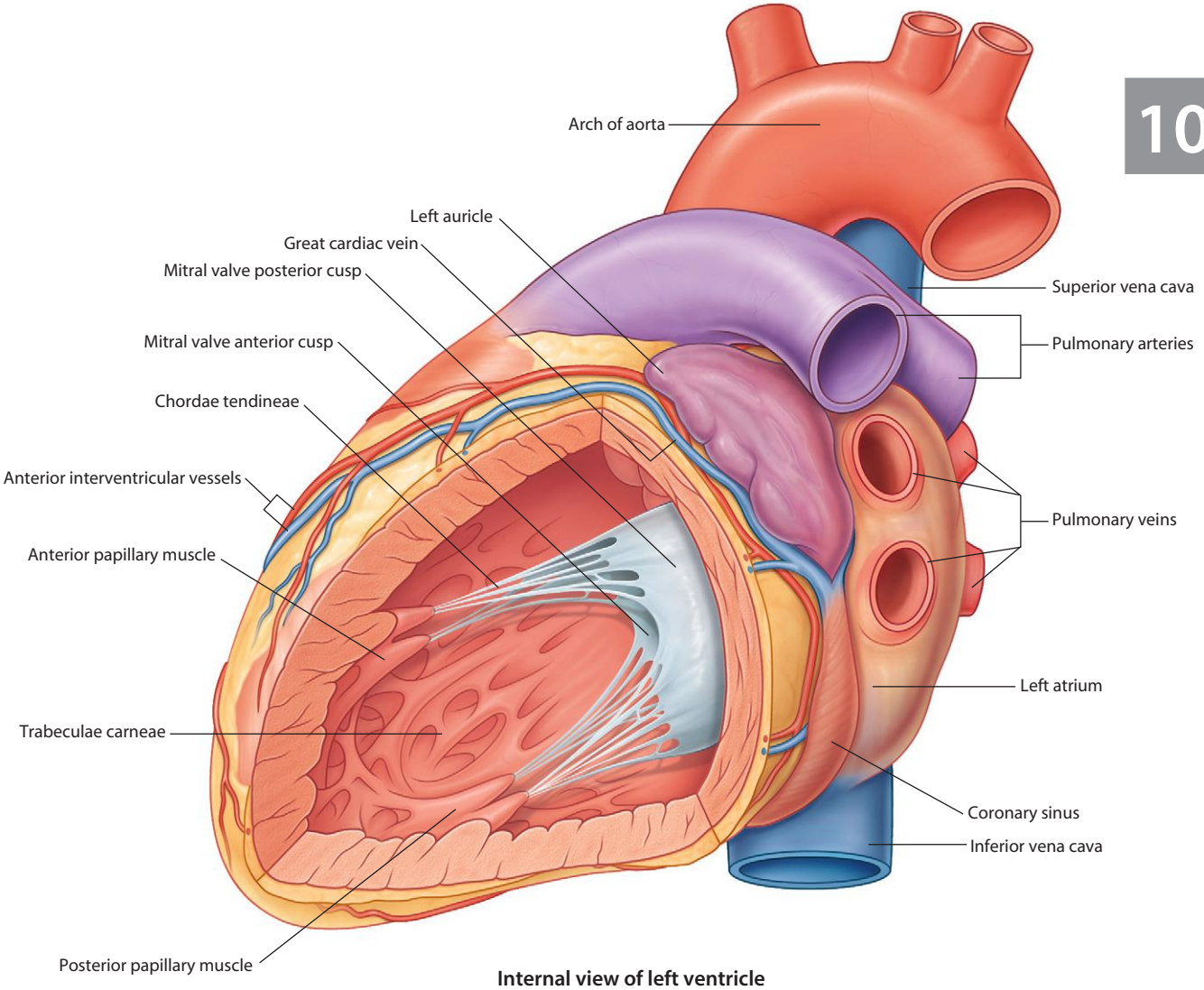
106





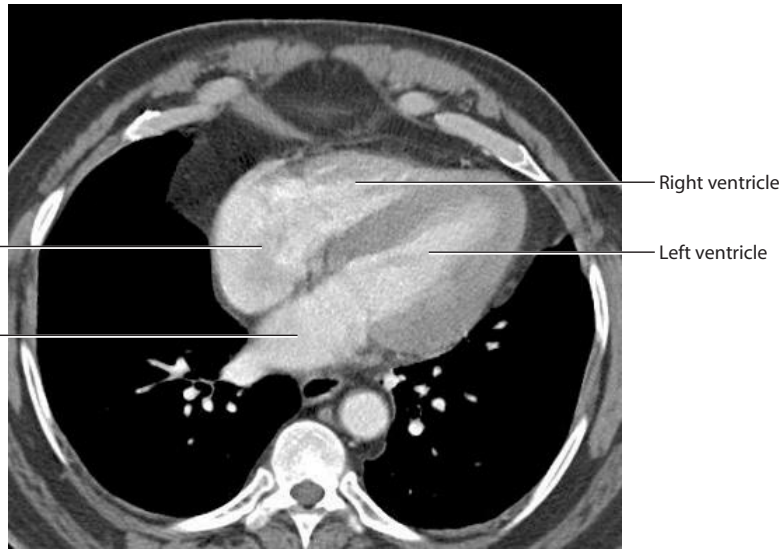
Positioning of left atrium in relation to other cardiac chambers.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

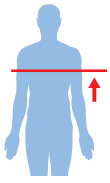
107



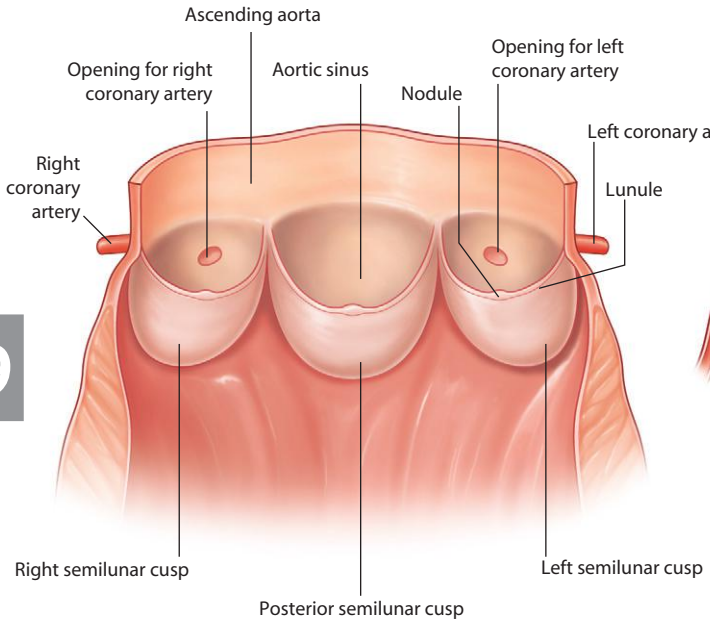
Internal view of left ventricle

108



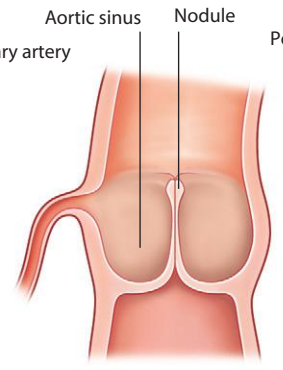


Positioning of left ventricle in relation to other cardiac chambers.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



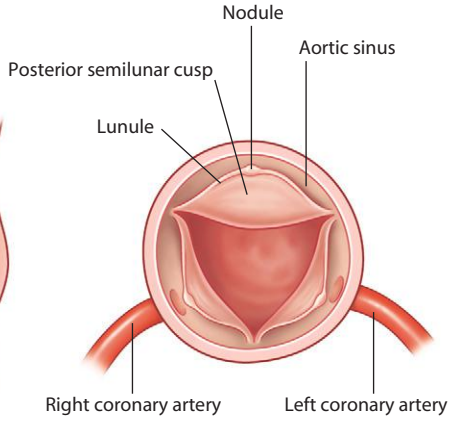
Anterior view of the aortic valve (resected and opened out)

109



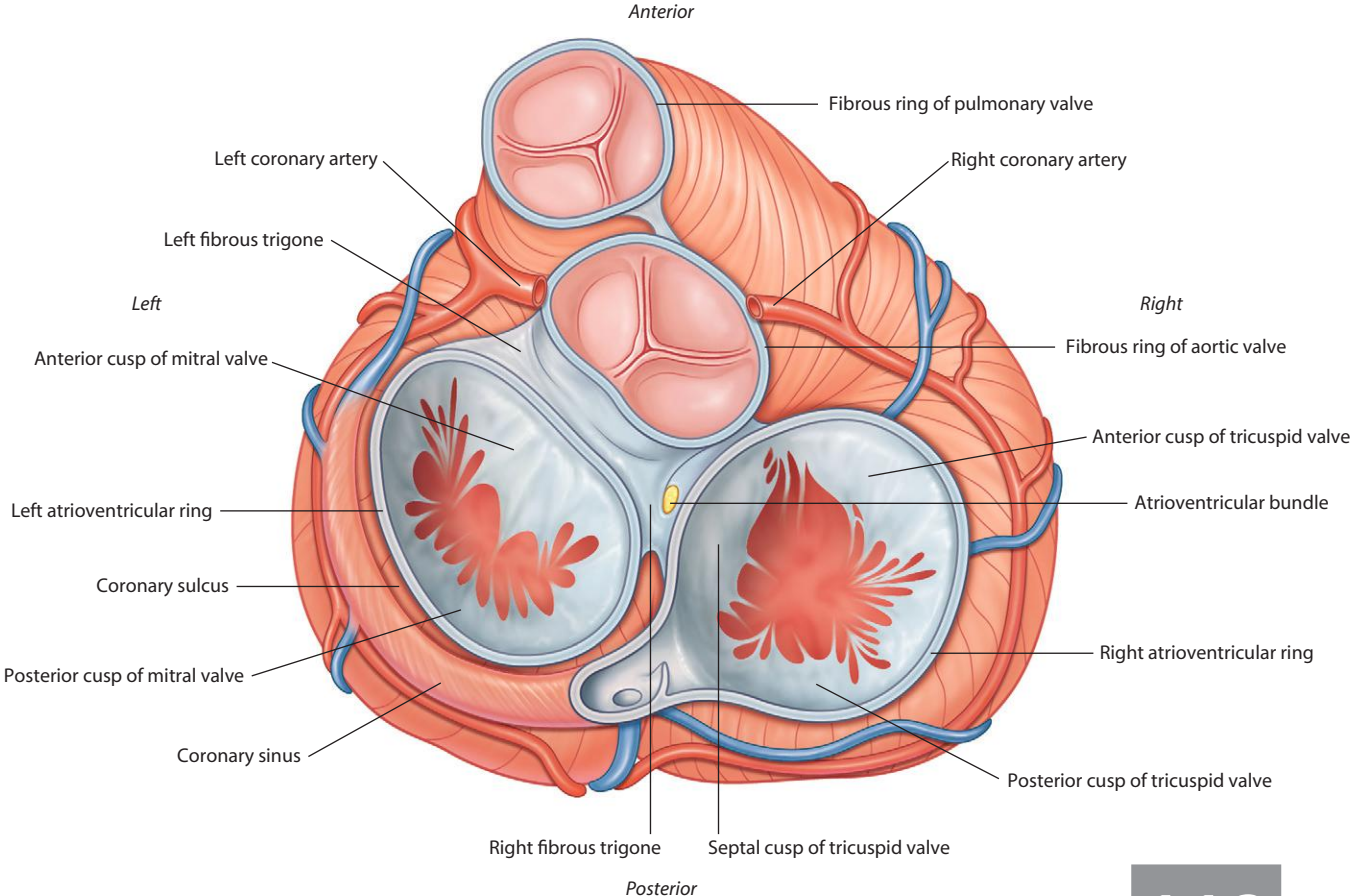
Lateral view of the aortic valve in diastole

110



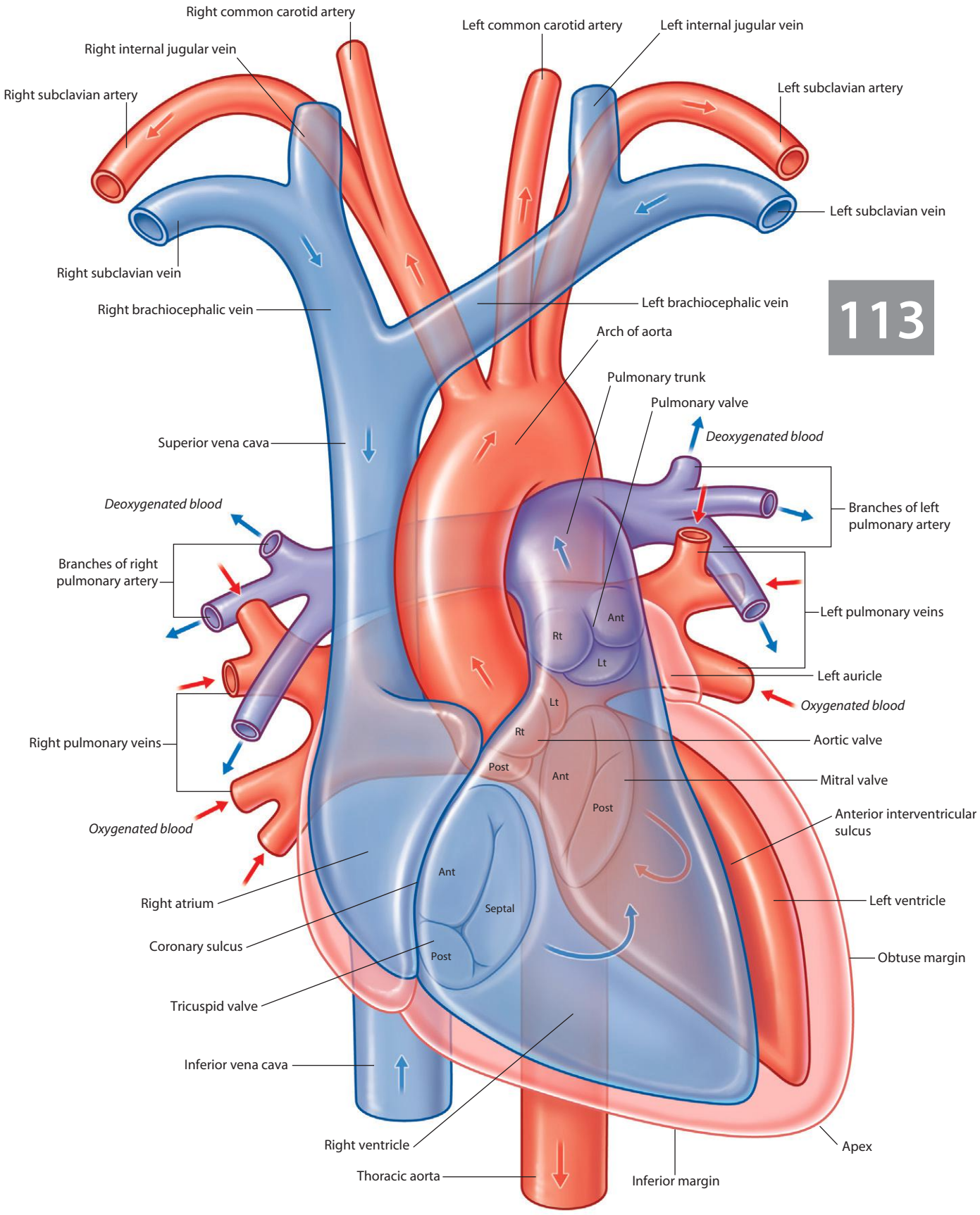
Superior view of the aortic valve in systole

111



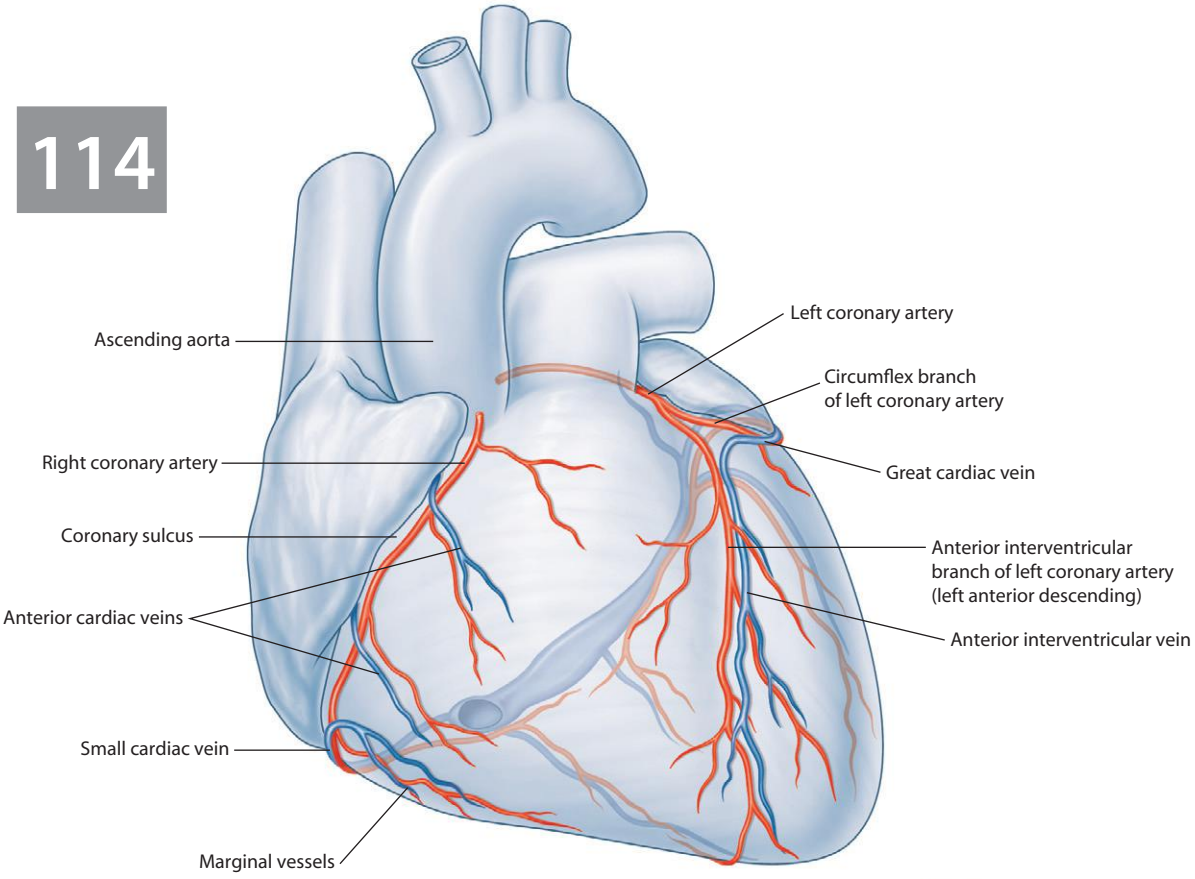
Cardiac skeleton (superior view; atria removed)

112



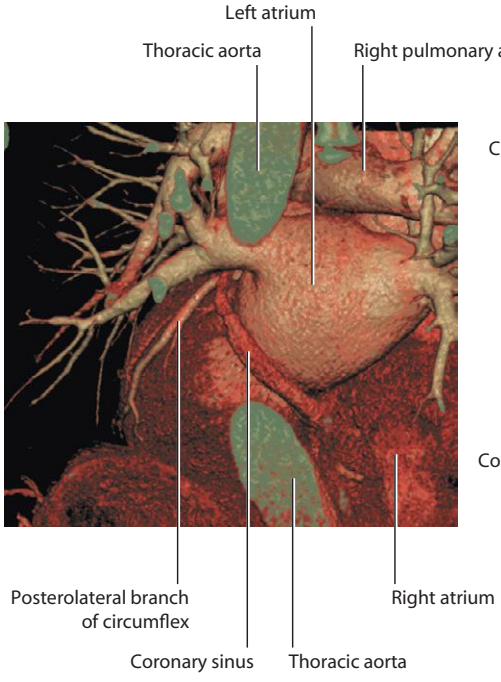
Cardiac chambers and direction of blood flow

114



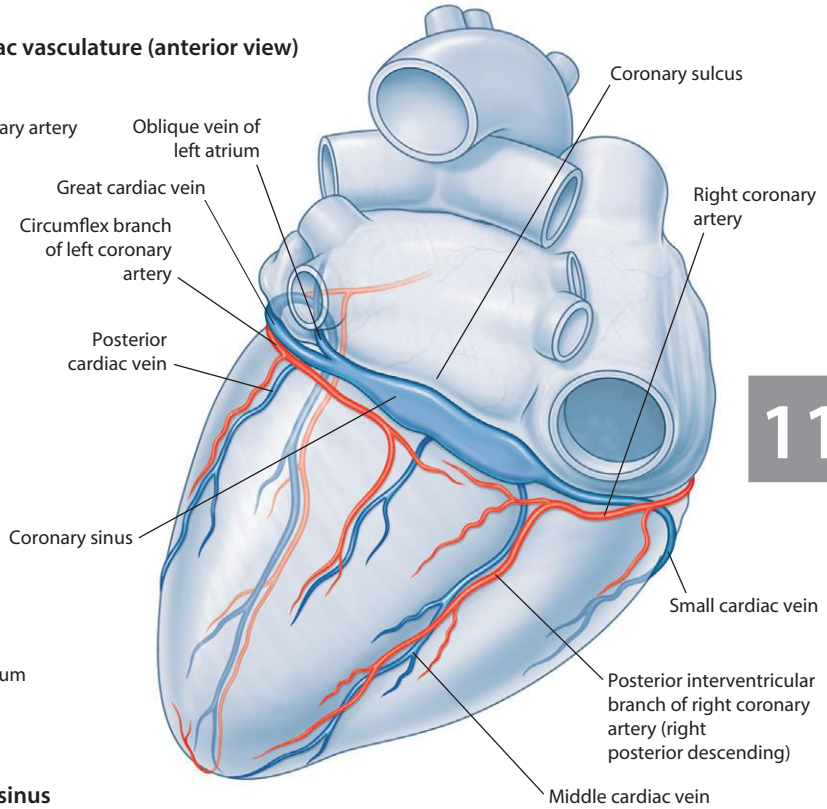
Cardiac vasculature (anterior view)

116



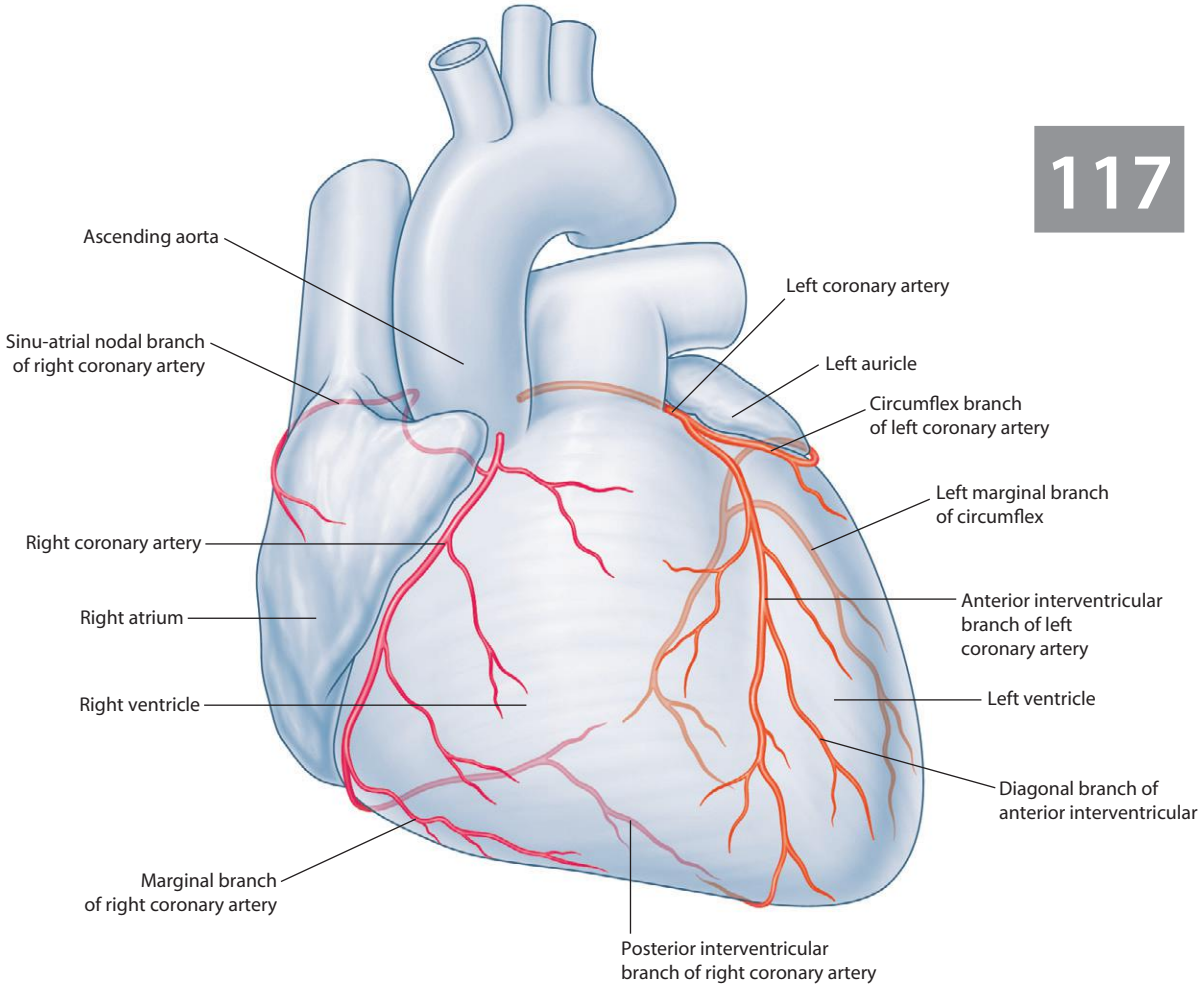
Posterior view of the heart showing the coronary sinus
Volume-rendered posterior view using multidetector computed tomography

115

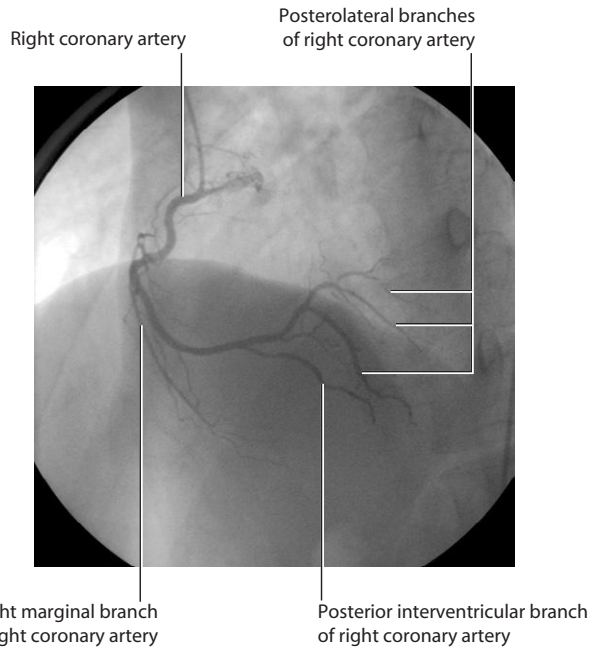


Posteroinferior view

117

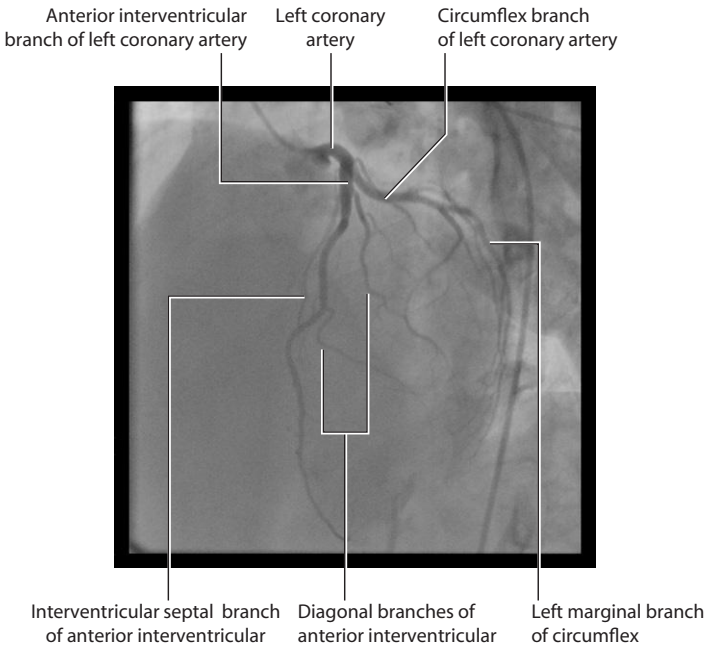


Coronary arteries (right dominant system)



Coronary angiography (right dominant system).
Left anterior oblique projection, cranial angulation, of right coronary artery

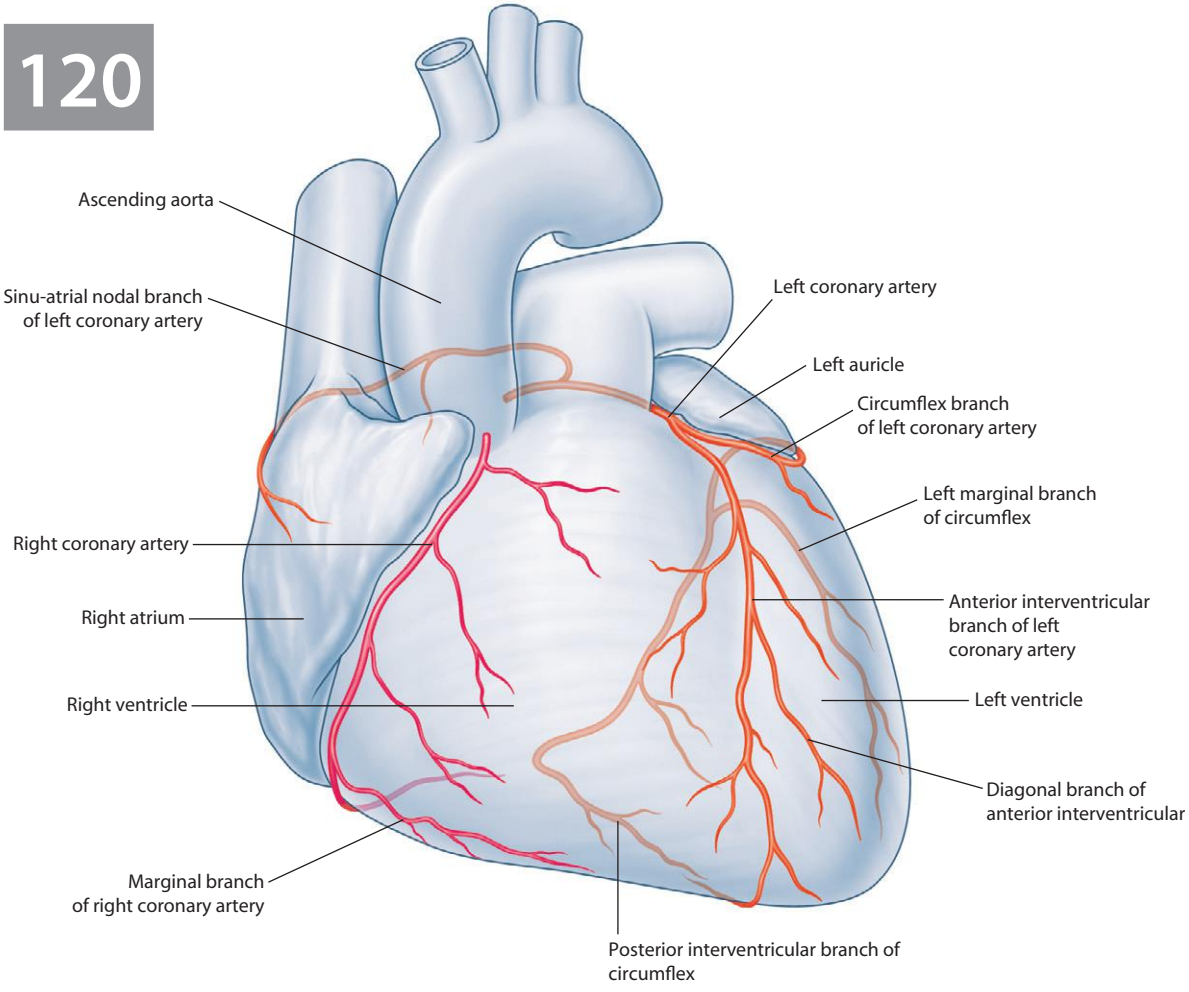
118



Coronary angiography (right dominant system).
Left anterior oblique projection, cranial angulation, of left coronary artery

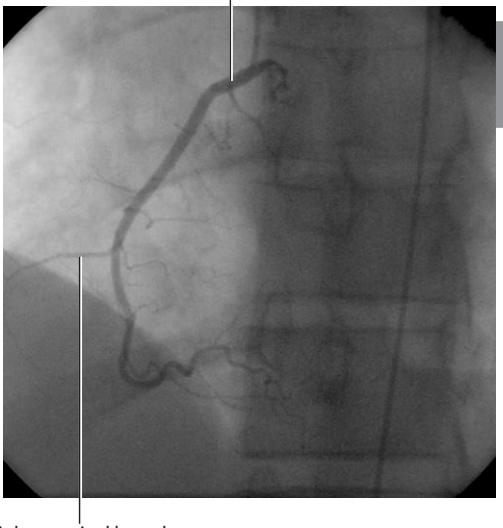
119

120



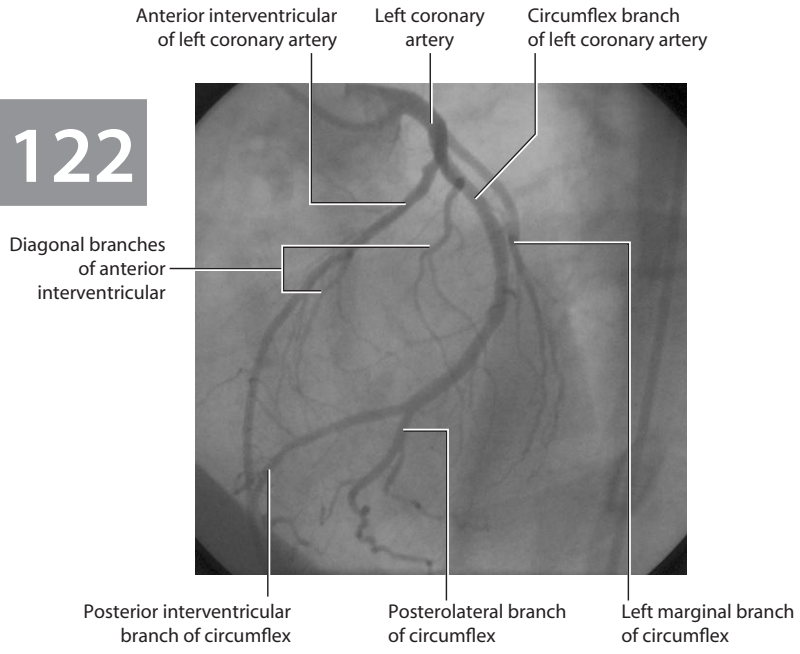
Coronary arteries (left dominant system)

121

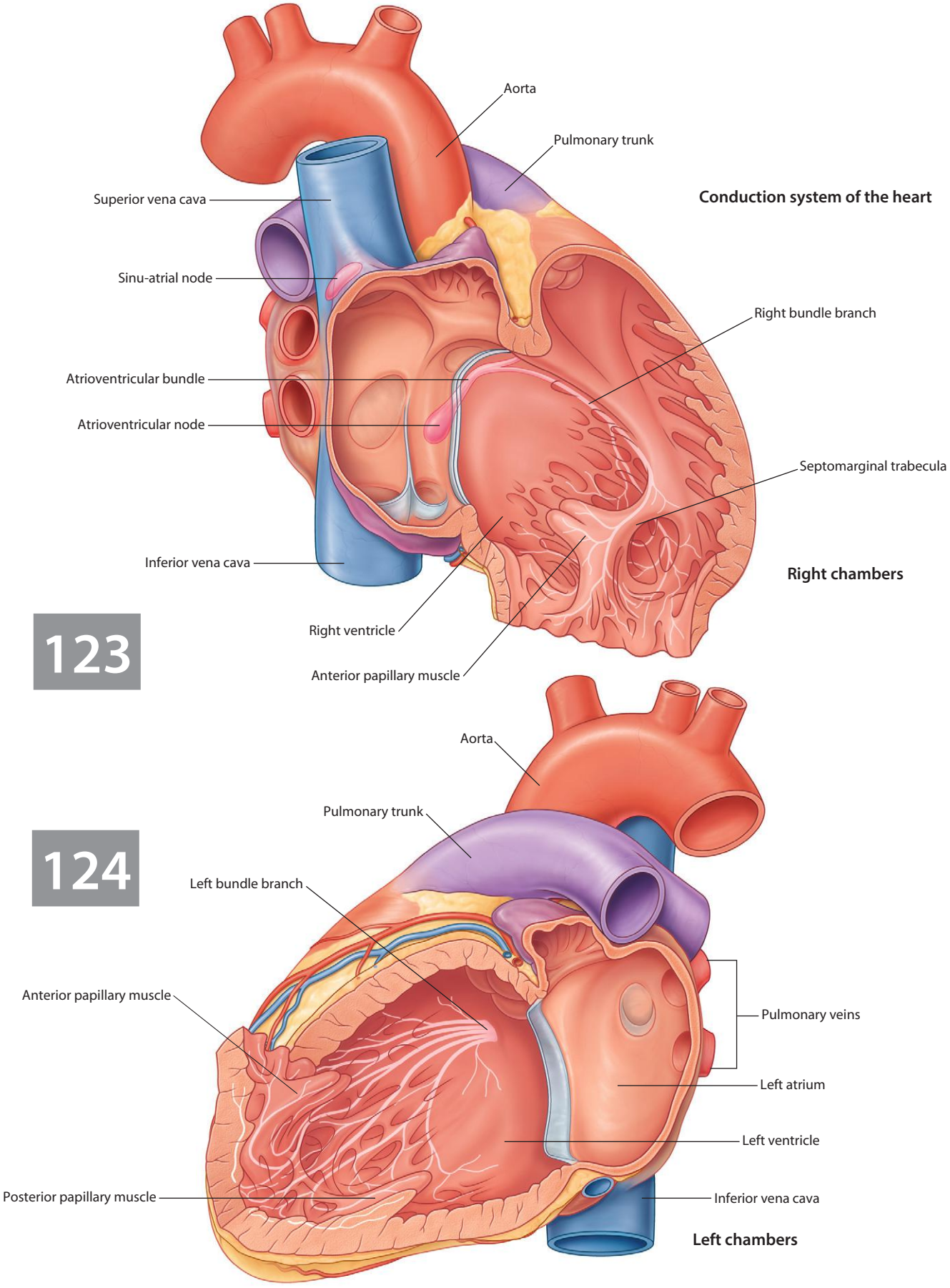


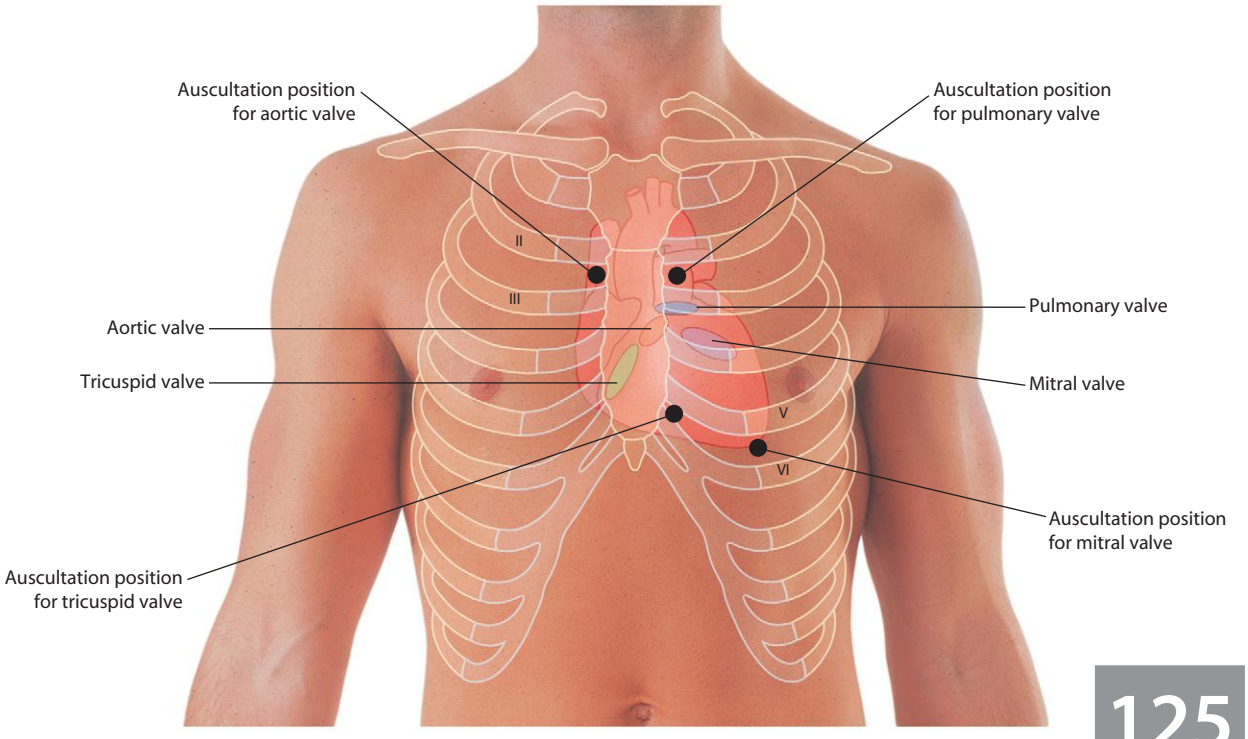
Coronary angiography (left dominant system).
Left anterior oblique projection, cranial angulation, of right coronary artery

122



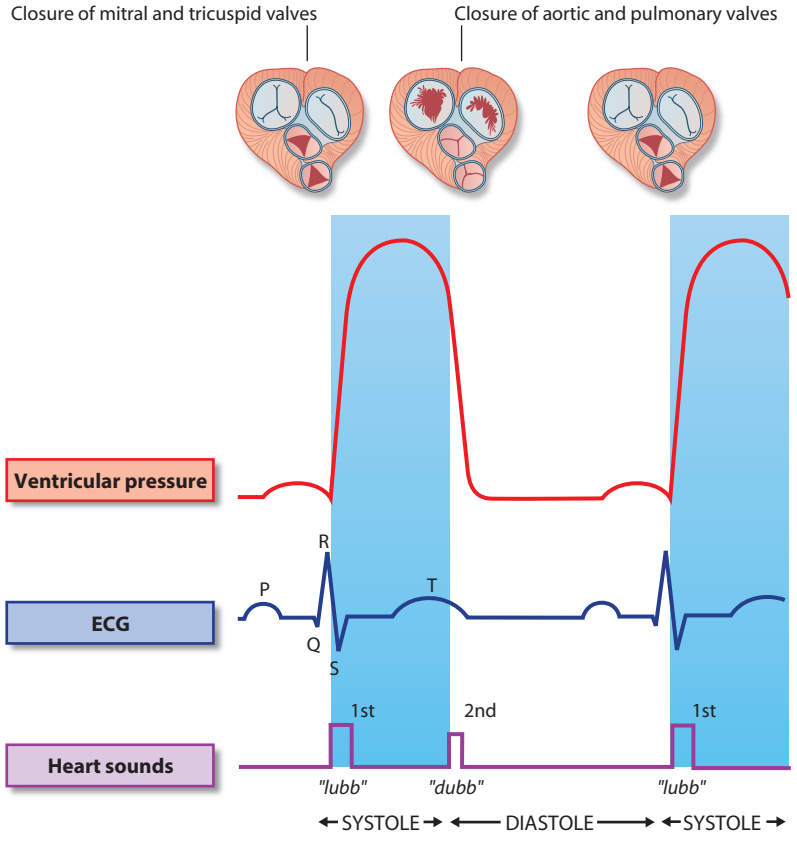
Coronary angiography (left dominant system).
Left anterior oblique projection, cranial angulation, of left coronary artery


Aorta
Pulmonary trunk
Superior vena cava
Conduction system of the heart
Sinu-atrial node
Right bundle branch
Atrioventricular bundle
Atrioventricular node
Septomarginal trabecula
Inferior vena cava
Right chambers
123
Right ventricle
Anterior papillary muscle
Aorta
Pulmonary trunk
124
Left bundle branch
Anterior papillary muscle
Pulmonary veins
Left atrium
Left ventricle
Posterior papillary muscle
Inferior vena cava
Left chambers



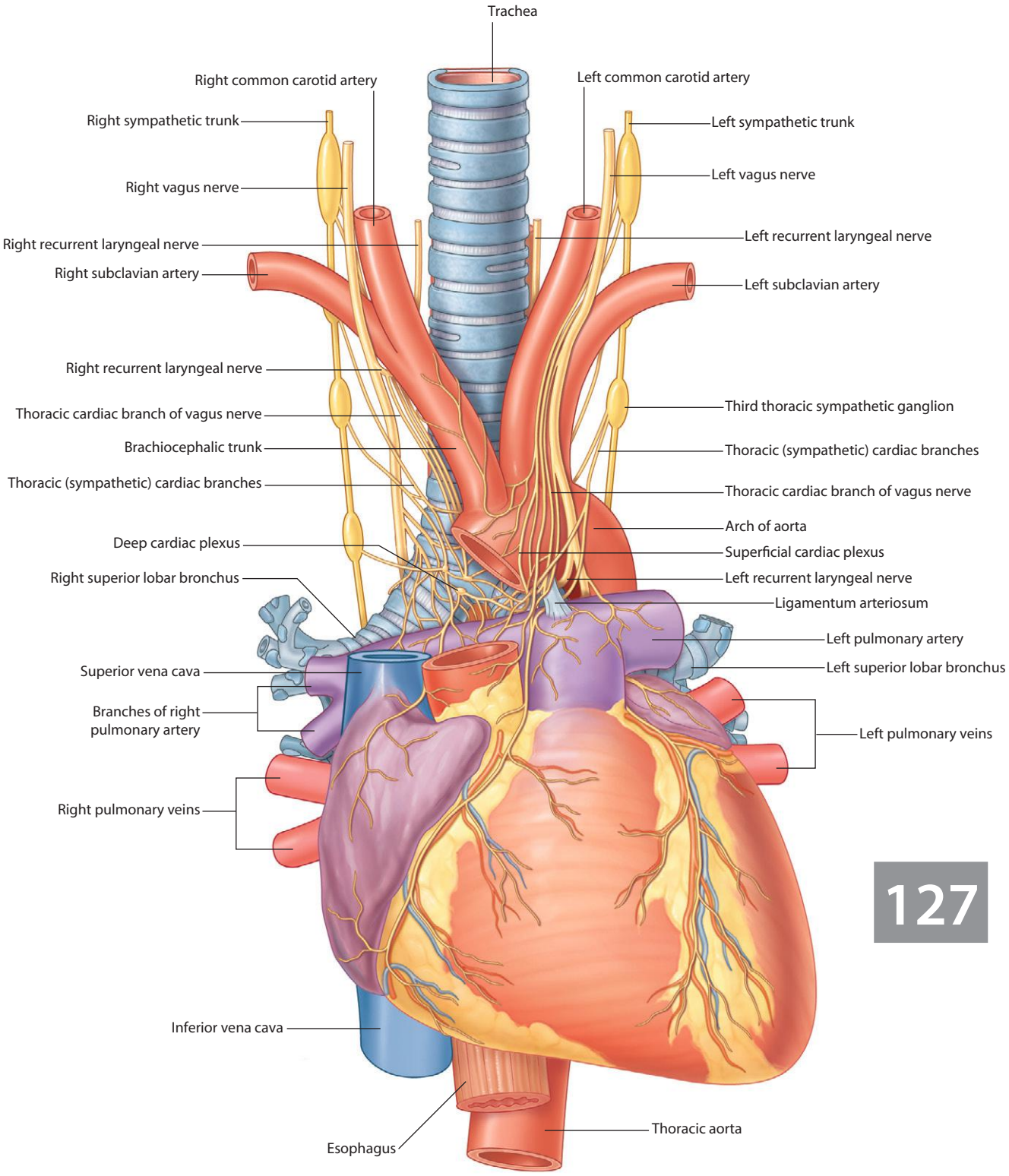
125

Auscultation points

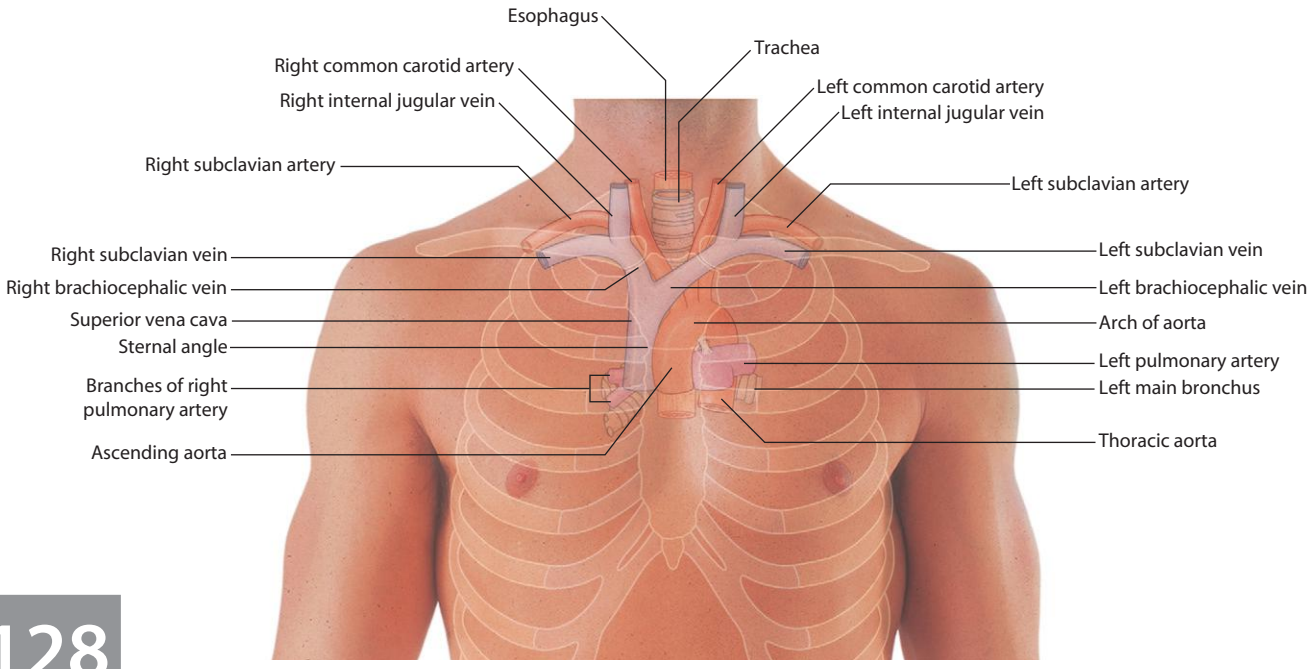


126

Cardiac auscultation

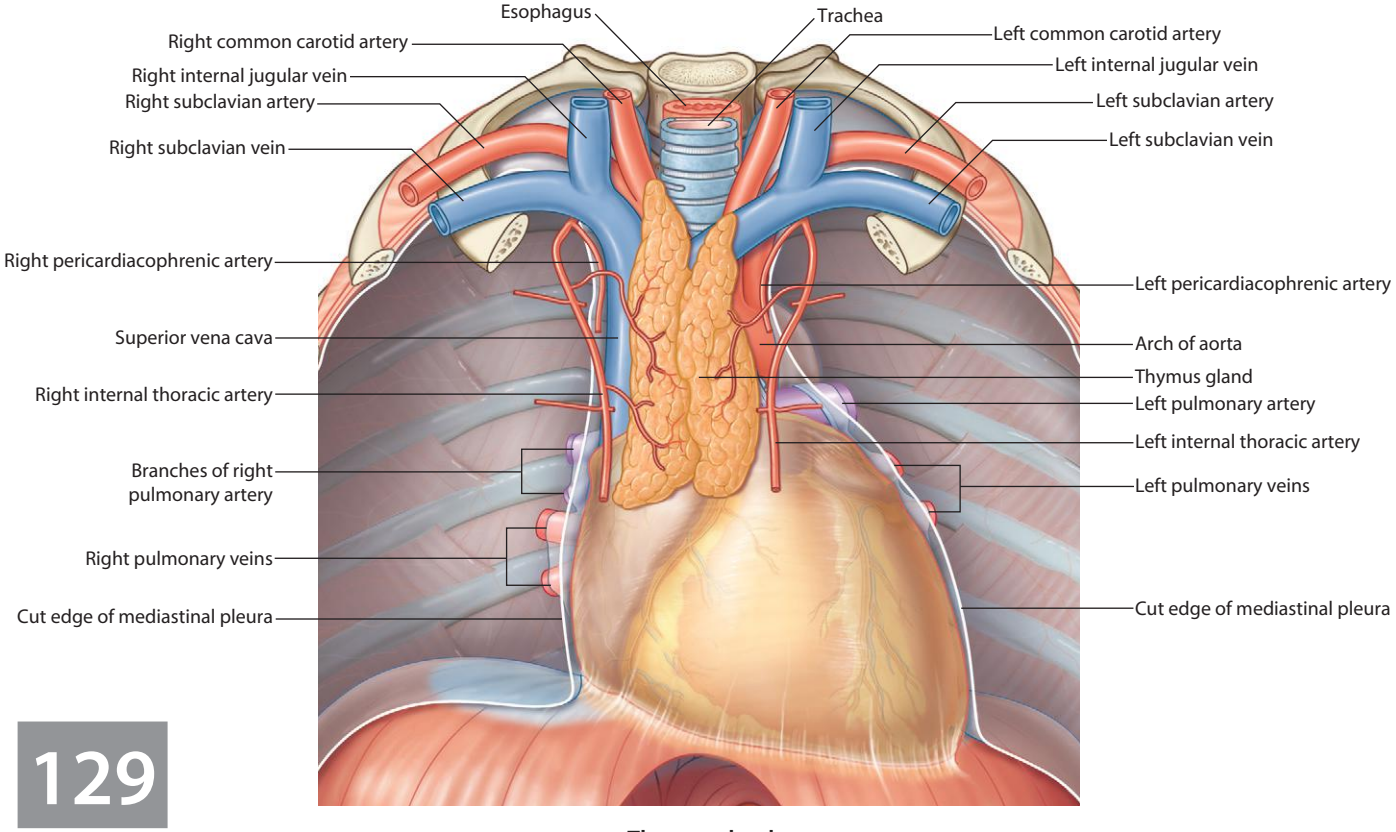


Cardiac plexus and nerves of the heart



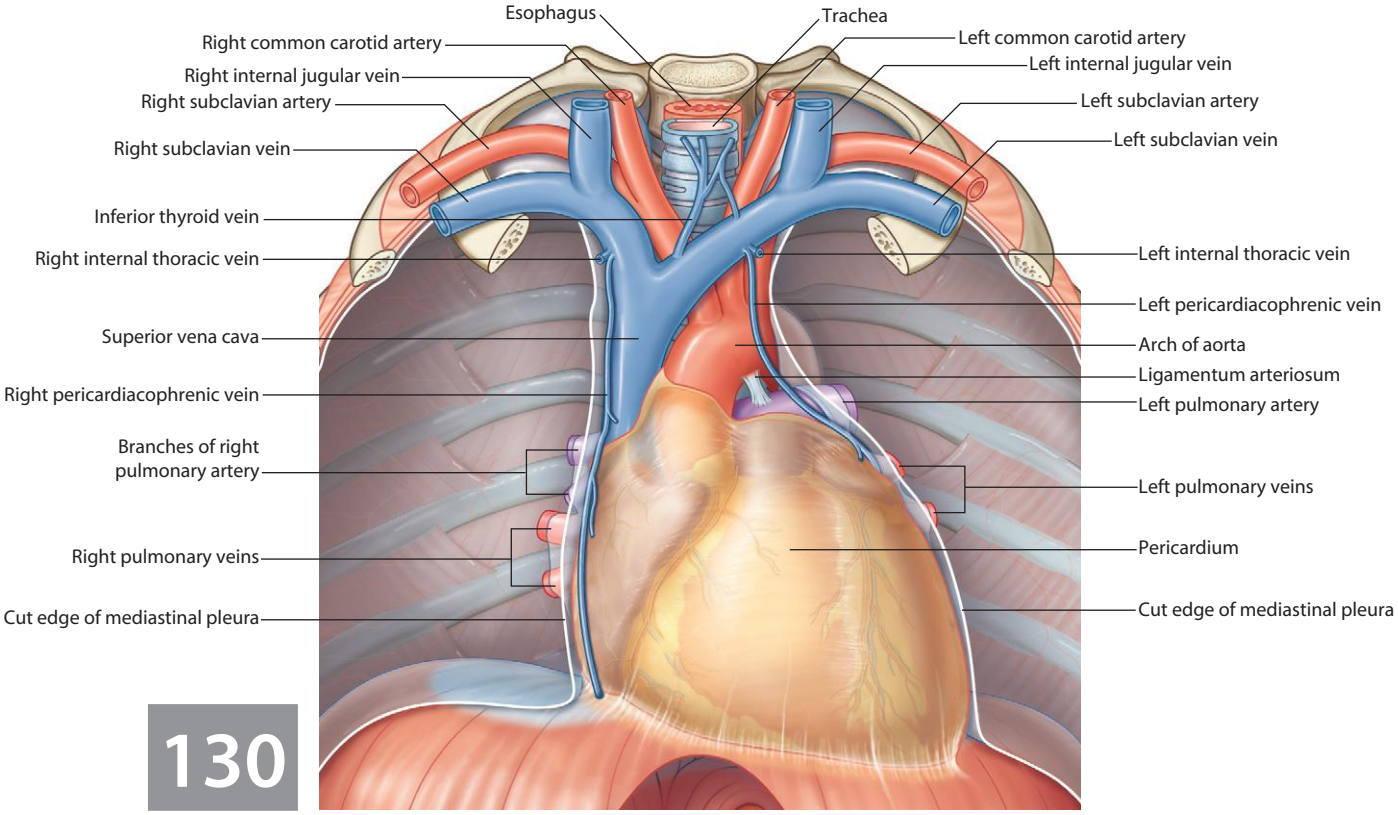
128

Surface projections of structures in the superior mediastinum

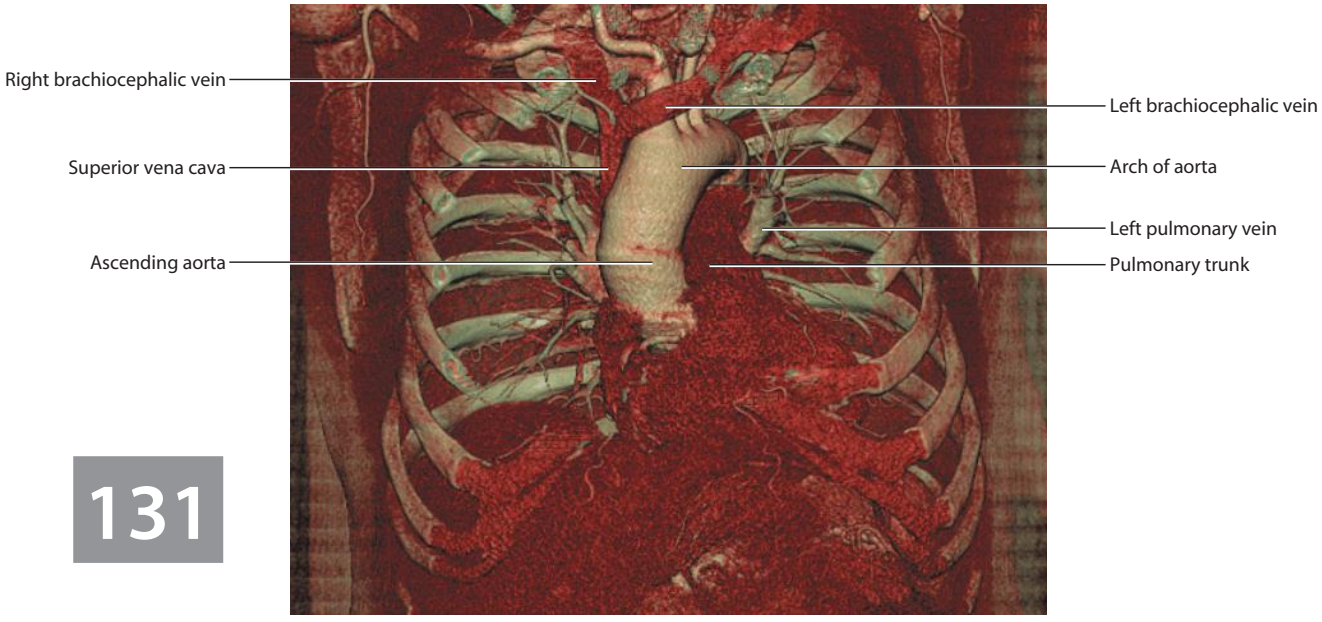


129

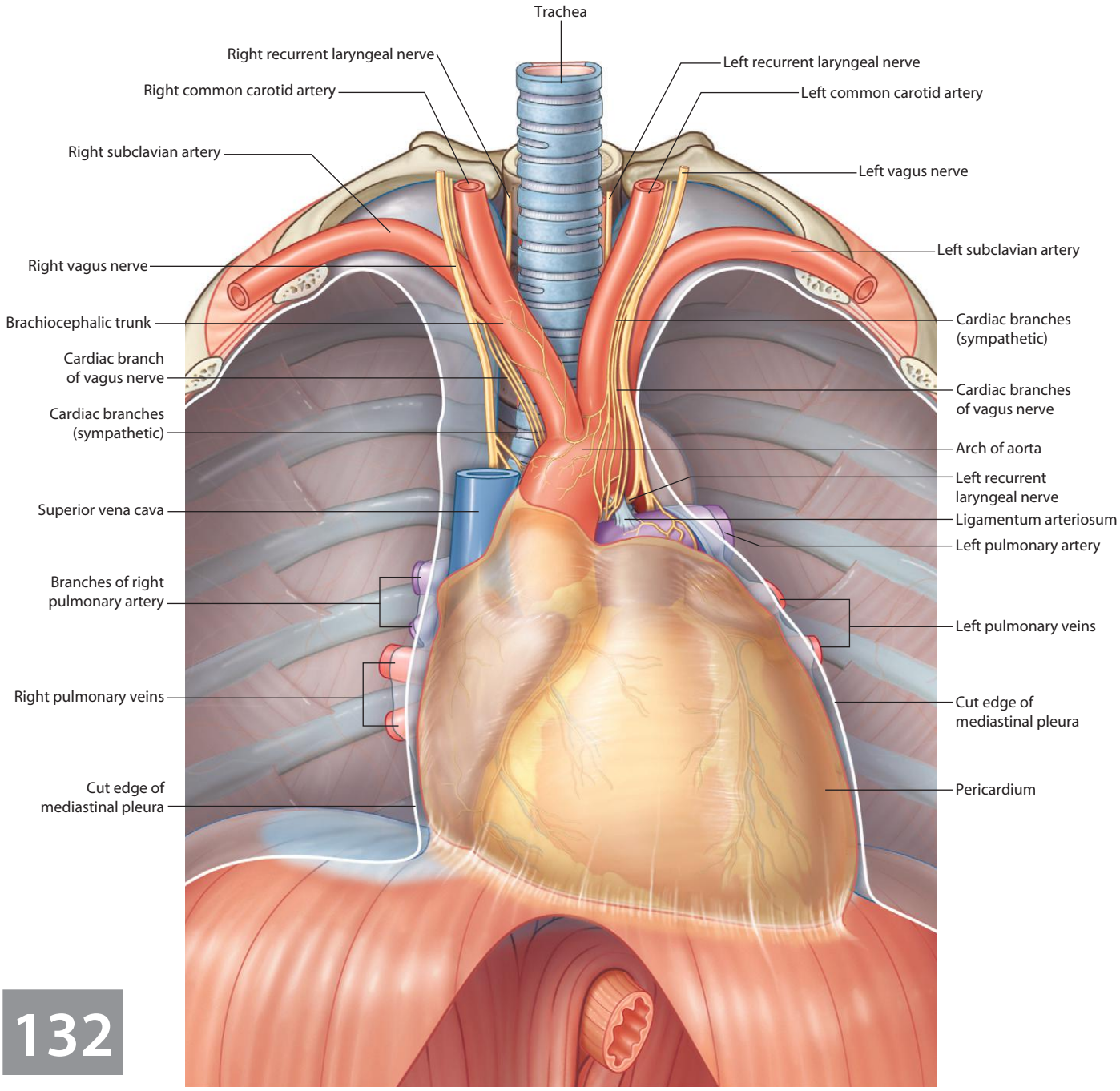
Thymus gland



Veins of the superior mediastinum

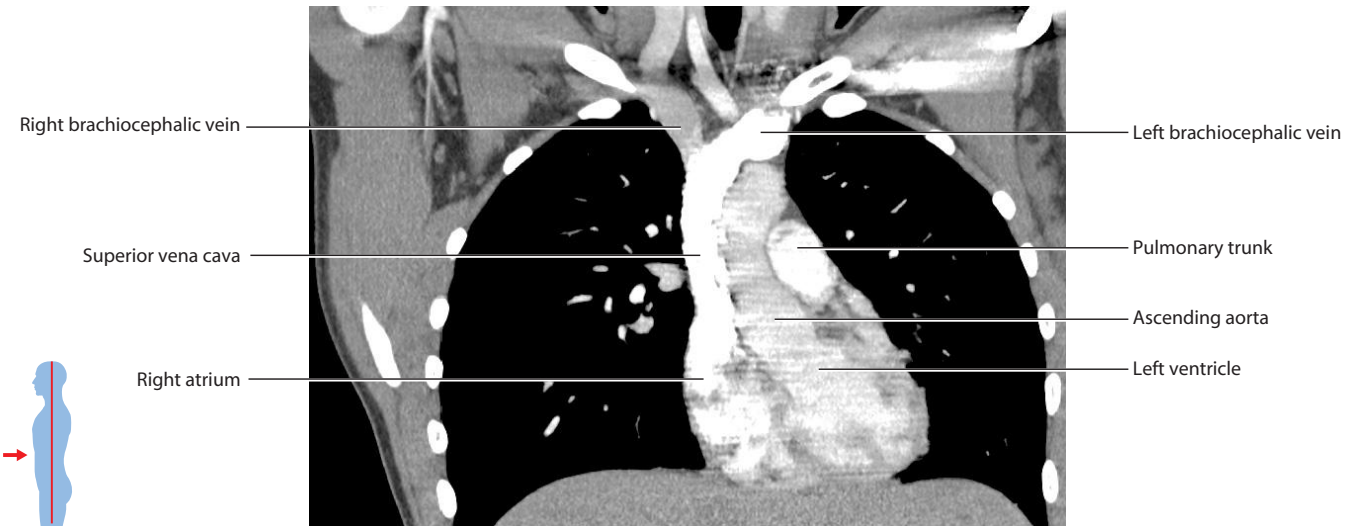


Anterior view of the superior mediastinum showing venous and arterial channels.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computed tomography



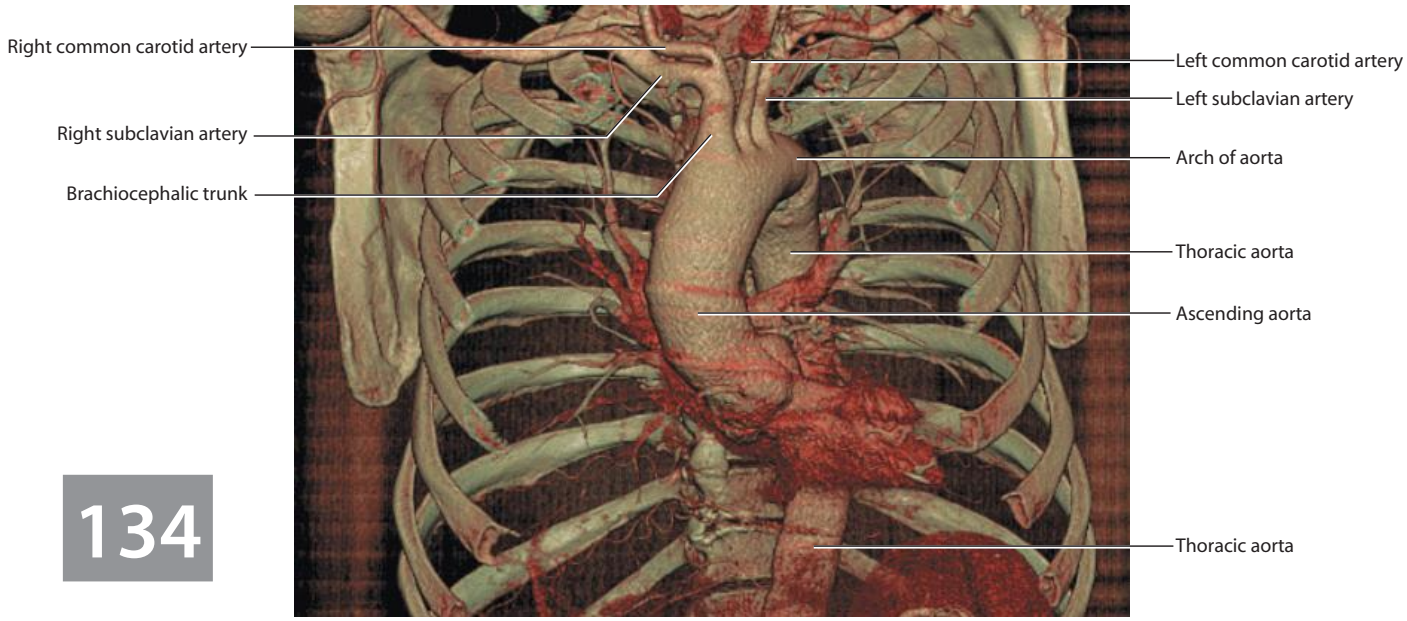
132

Arteries and nerves of the superior mediastinum



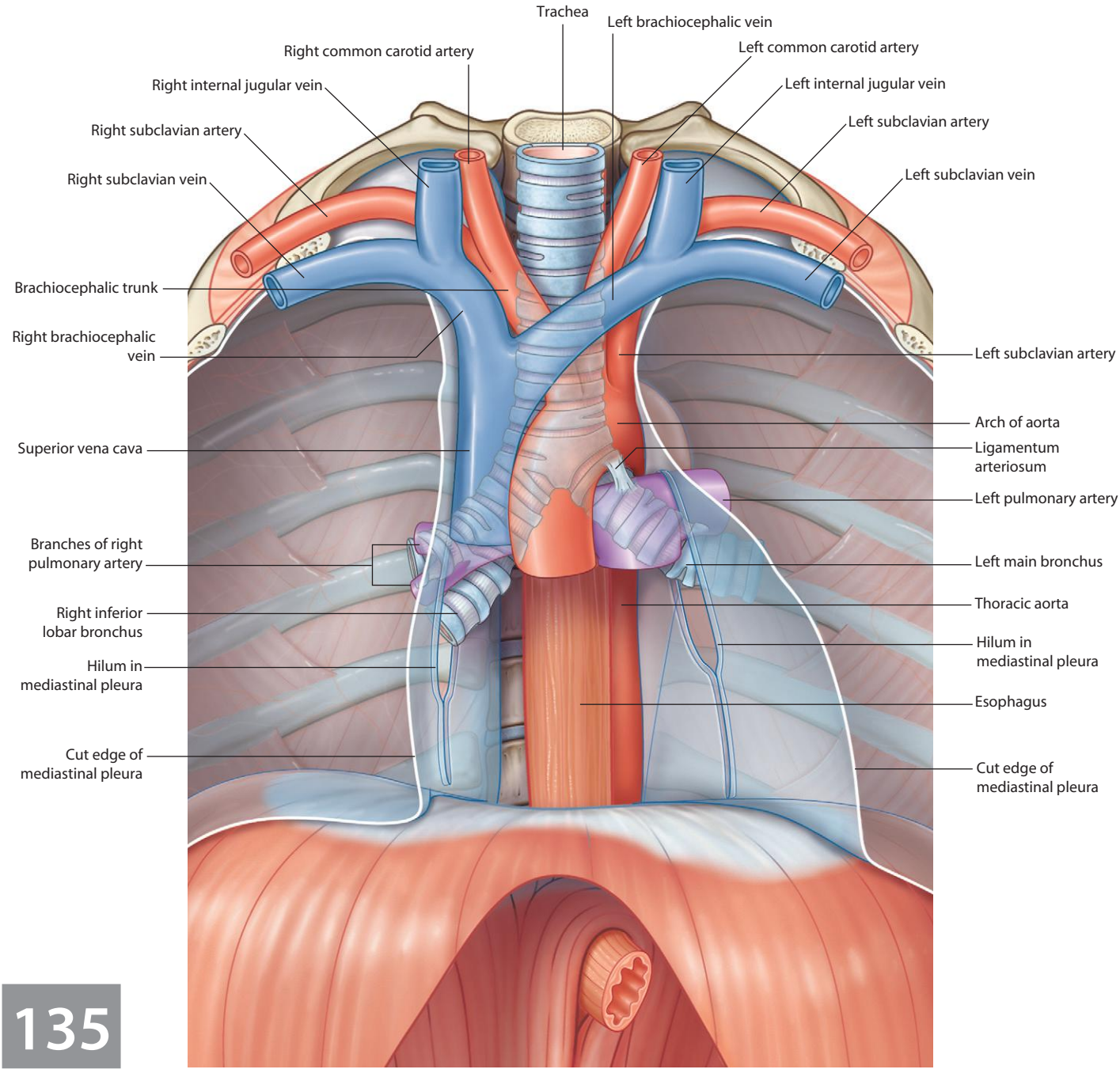
Positioning of venous channels in the superior mediastinum.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane

133



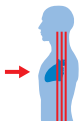
134

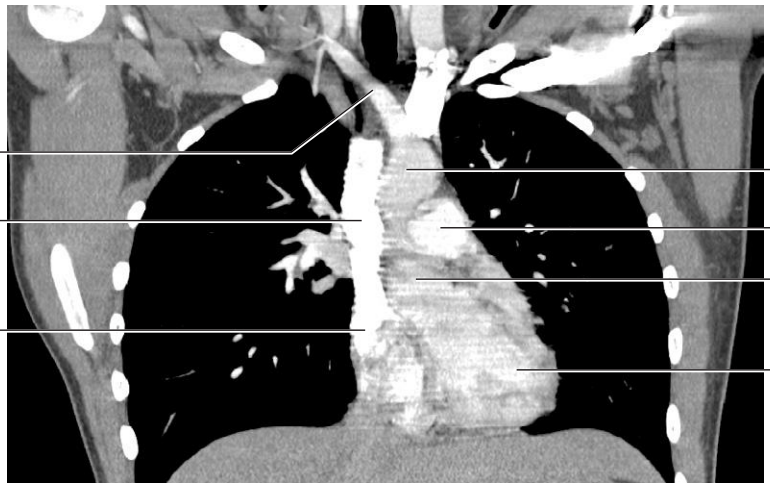
Anterior view of the superior mediastinum with the venous channels, pulmonary trunk, and heart removed.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computed tomography



135

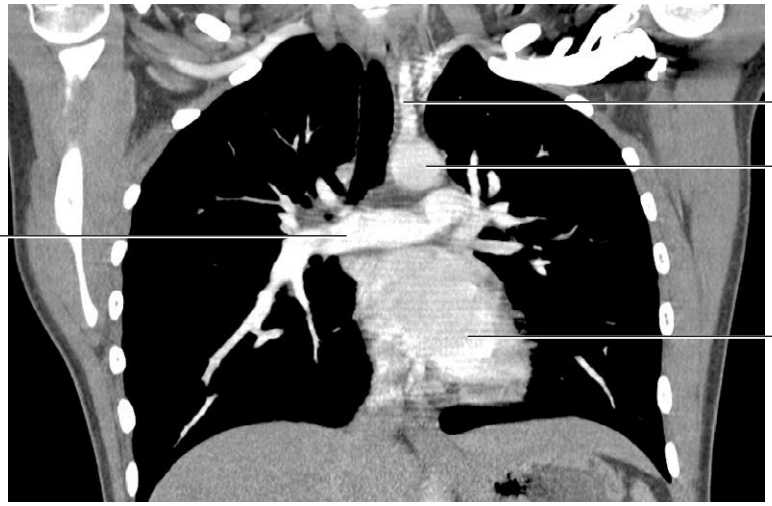
Trachea and structures relating to it in the superior mediastinum





136

Positioning of brachiocephalic trunk in relation to other structures in the superior mediastinum.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



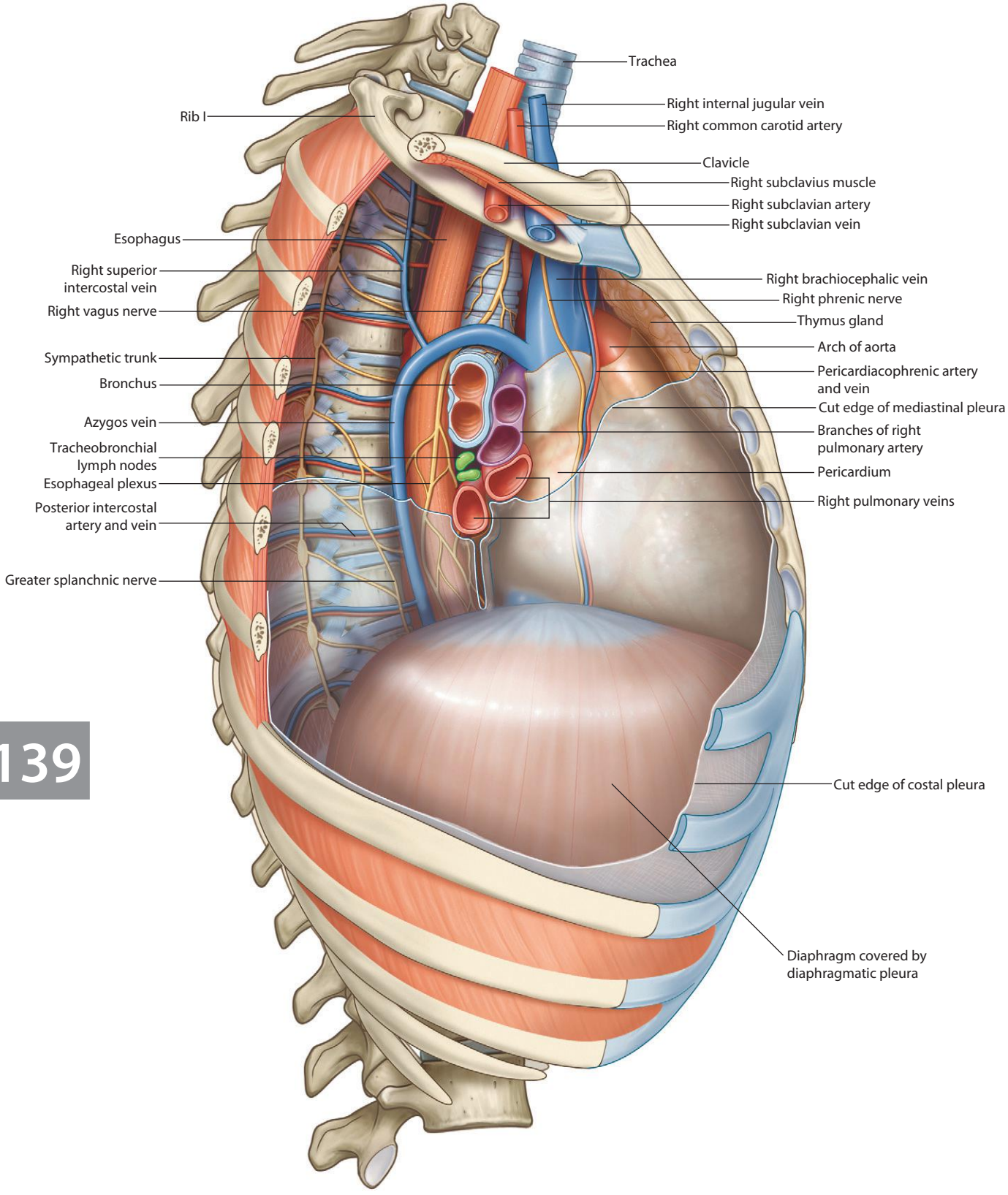
137

Positioning of left common carotid artery in relation to other structures in the superior mediastinum.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



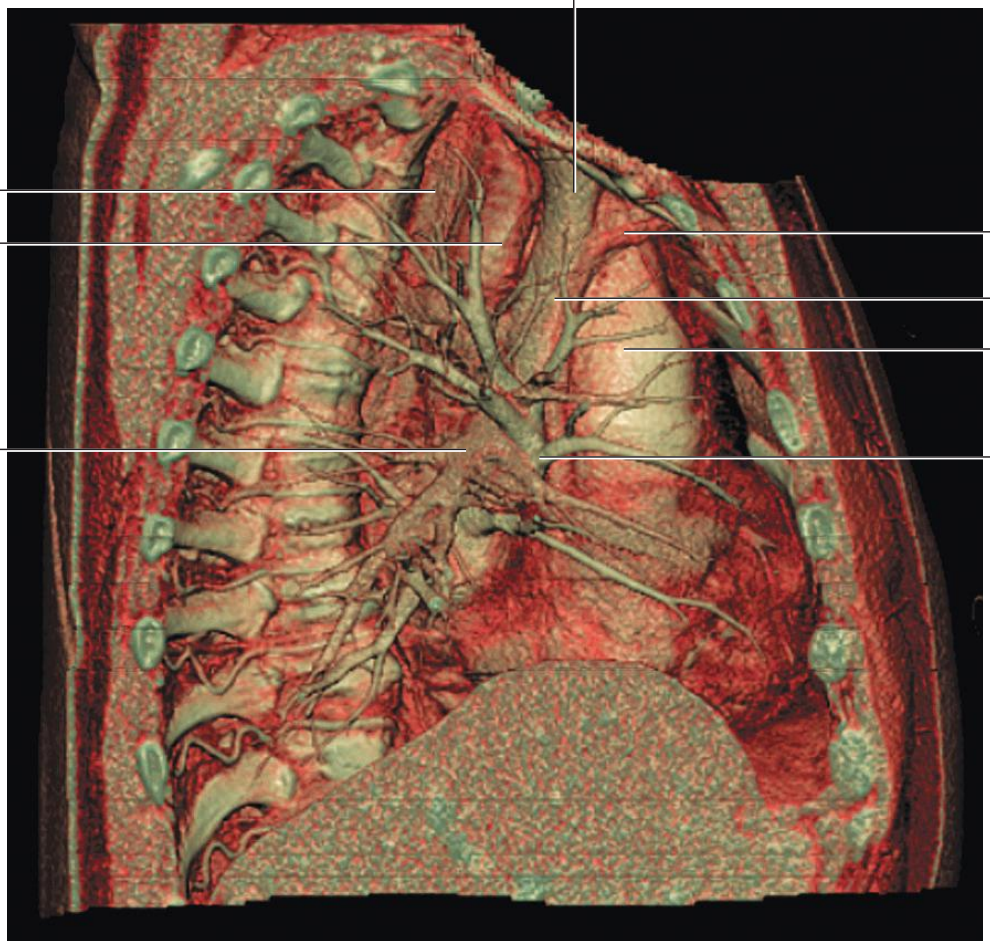
138

Positioning of left subclavian artery and the bifurcation of the trachea in relation to other structures in the superior mediastinum.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



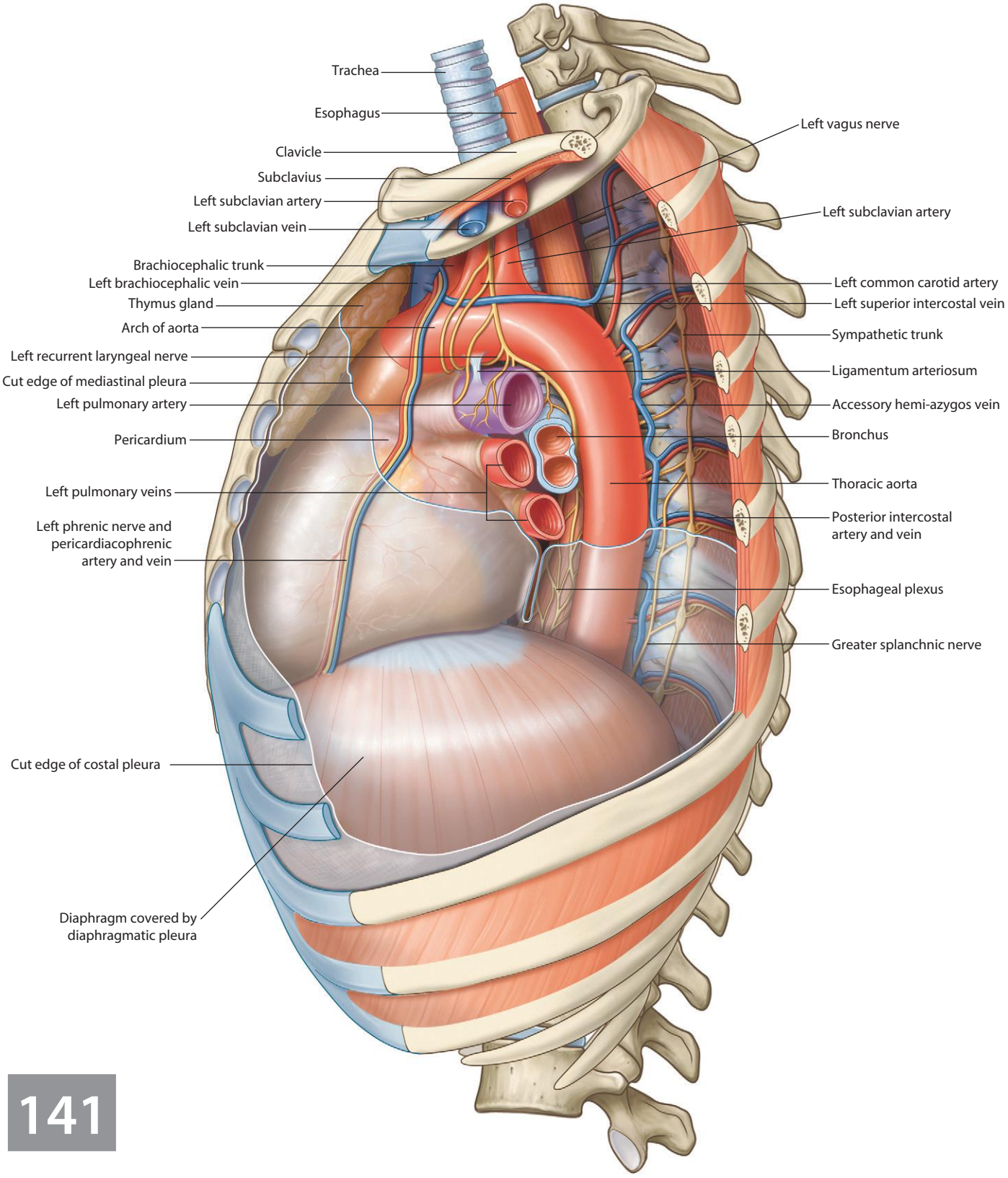
139

Right side of mediastinum and right thoracic cavity



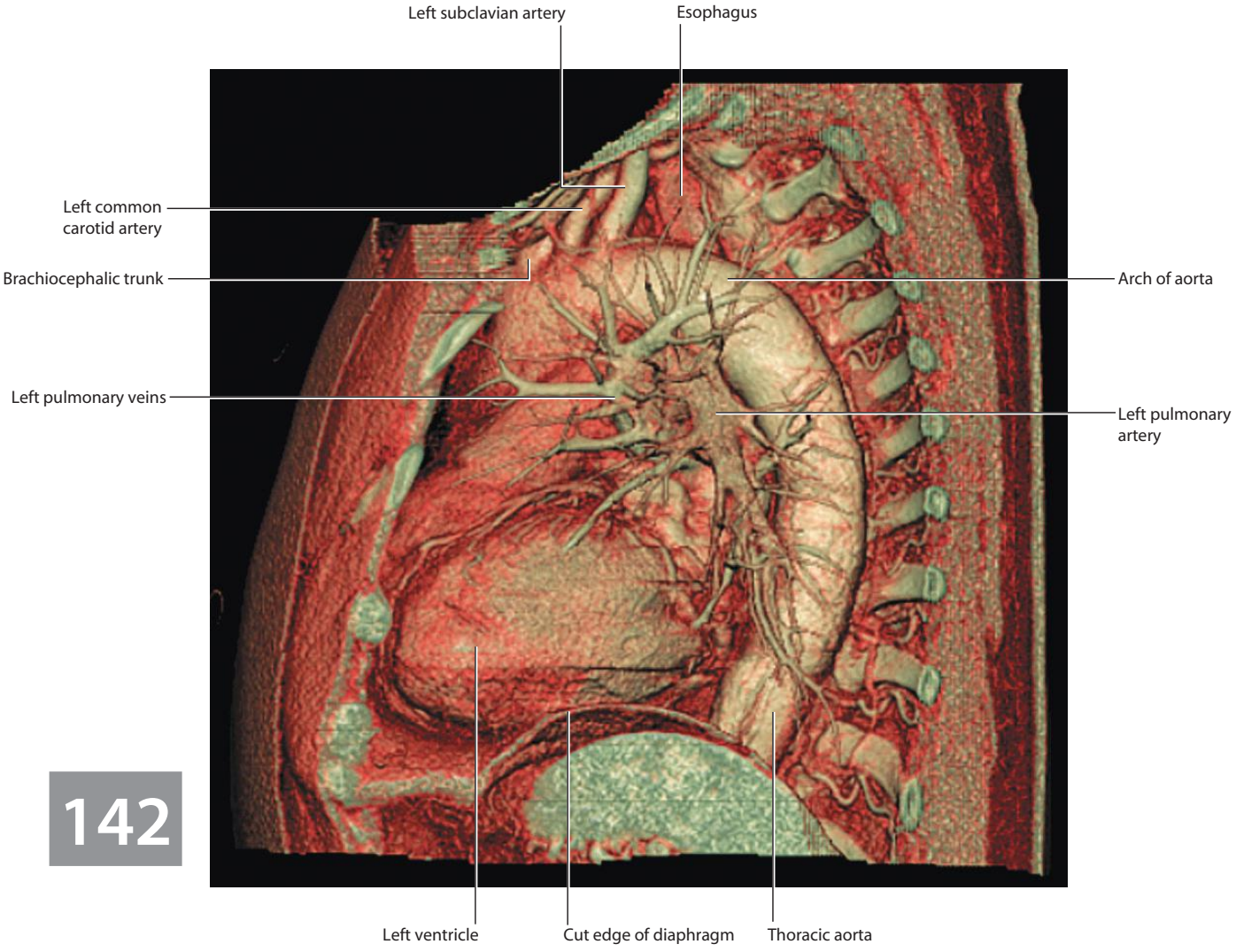
140

View of mediastinal structures from the right side of the thorax.
Volume-rendered lateral view from the right side using multidetector computed tomography



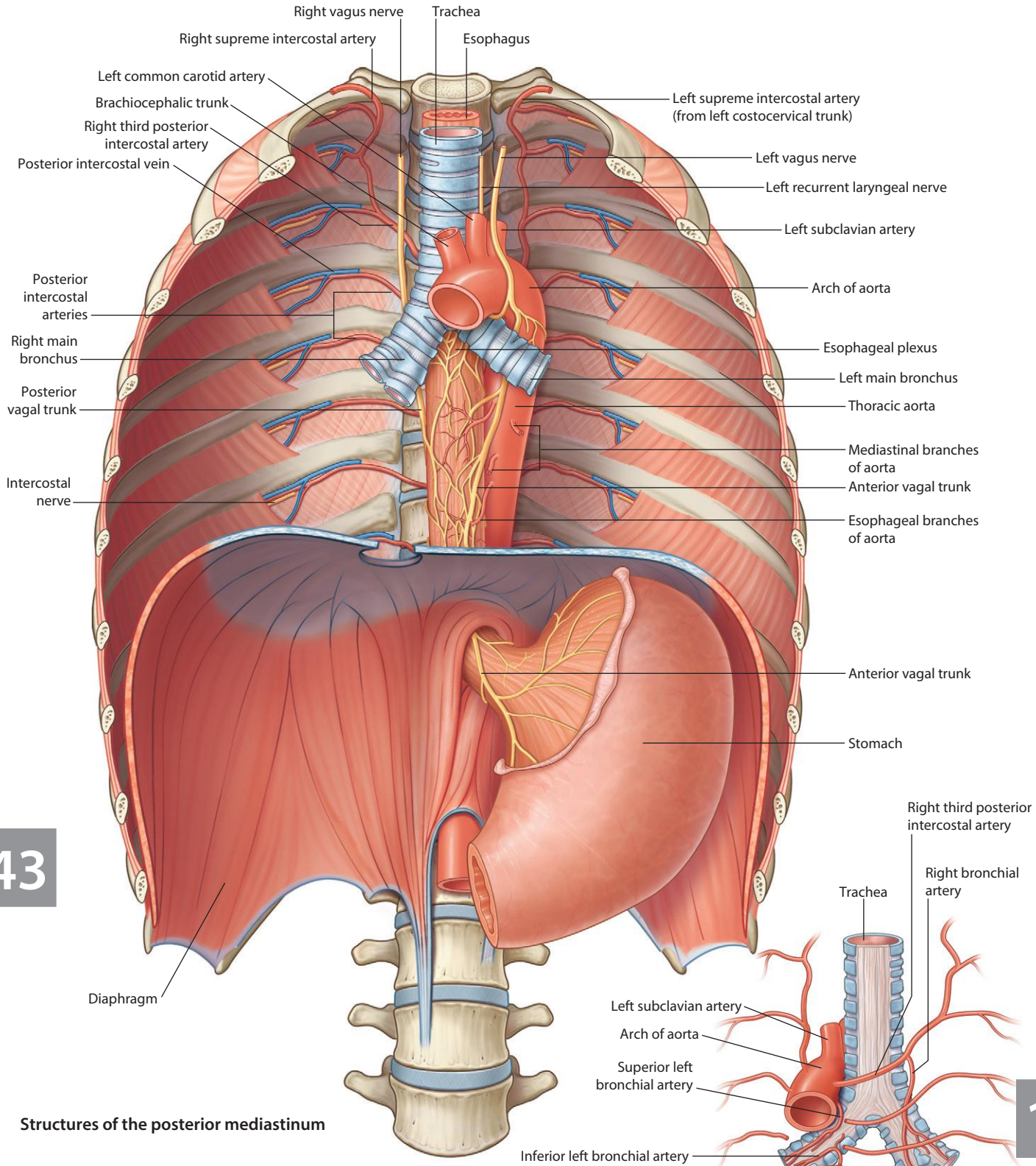
141

Left side of mediastinum and left thoracic cavity



142

View of mediastinal structures from the left side of the thorax.
Volume-rendered lateral view from the left side using multidetector computed tomography

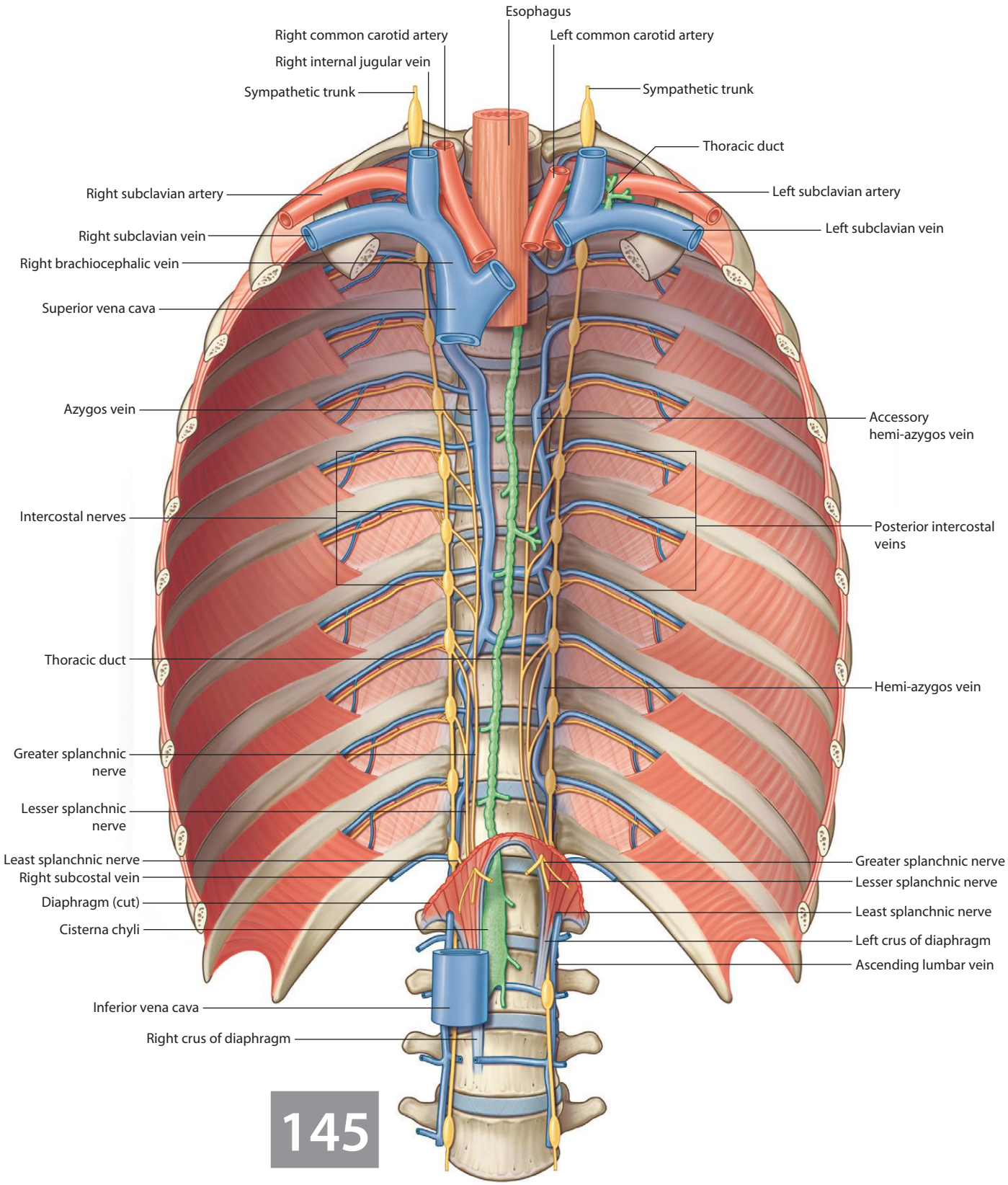


Structures of the posterior mediastinum

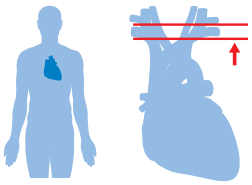
143

Bronchial arteries (posterior view)

144



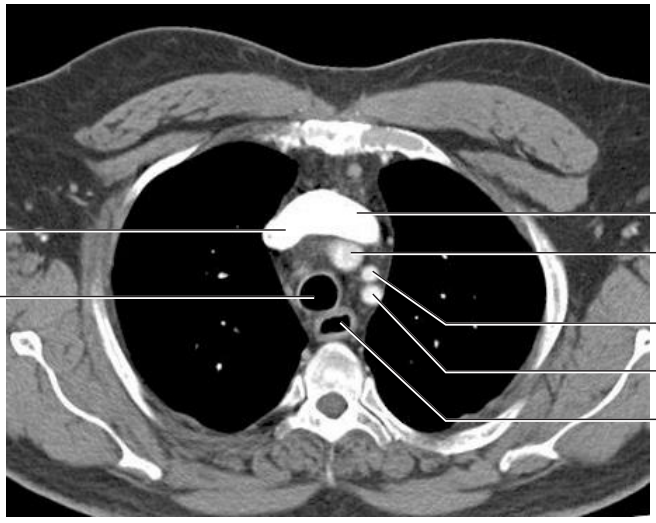
Structures of the posterior mediastinum (thoracic aorta and esophagus removed)



146



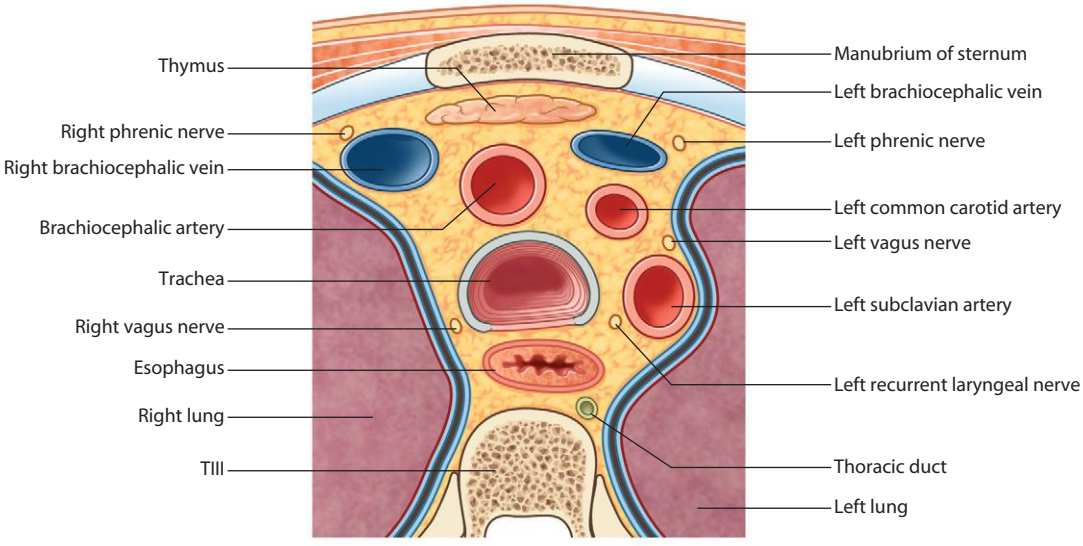
147



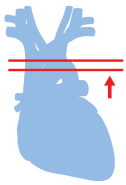
A through I – This is a series of images that pass through the thorax from superior to inferior showing the various mediastinal structures and their relationships with each other.

CT images, with contrast, in axial plane

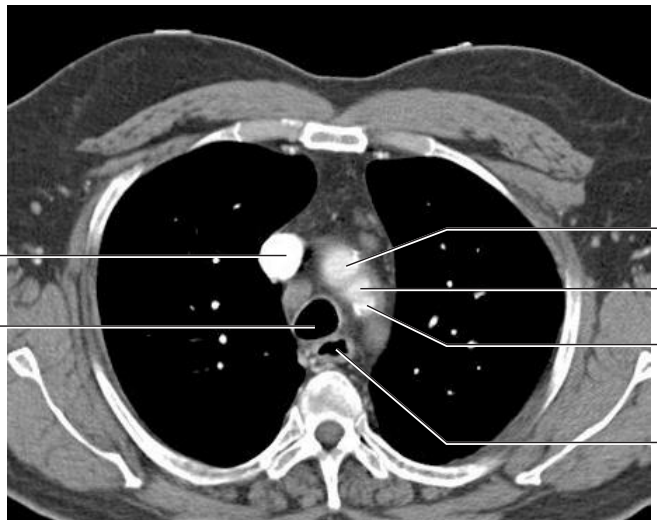
148



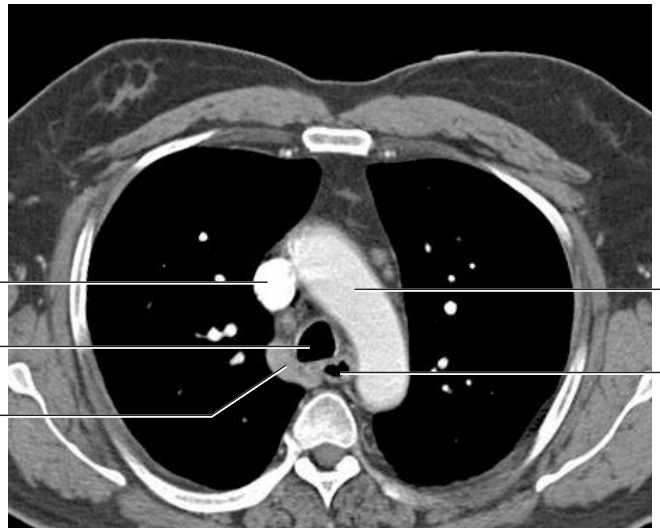
Transverse section through the superior mediastinum at the level of vertebra TIII



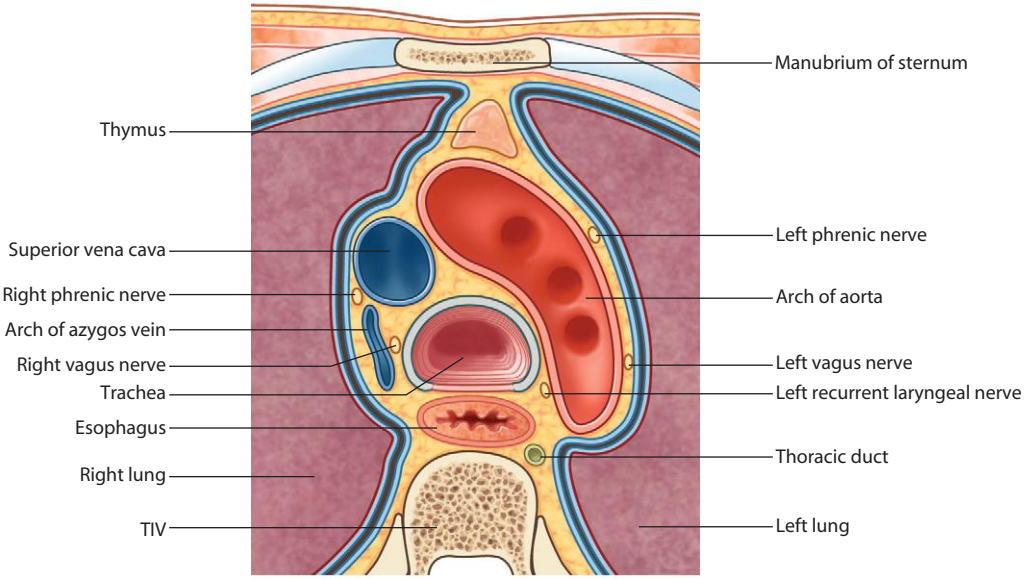
149



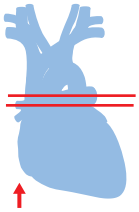
150

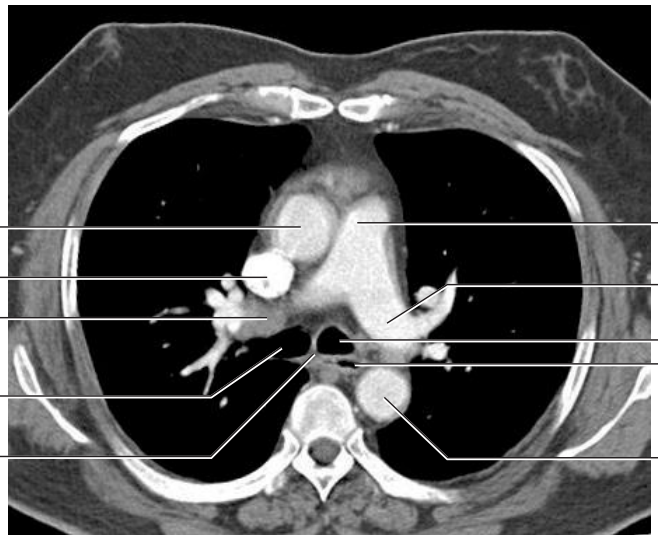


151



Transverse section through the superior mediastinum at the level of vertebra TIV

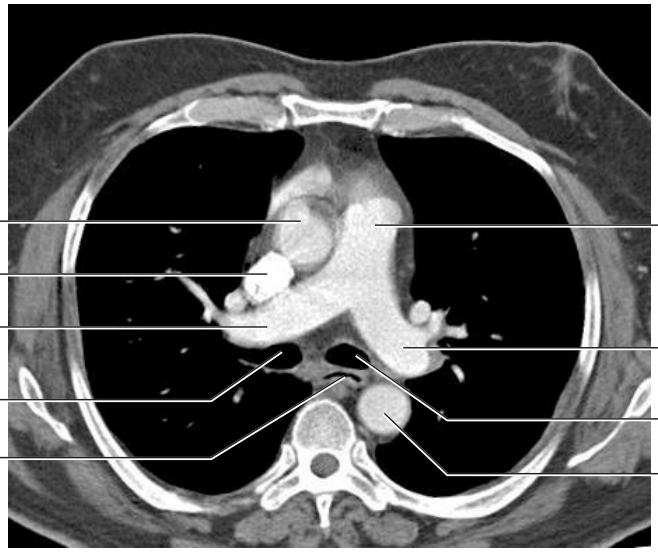




152

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Carina
Pulmonary trunk
Left pulmonary artery
Left main bronchus
Esophagus
Thoracic aorta

E

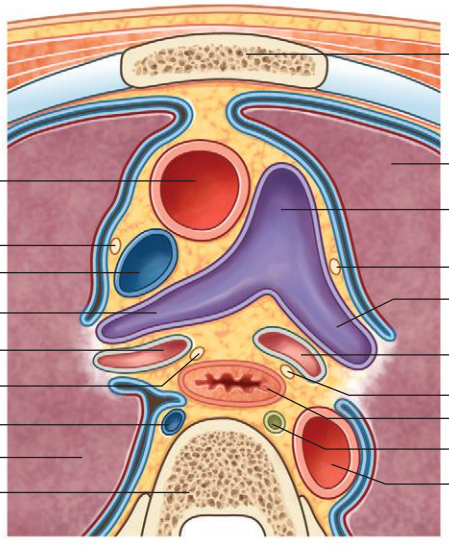


153

Ascending aorta
Superior vena cava
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Esophagus
Pulmonary trunk
Left pulmonary artery
Left main bronchus
Thoracic aorta

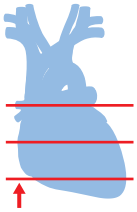
F

154

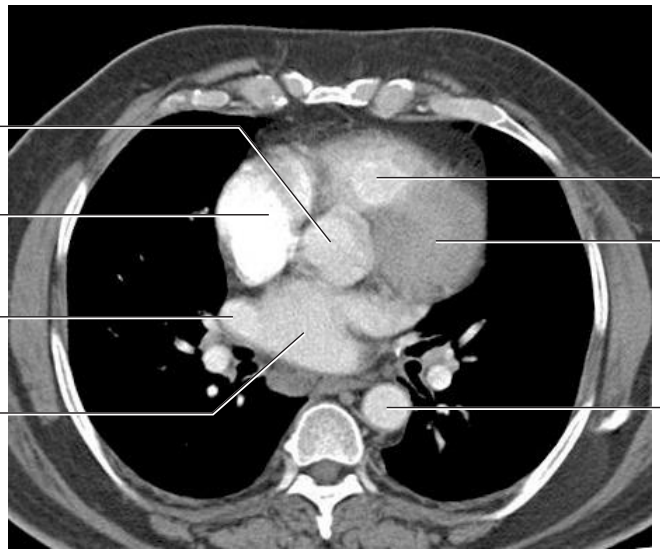


Manubrium of sternum
Ascending aorta
Right phrenic nerve
Superior vena cava
Right pulmonary artery
Right main bronchus
Right vagus nerve
Azygos vein
Right lung
TV
Left lung
Pulmonary trunk
Left phrenic nerve
Left pulmonary artery
Left main bronchus
Left vagus nerve
Esophagus
Thoracic duct
Thoracic aorta

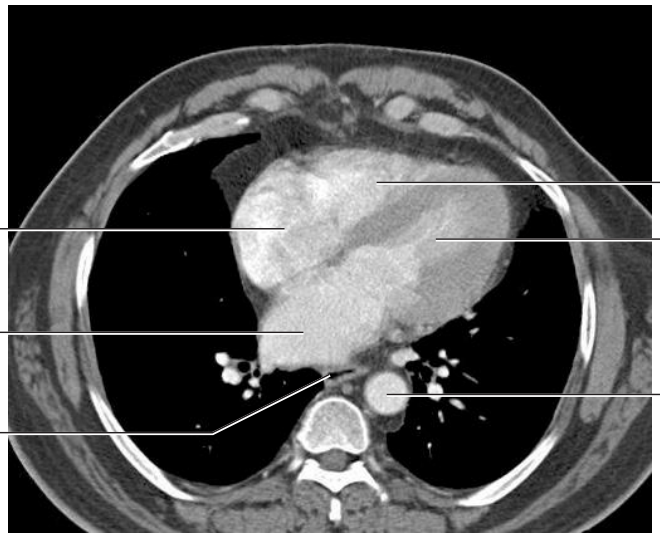
Transverse section through the superior mediastinum at the level of vertebra TV



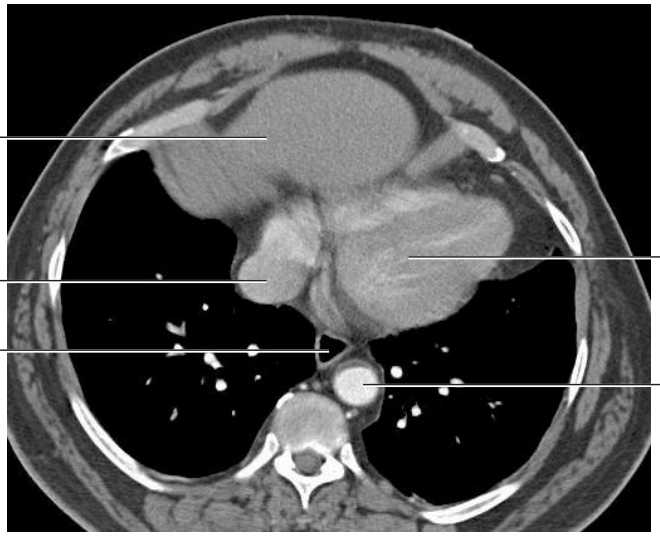
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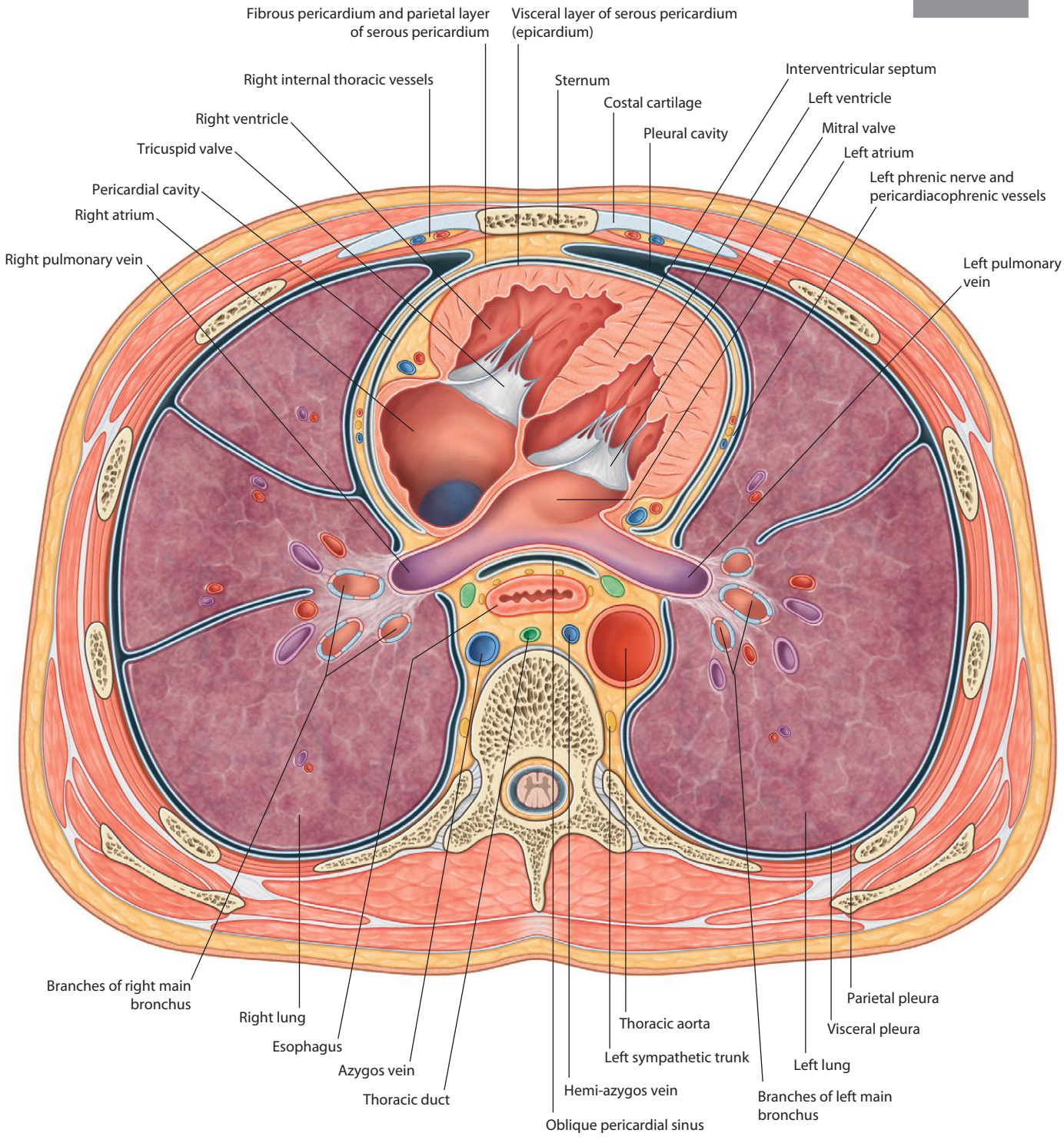


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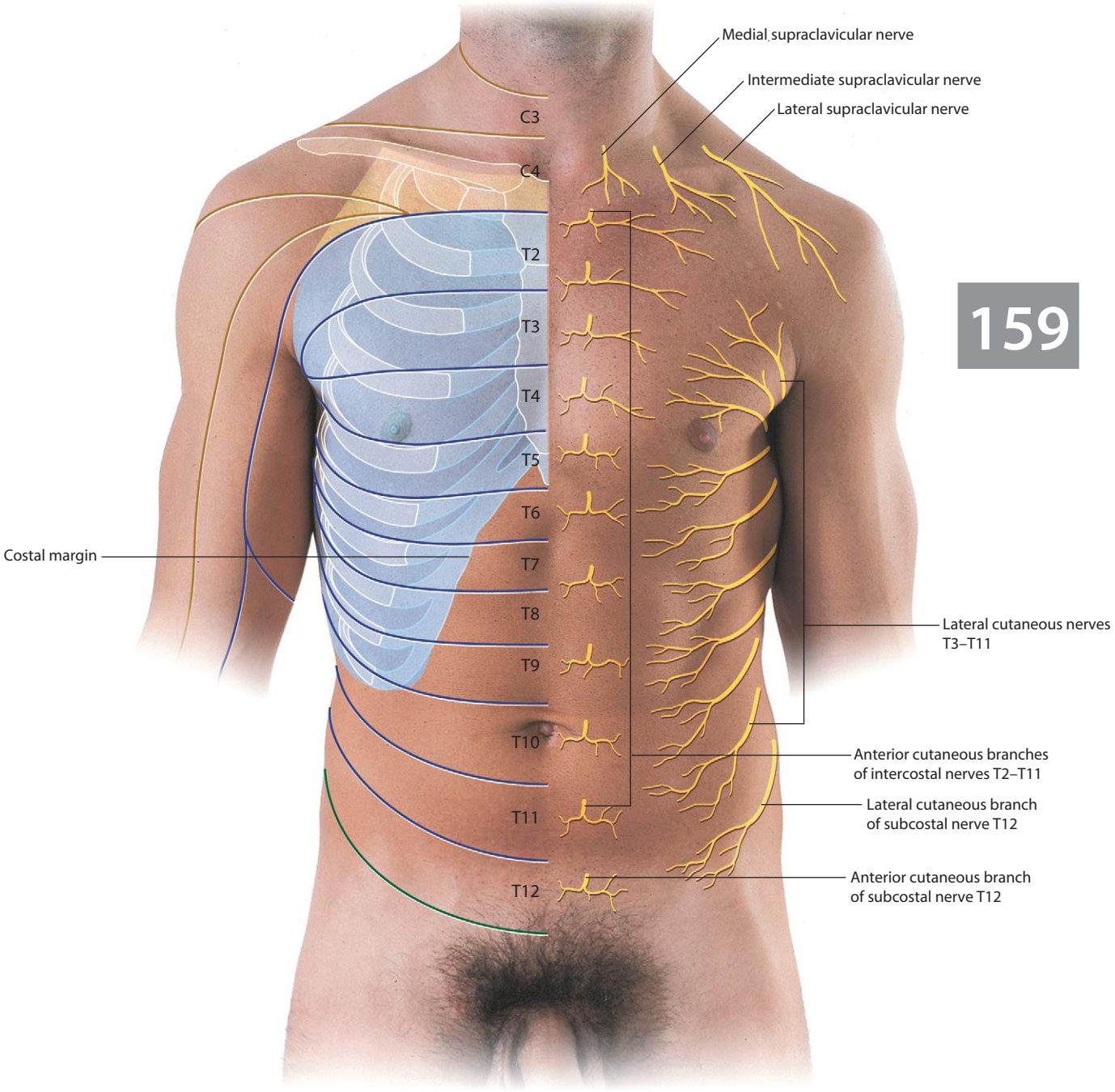


A through I – This is a series of images that pass through the thorax from superior to inferior showing the various mediastinal structures and their relationships with each other.
CT images, with contrast, in axial plane

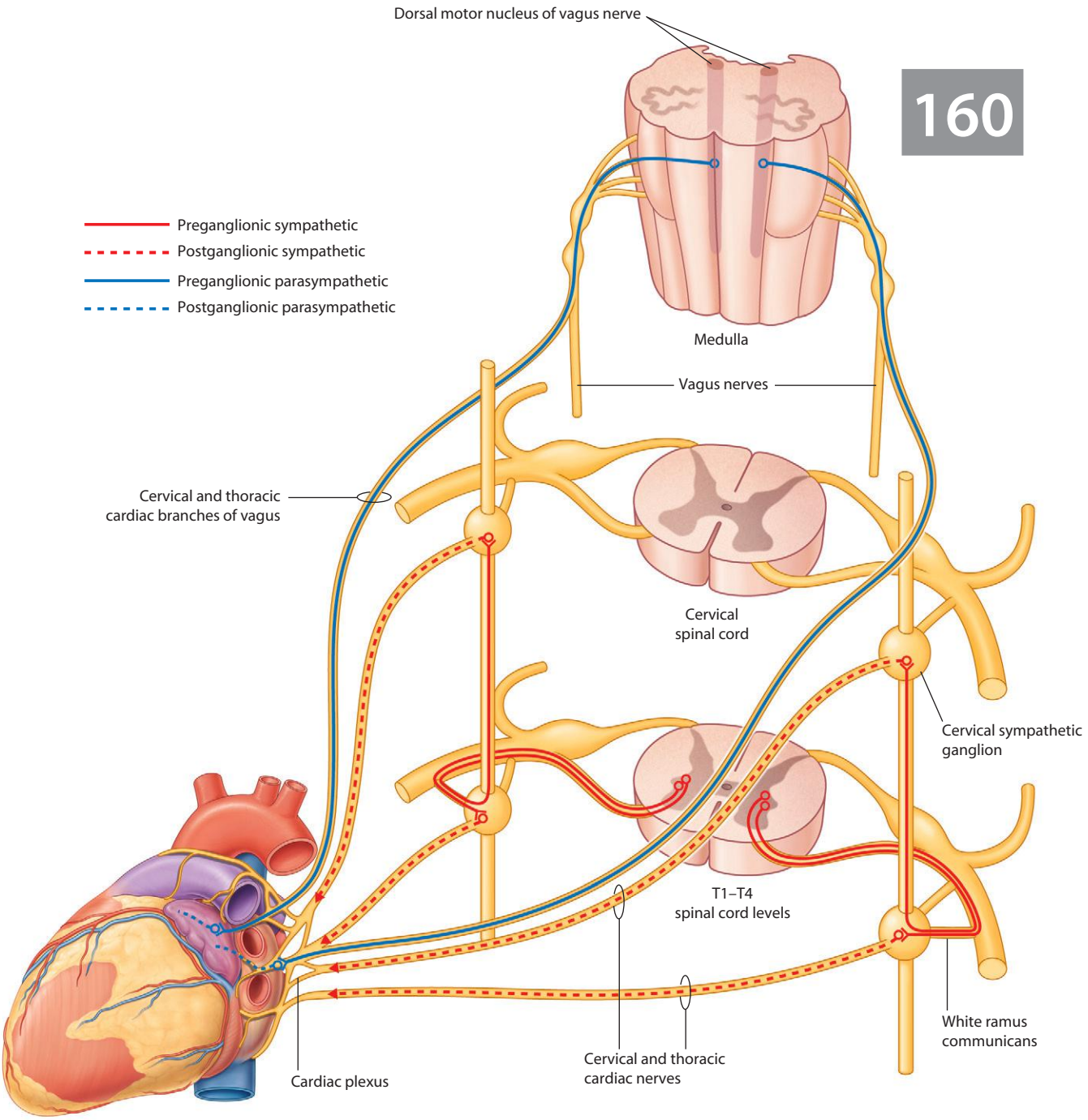
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Transverse section through thorax (approximately TVII)

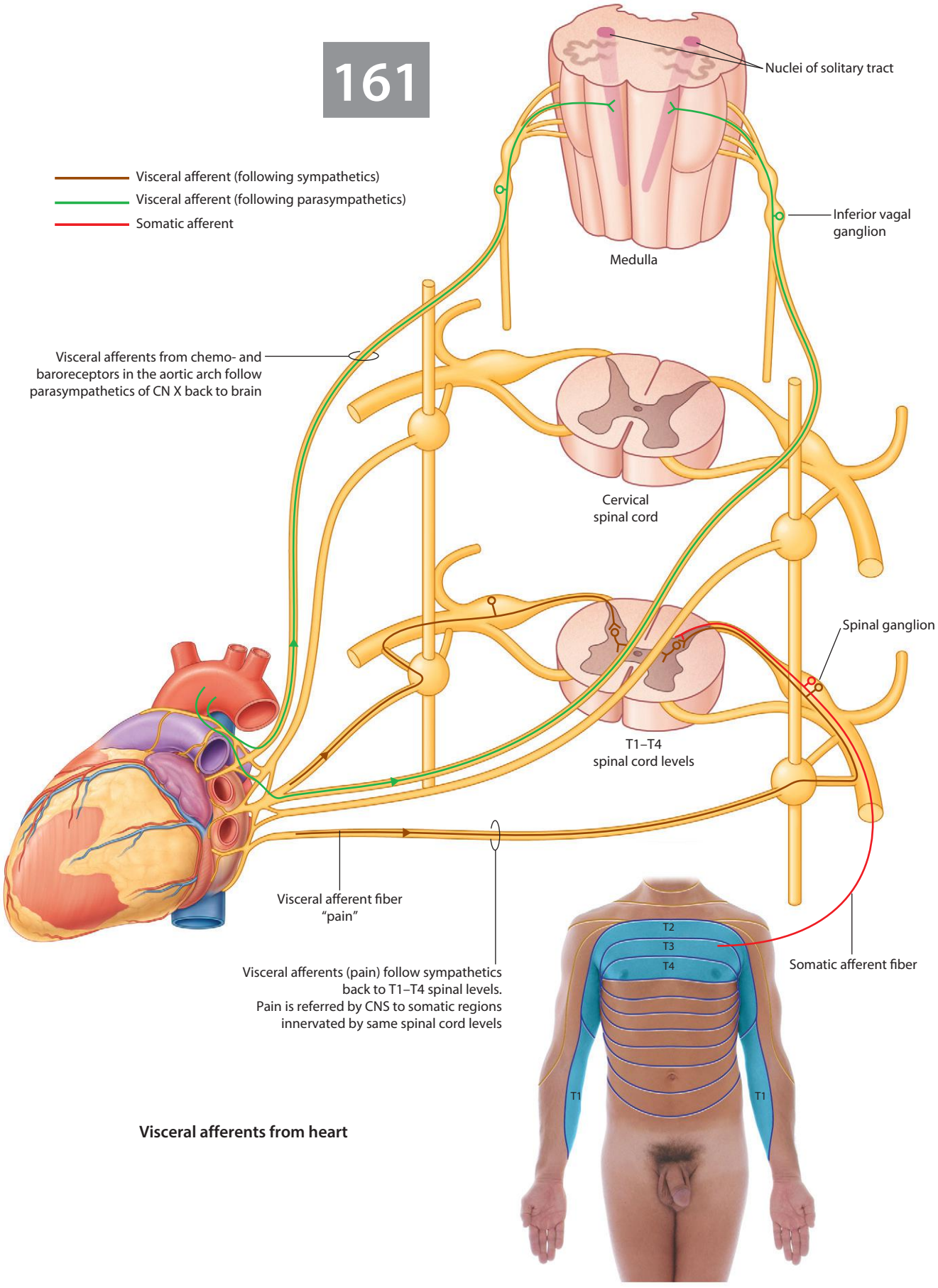


Dermatomes and cutaneous nerves of the thoracic region



Visceral efferent (motor) innervation of the heart (sympathetic and parasympathetic)

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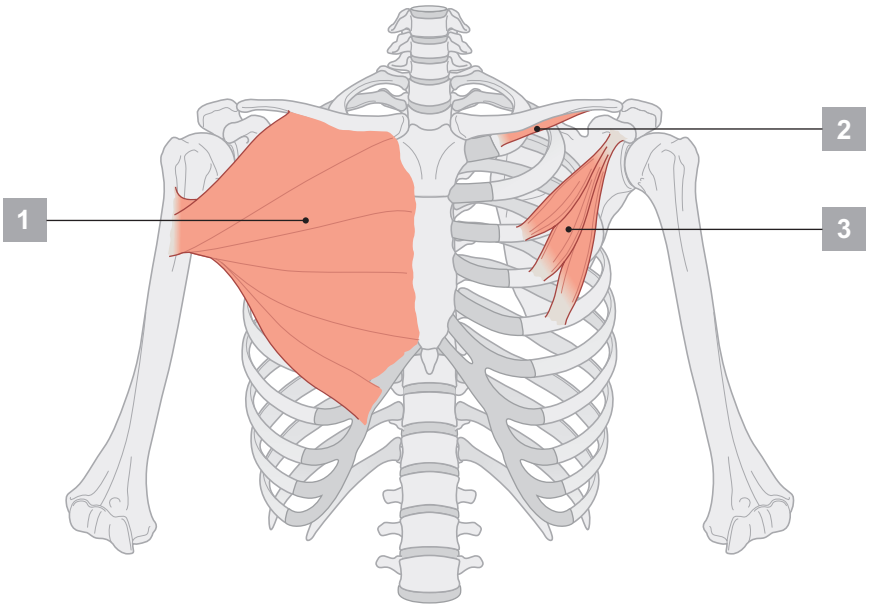
Visceral afferents from heart

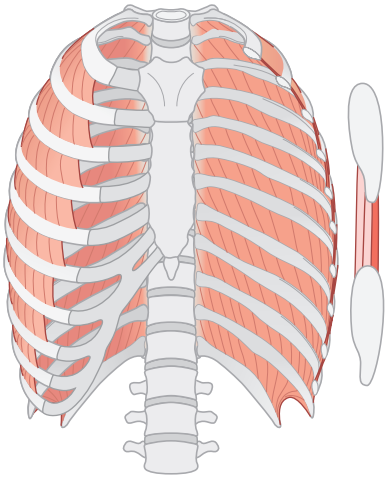
Muscles of the pectoral region

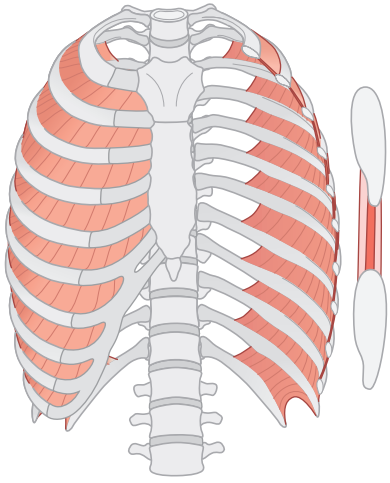
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Pectoralis major	1	Medial half of clavicle and anterior surface of sternum, first seven costal cartilages, aponeurosis of external oblique	Lateral lip of intertubercular sulcus of humerus	Medial and lateral pectoral nerves	Adduction, medial rotation, and flexion of the humerus at the shoulder joint
Subclavius	2	Rib I at junction between rib and costal cartilage	Groove on inferior surface of middle third of clavicle	Nerve to subclavius	Pulls clavicle medially to stabilize sternoclavicular joint; depresses tip of shoulder
Pectoralis minor	3	Anterior surfaces of the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and deep fascia overlying the related intercostal spaces	Coracoid process of scapula	Medial pectoral nerves	Depresses tip of shoulder; protracts scapula

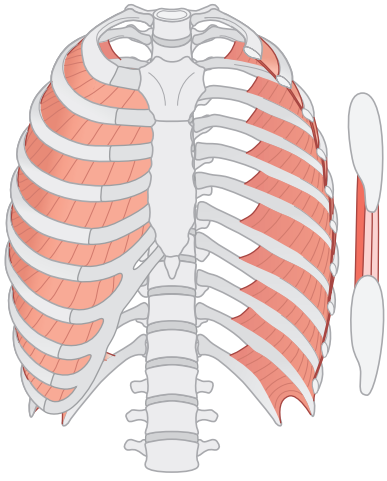
Muscles of the thoracic wall

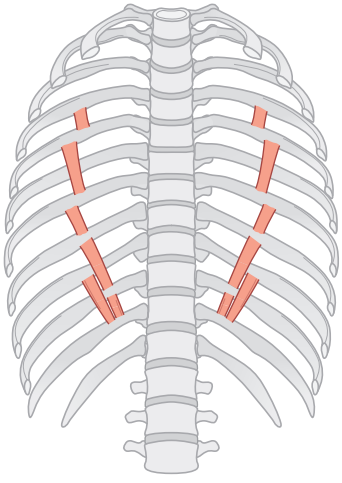
External intercostal	4	Inferior margin of rib above	Superior margin of rib below	Intercostal nerves; T1–T11	Most active during inspiration; supports intercostal space; moves ribs superiorly
Internal intercostal	5	Lateral edge of costal groove of rib above	Superior margin of rib below deep to the attachment of the related external intercostal	Intercostal nerves; T1–T11	Most active during expiration; supports intercostal space; moves ribs inferiorly
Innermost intercostal	6	Medial edge of costal groove of rib above	Internal aspect of superior margin of rib below	Intercostal nerves; T1–T11	Acts with internal intercostal muscles
Subcostales	7	Internal surface (near angle) of lower ribs	Internal surface of second or third rib below	Related intercostal nerves	May depress ribs
Transversus thoracis	8	Inferior margins and internal surfaces of costal cartilages of second to sixth ribs	Inferior aspect of deep surface of body of sternum, xiphoid process, and costal cartilages ribs IV–VII	Related intercostal nerves	Depresses costal cartilages

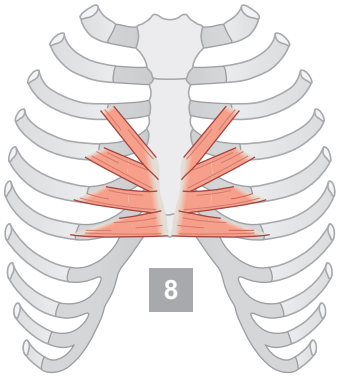

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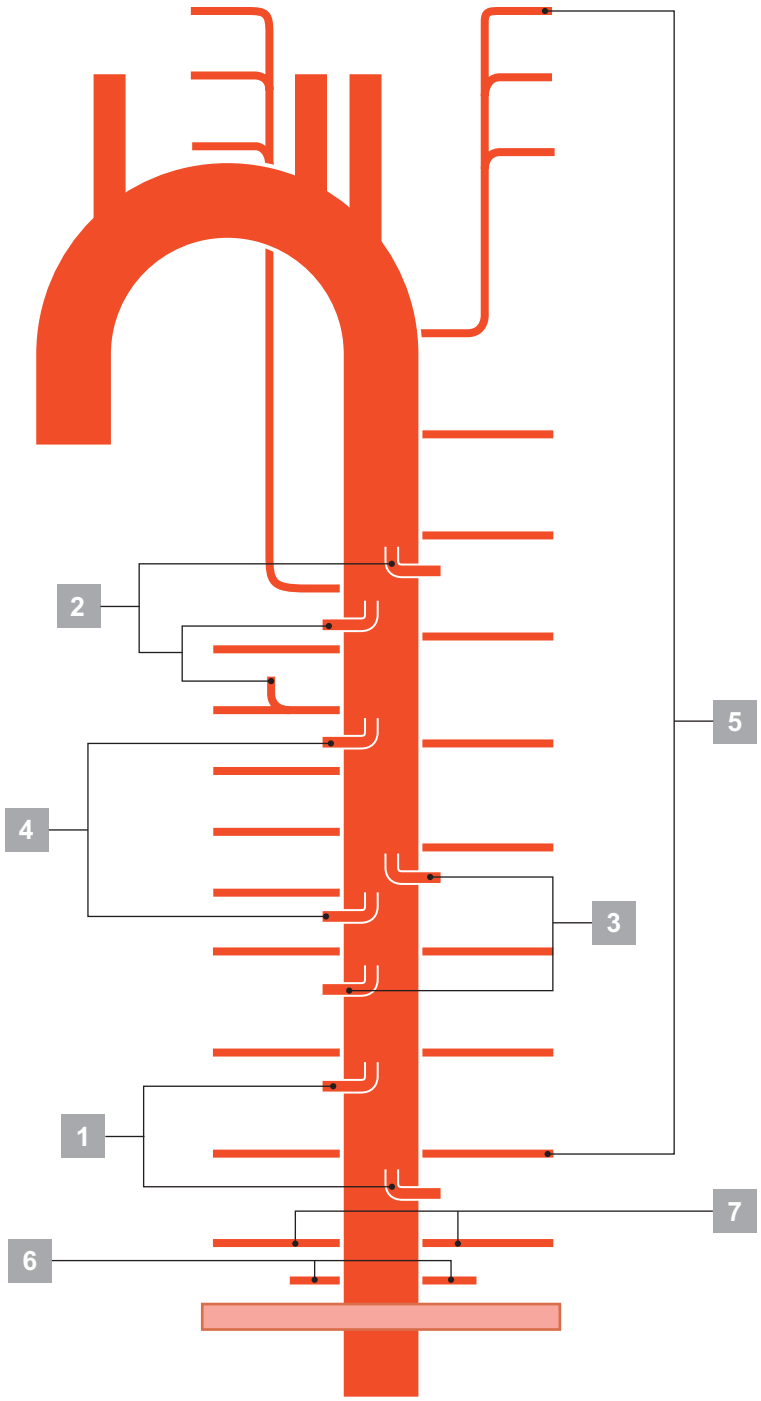

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Branches of the thoracic aorta

Branches		Origin and course
Pericardial branches	1	A few small vessels to the posterior surface of the pericardial sac
Bronchial branches	2	Vary in number, size, and origin—usually, two left bronchial arteries from the thoracic aorta and one right bronchial artery from the third posterior intercostal artery or the superior left bronchial artery
Esophageal branches	3	Four or five vessels from the anterior aspect of the thoracic aorta, which form a continuous anastomotic chain—anastomotic connections include esophageal branches of the inferior thyroid artery superiorly, and esophageal branches of the left inferior phrenic and the left gastric arteries inferiorly
Mediastinal branches	4	Several small branches supplying lymph nodes, vessels, nerves, and areolar tissue in the posterior mediastinum
Posterior intercostal arteries	5	Usually nine pairs of vessels branching from the posterior surface of the thoracic aorta—usually supply lower nine intercostal spaces (first two spaces are supplied by the supreme intercostal artery—a branch of the costocervical trunk)
Superior phrenic arteries	6	Small vessels from the lower part of the thoracic aorta supplying the posterior part of the superior surface of the diaphragm—they anastomose with the musculophrenic and pericardiacophrenic arteries
Subcostal artery	7	The lowest pair of branches from the thoracic aorta located inferior to rib XII


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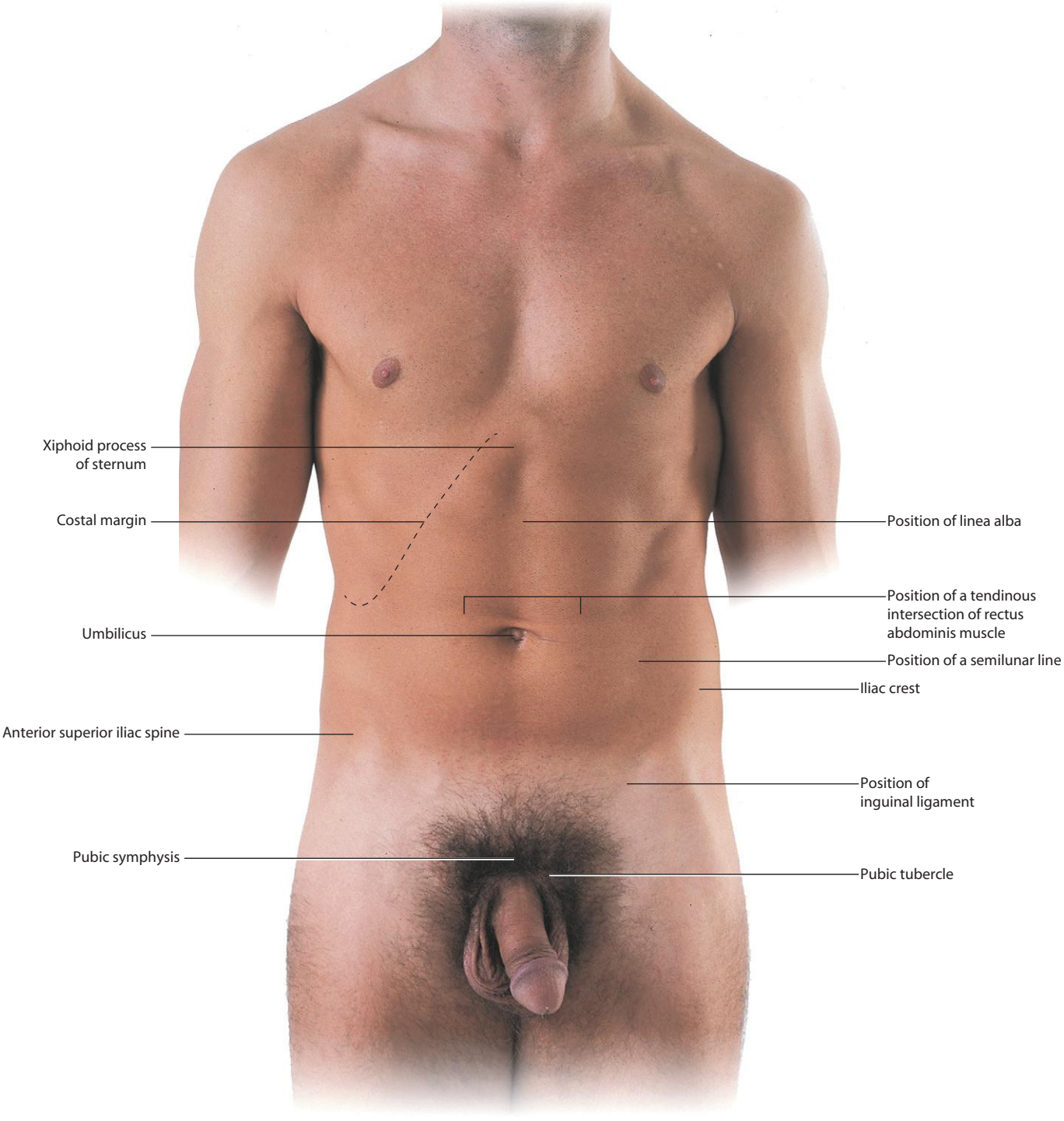
4

ABDOMEN

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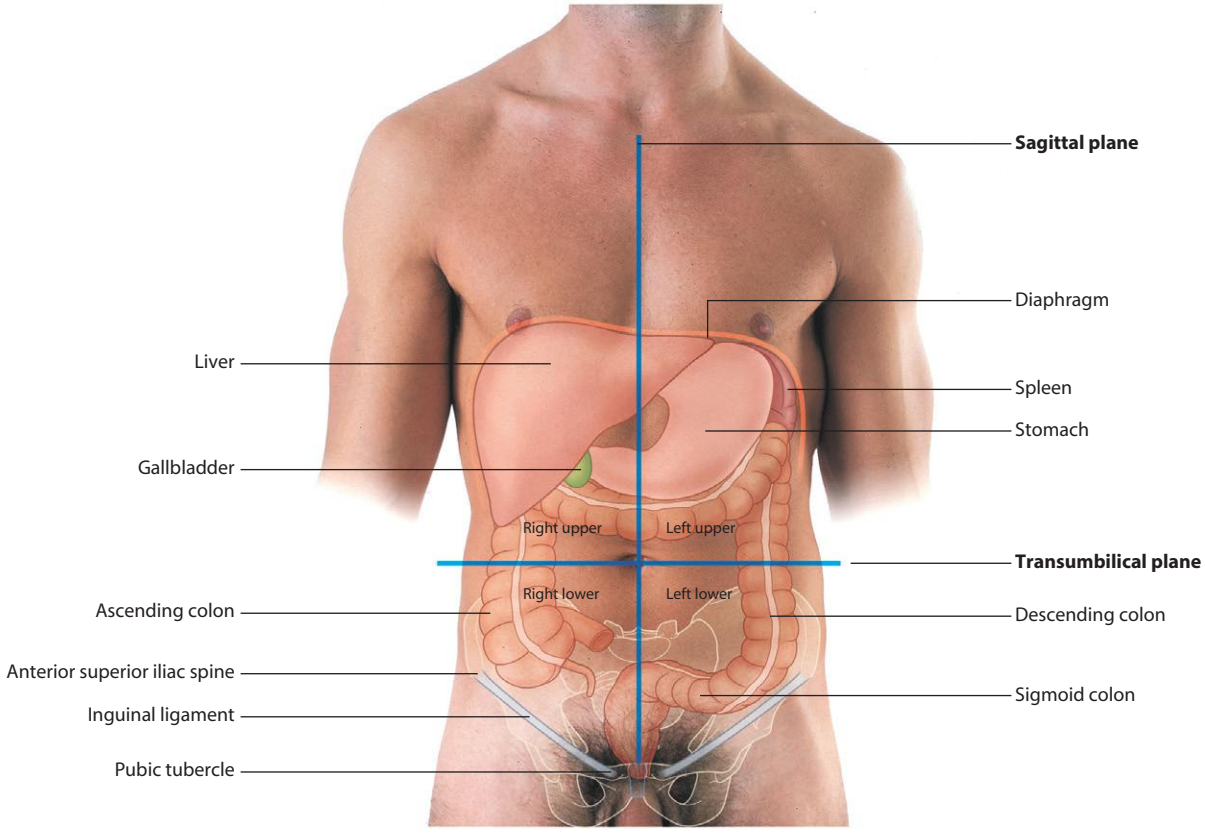
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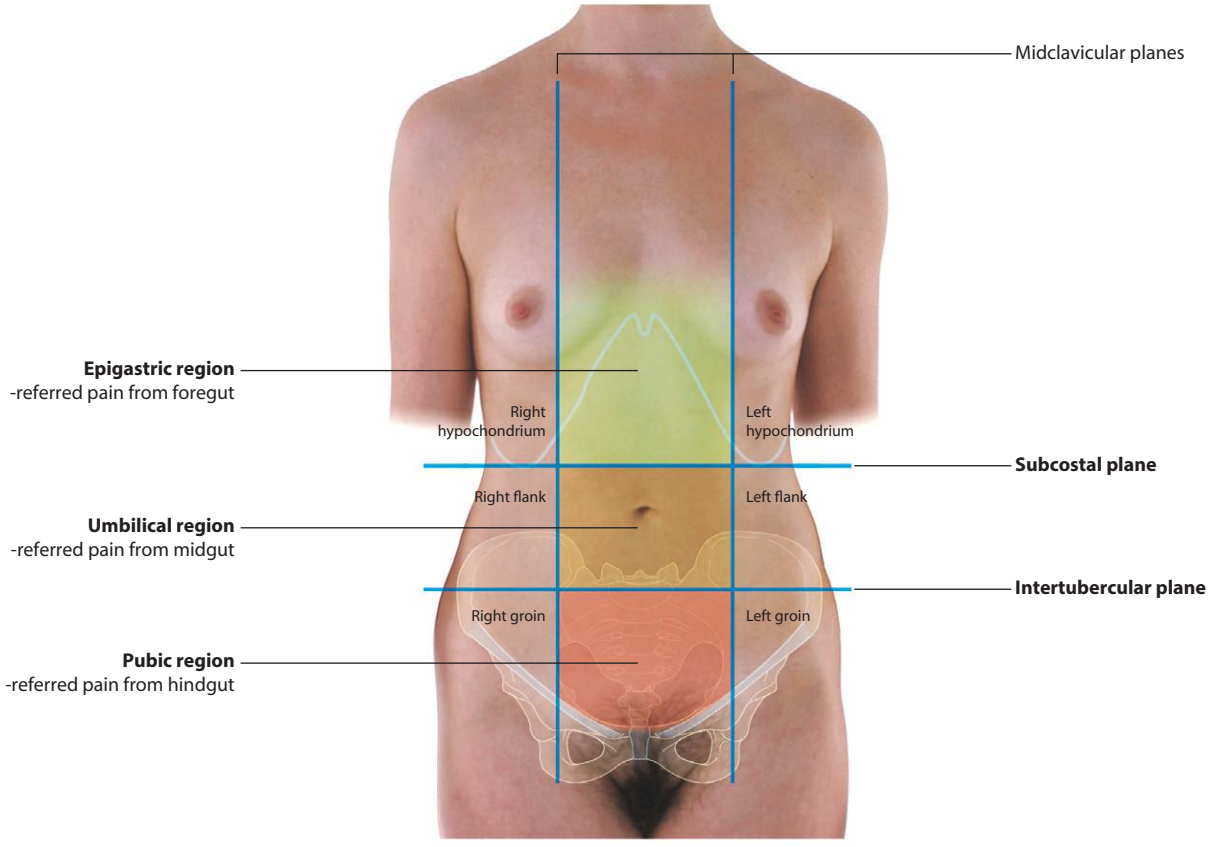


Anterior abdominal wall surface anatomy

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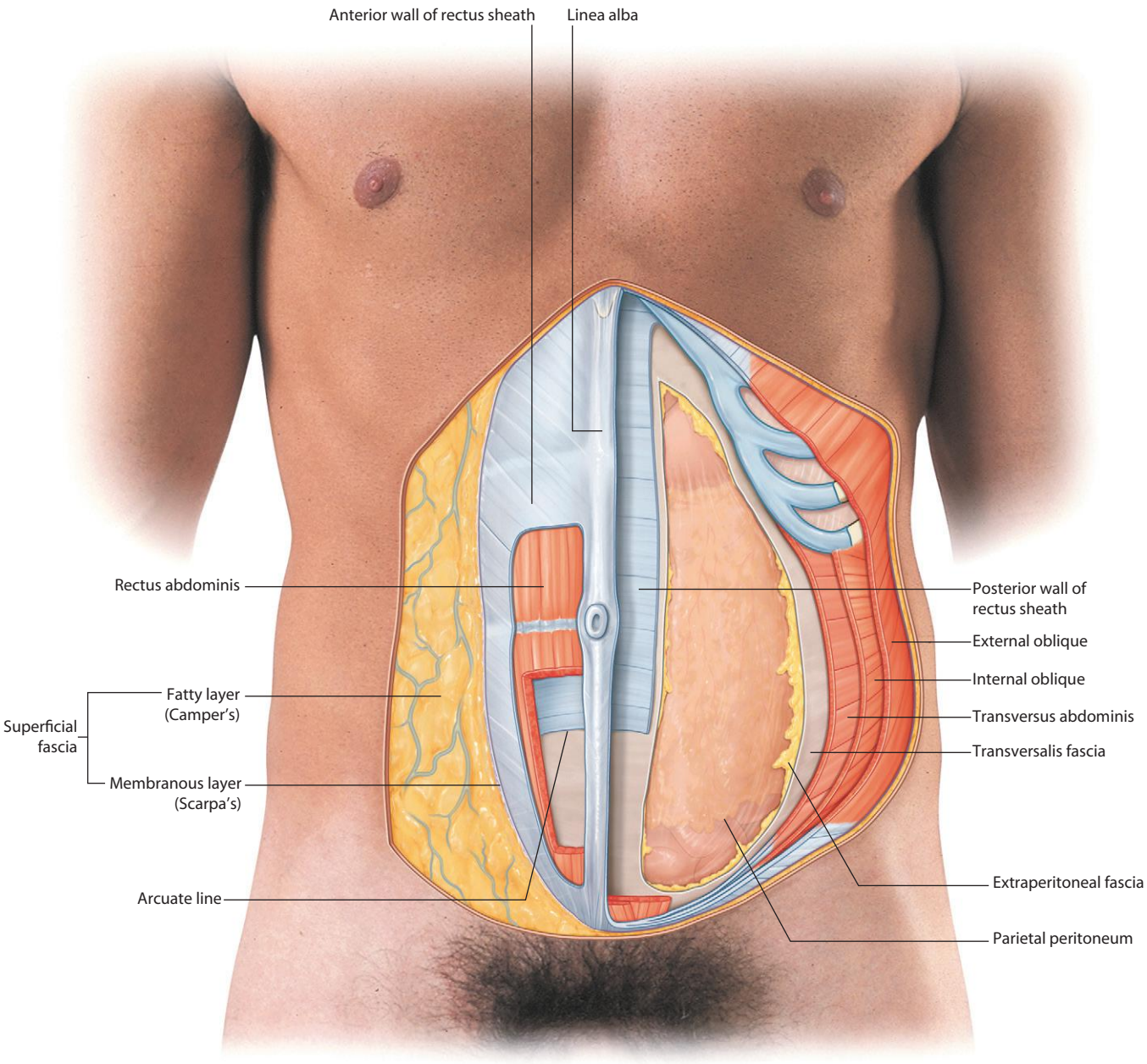


Abdominal quadrants and the positions of major viscera



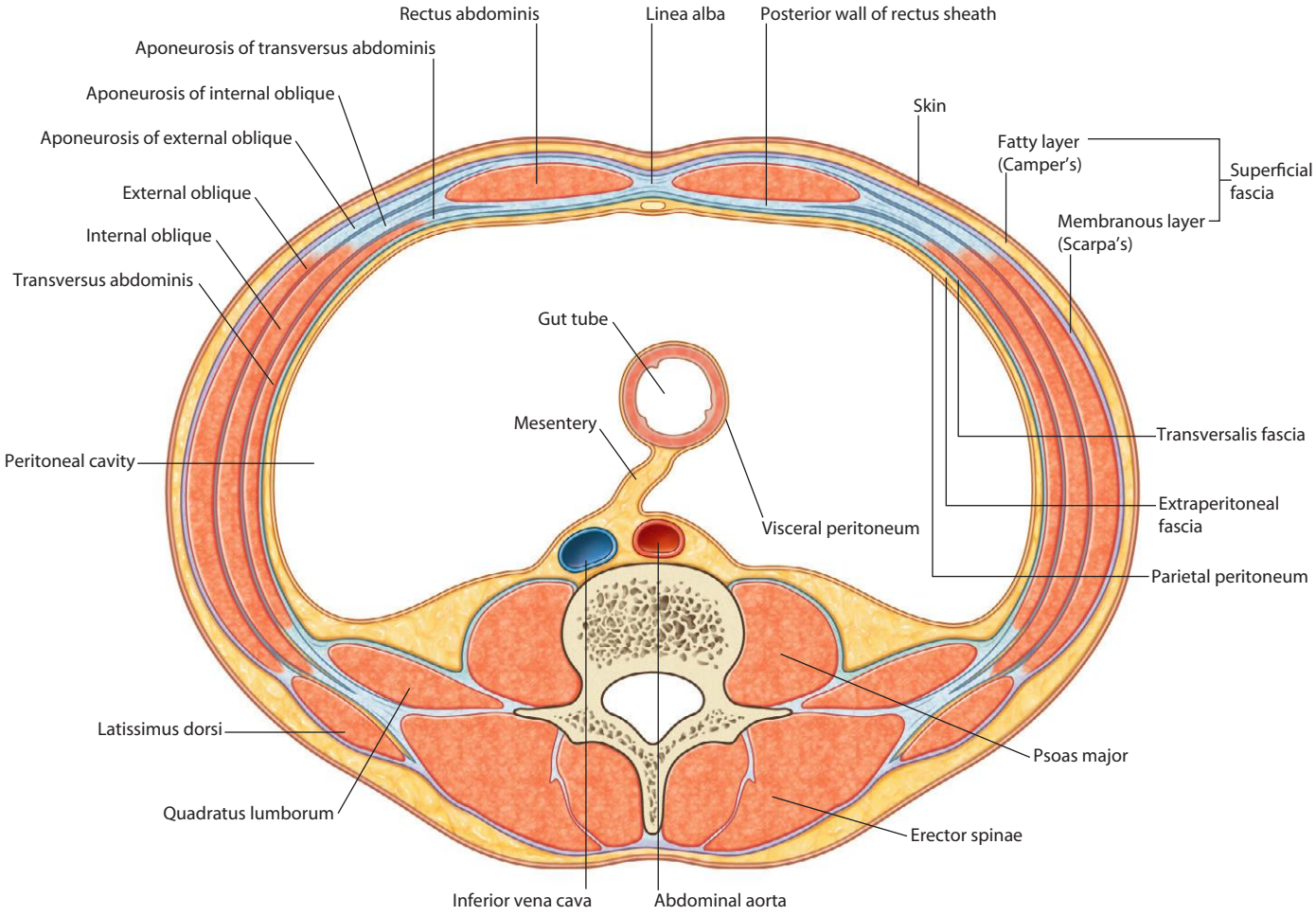
The nine regions of the abdomen

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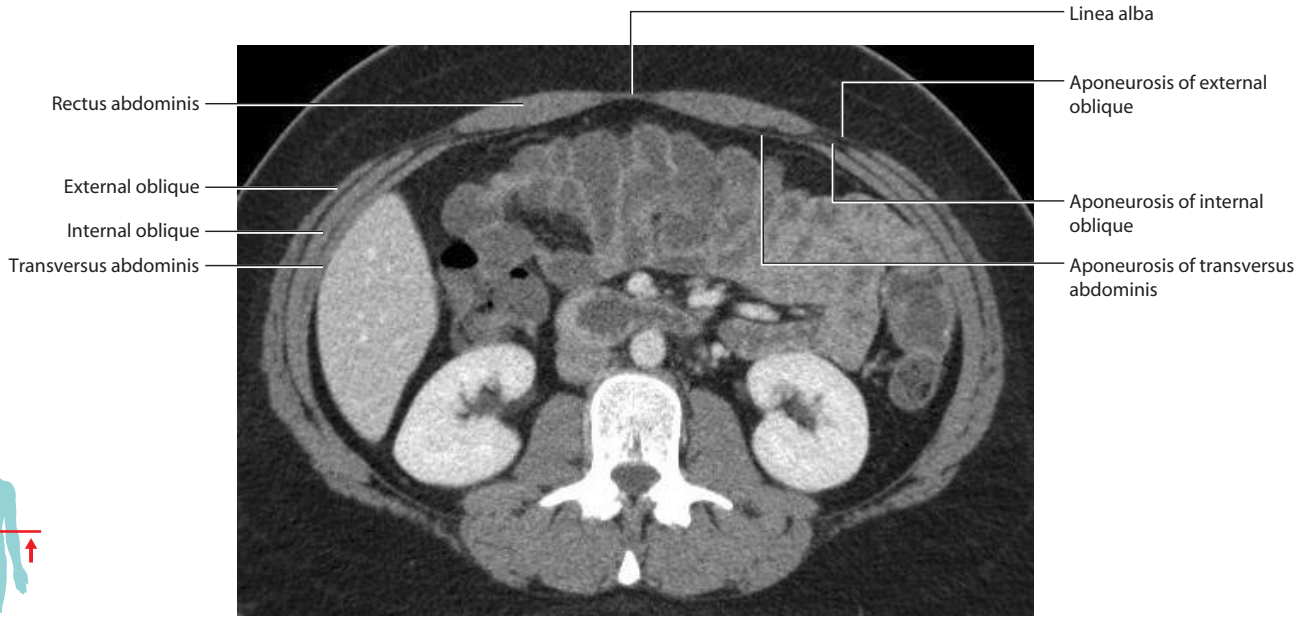


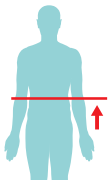
Layers of the abdominal wall

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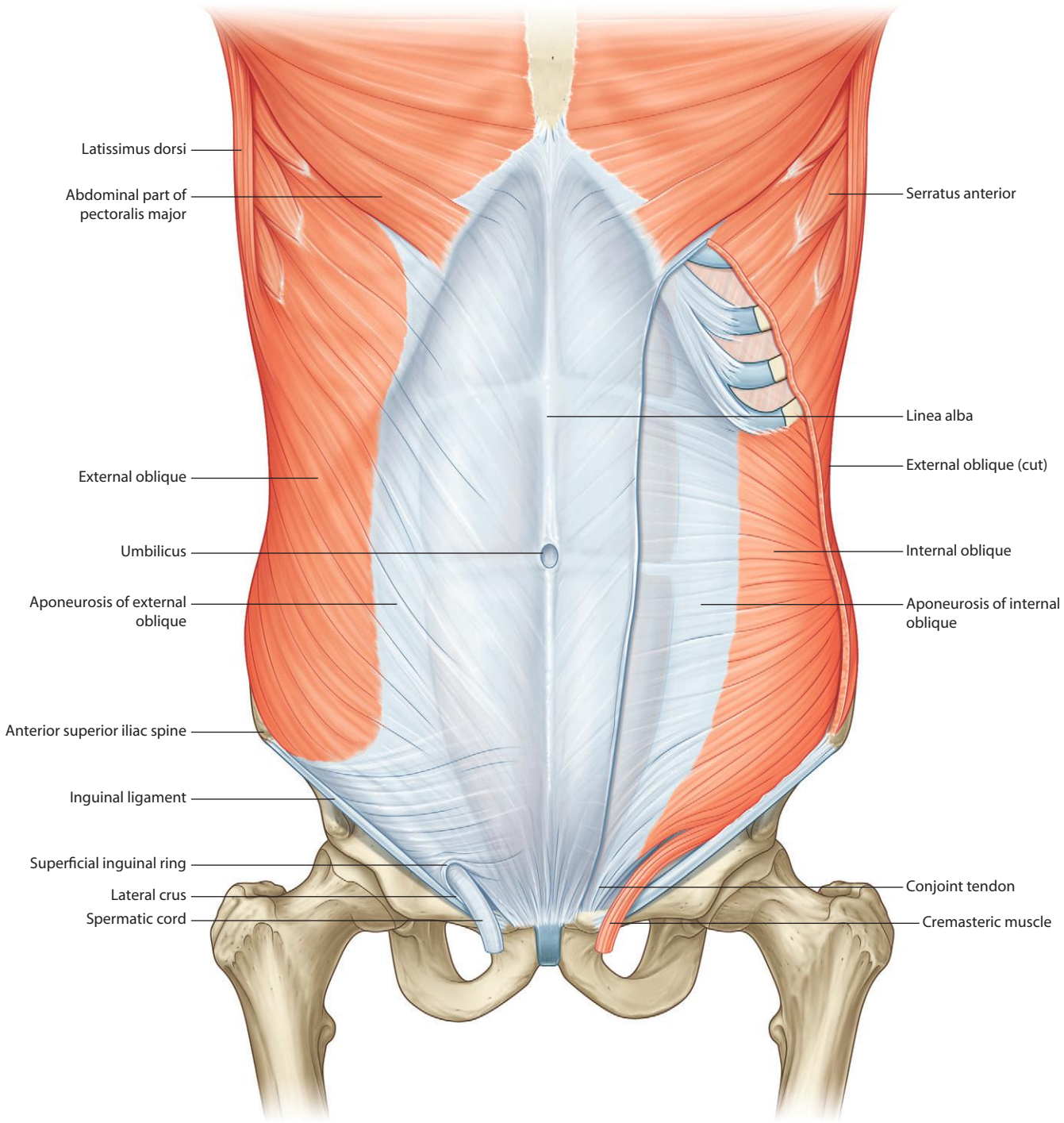
Transverse section showing the layers of the abdominal wall (above umbilicus)



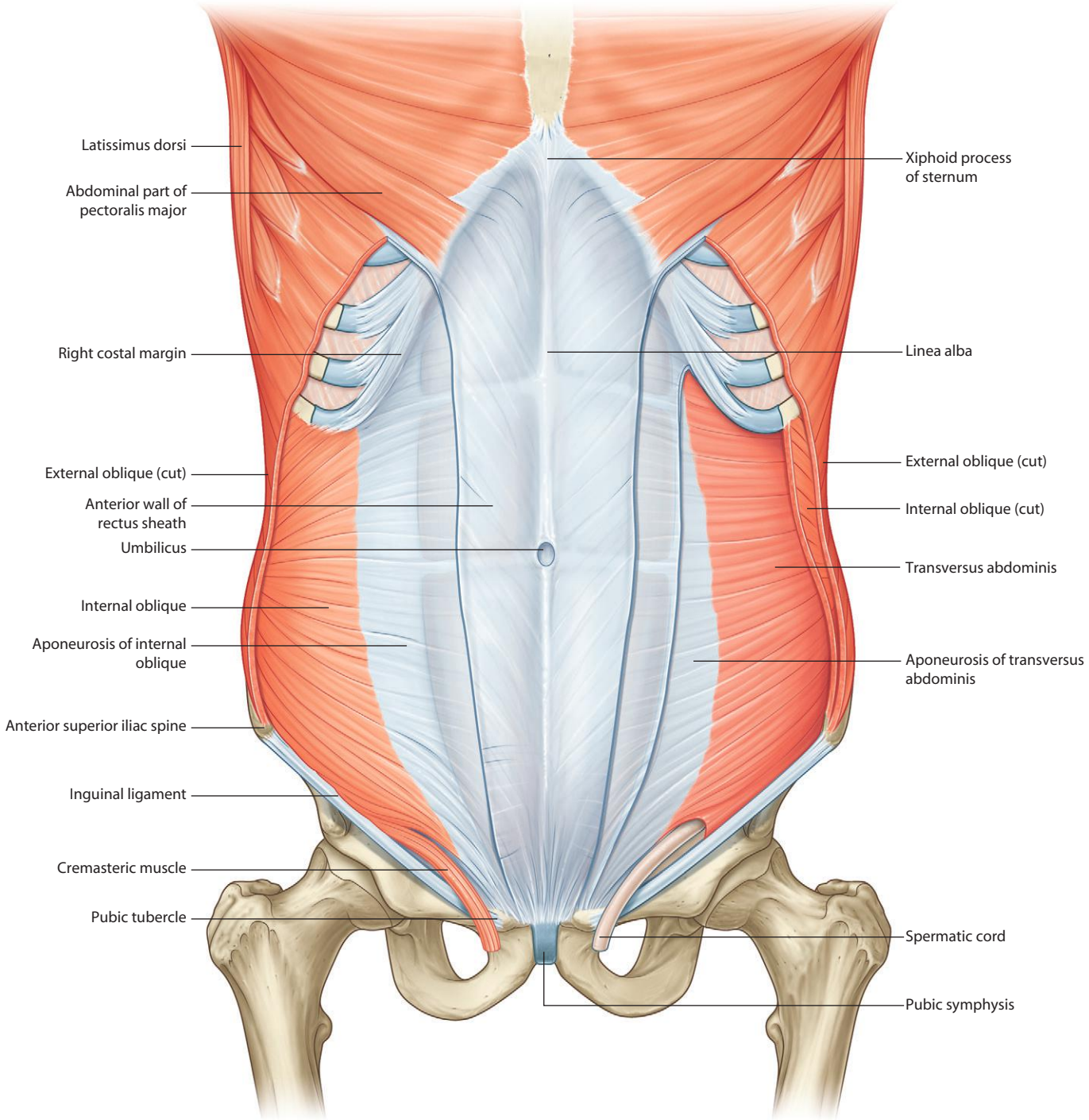


Layers of the abdominal wall.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

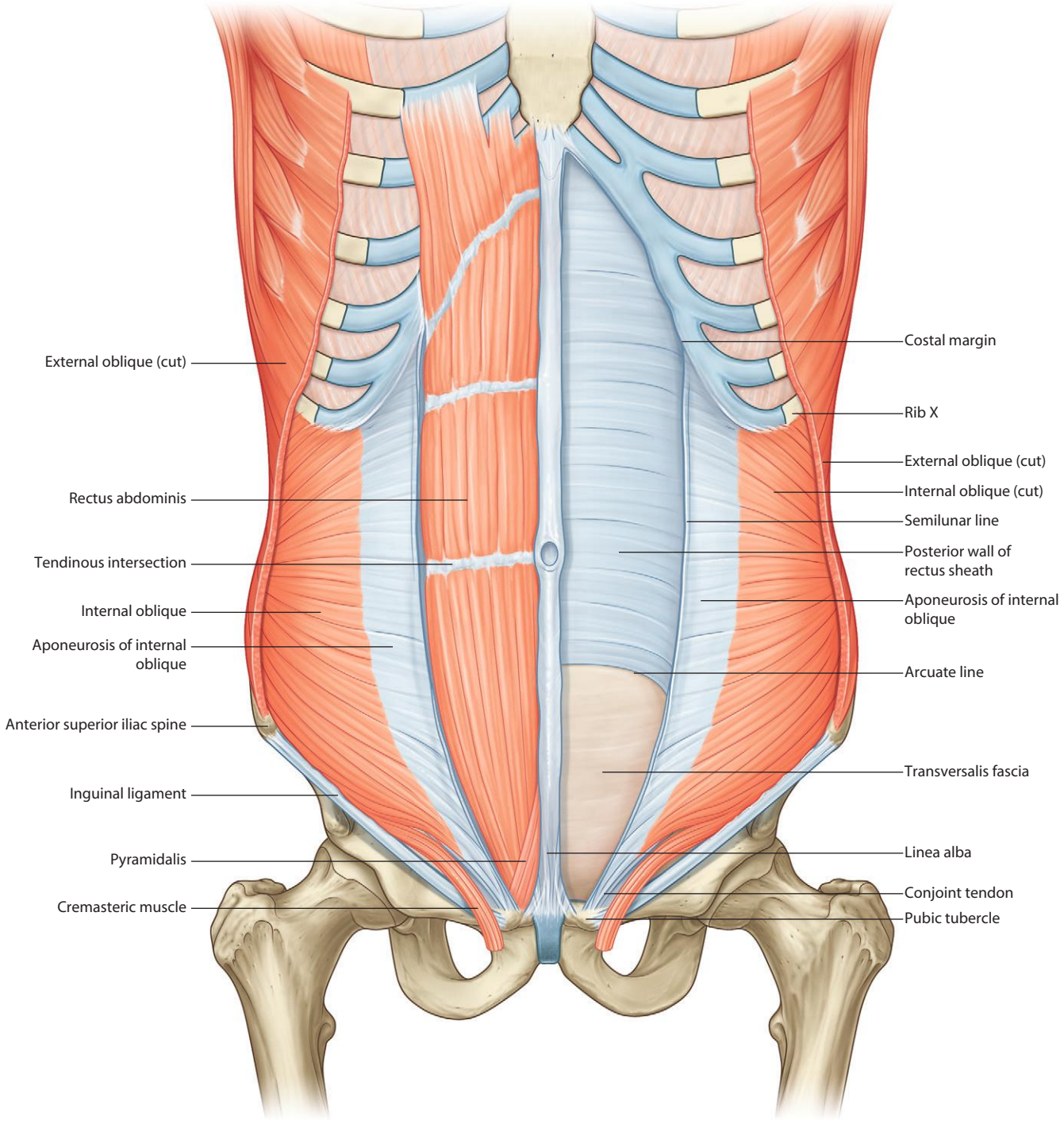
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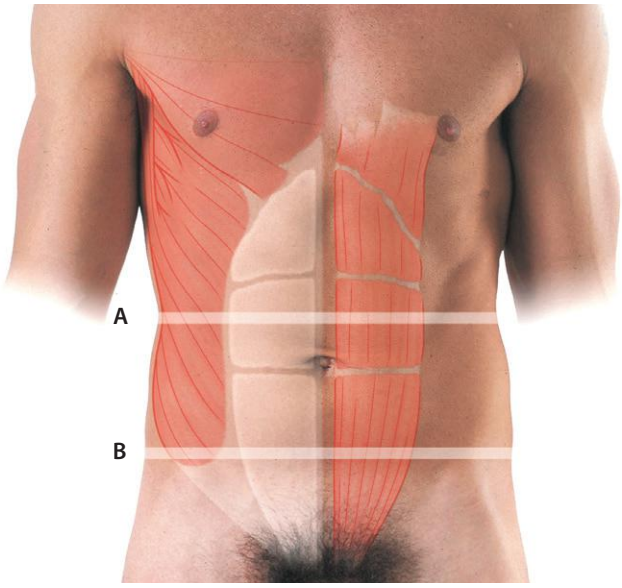
External and internal oblique muscles



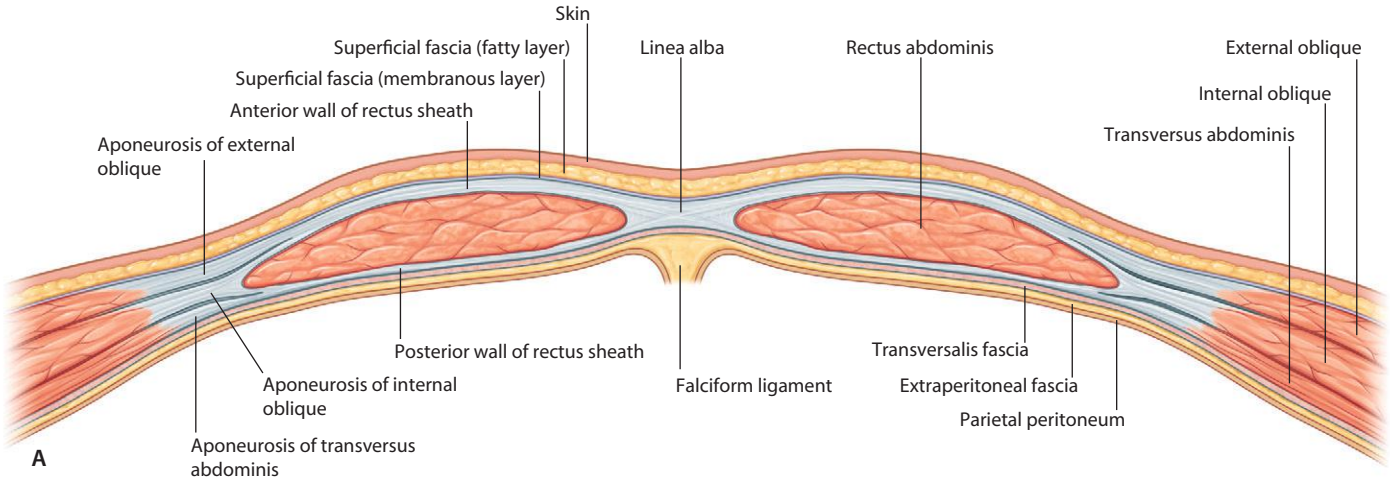
Internal oblique and transversus abdominis muscles

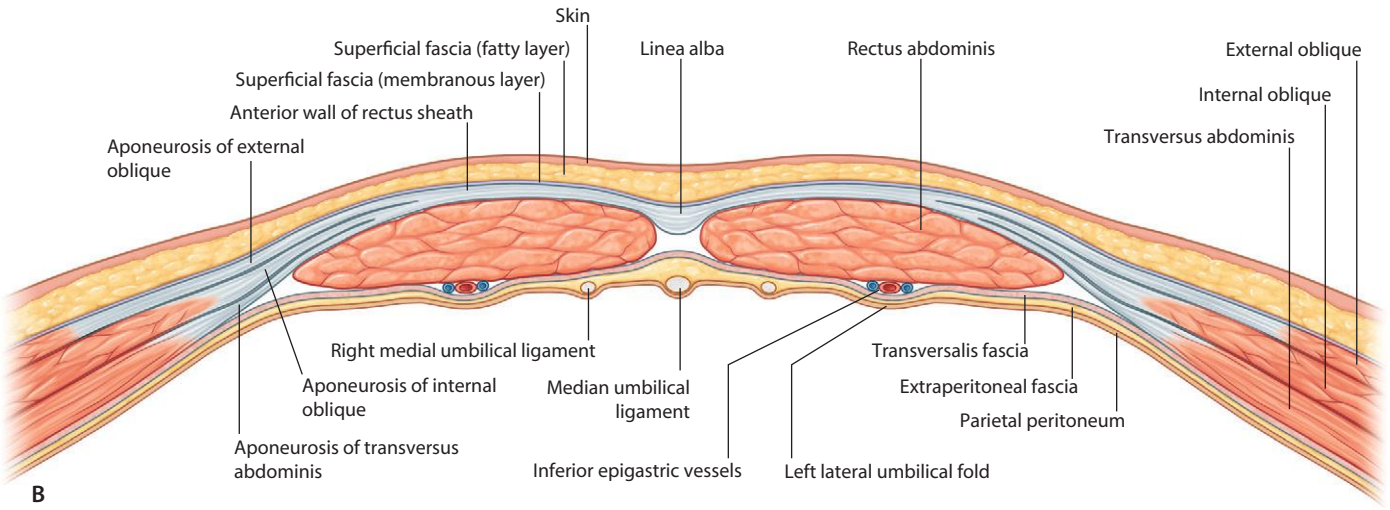


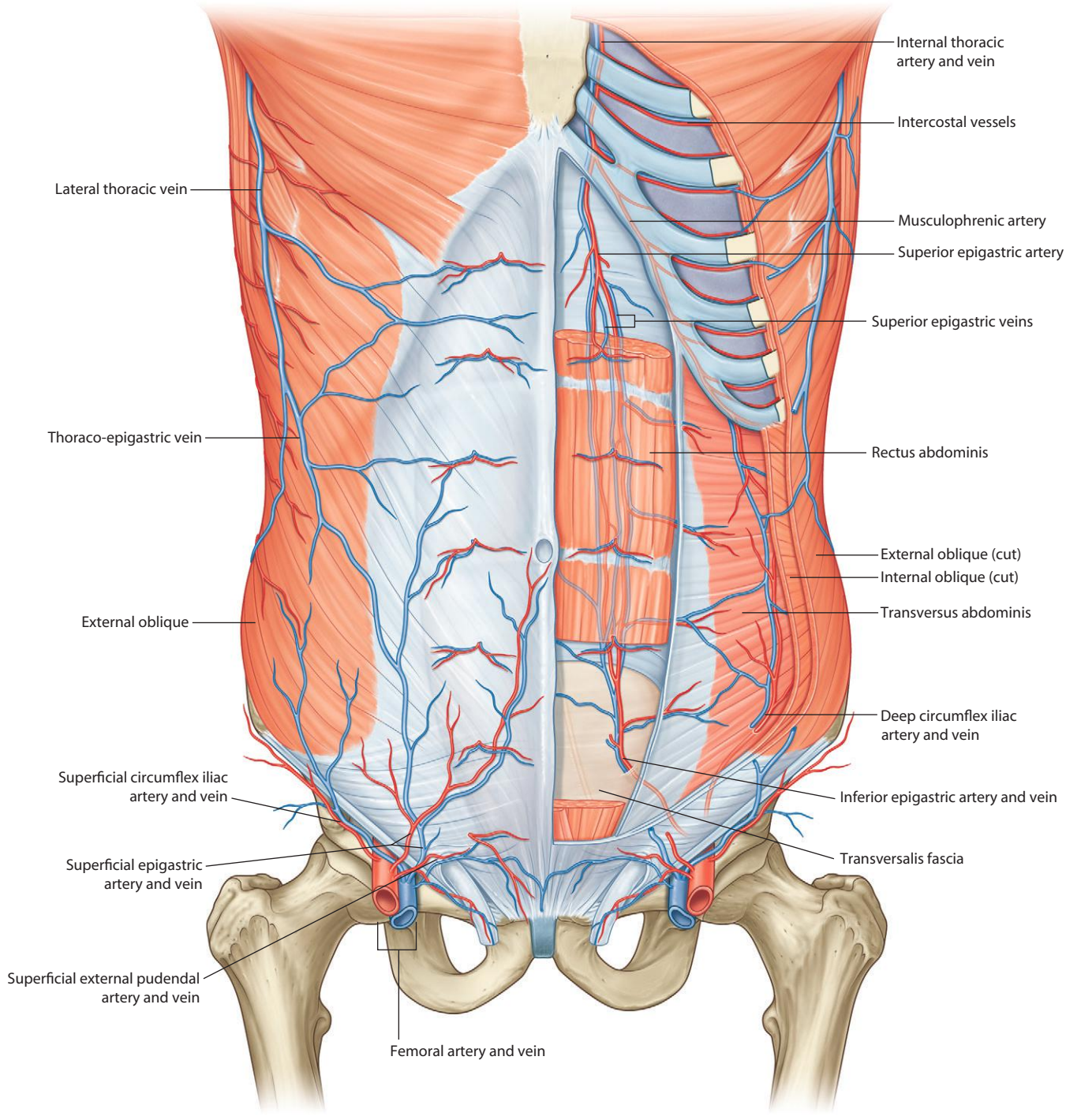
Rectus abdominis and pyramidalis muscles



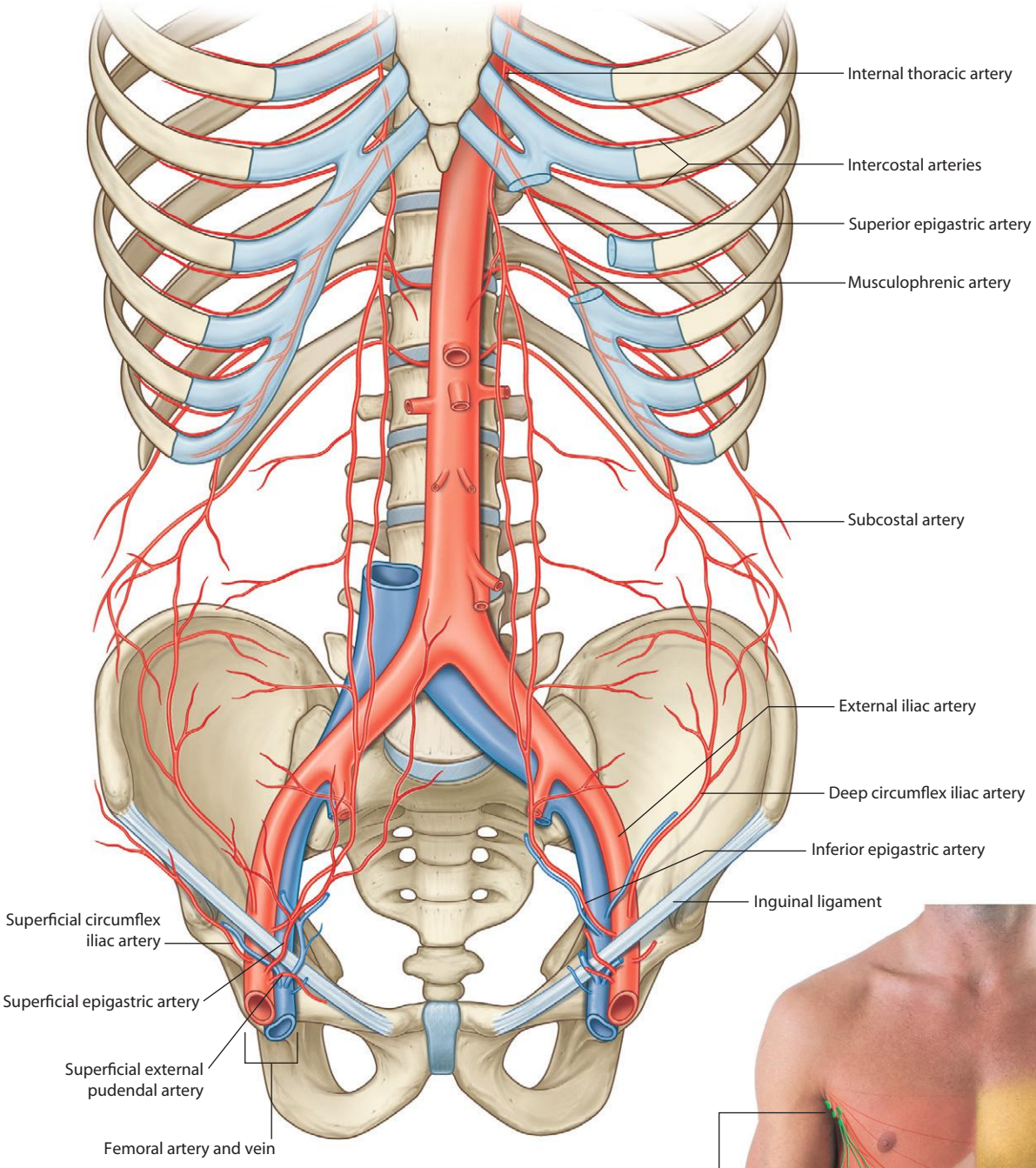
Organization of the rectus sheath.
A. Transverse section through the upper three quarters of the rectus sheath
B. Transverse section through the lower one quarter of the rectus sheath



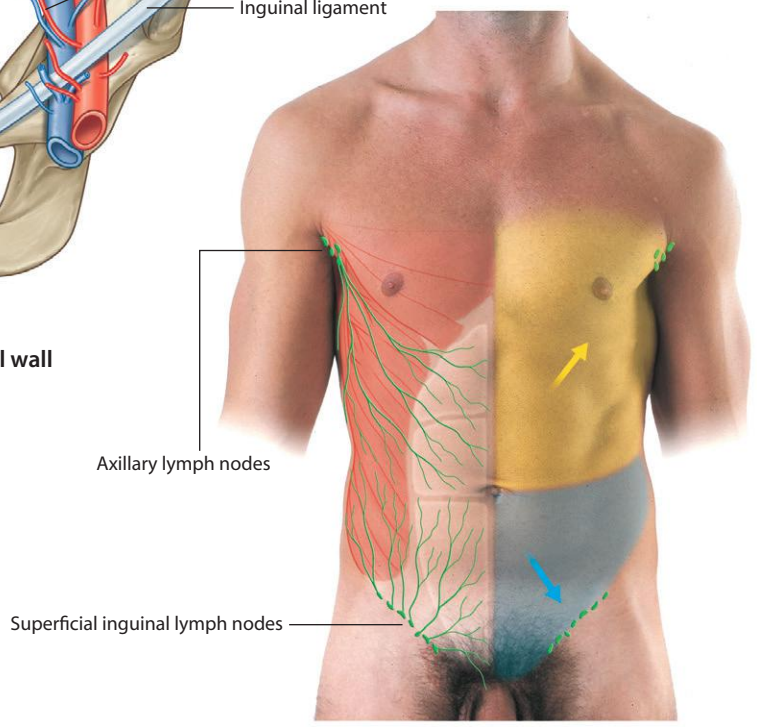




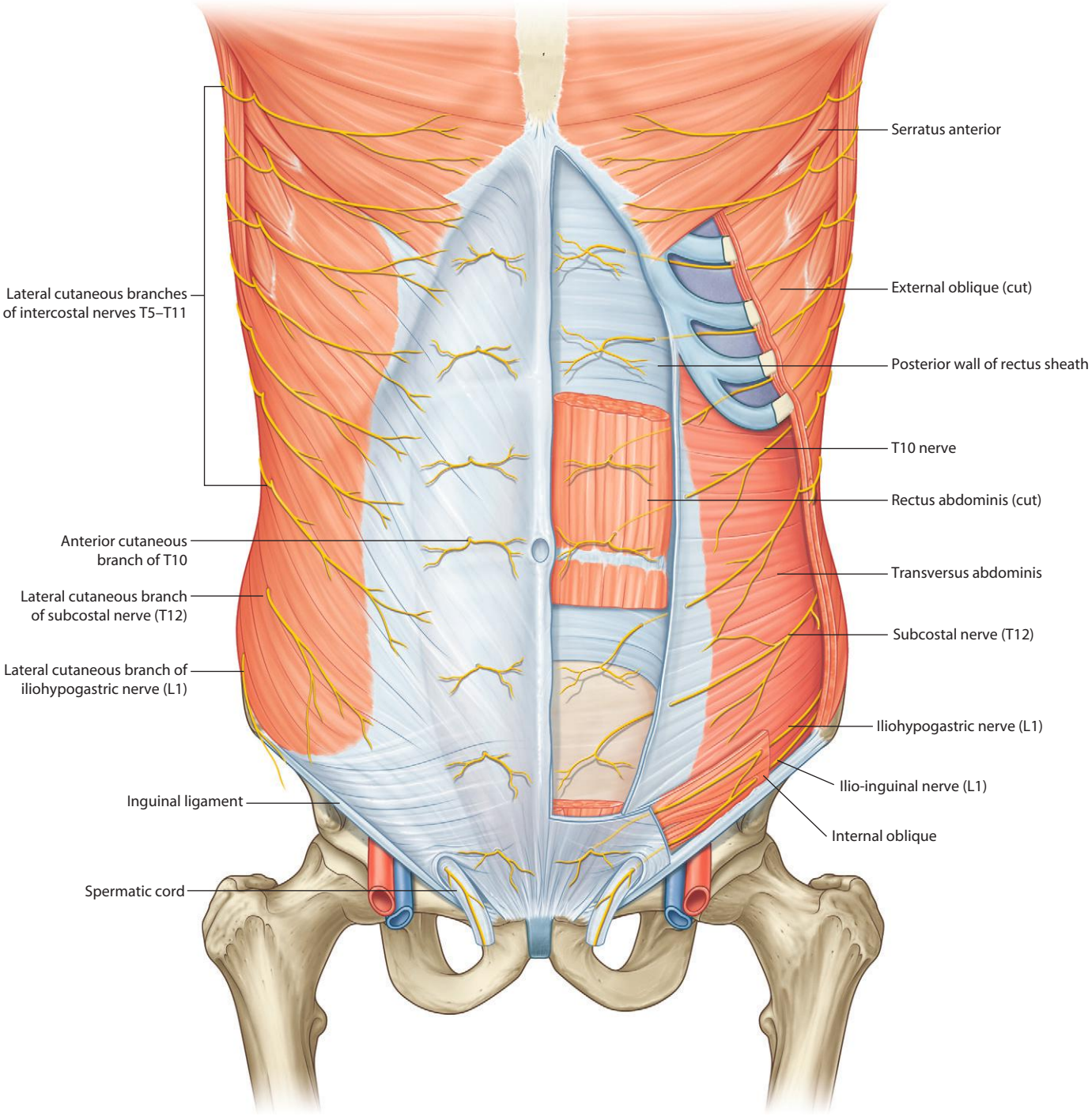
Vasculature of the anterior abdominal wall



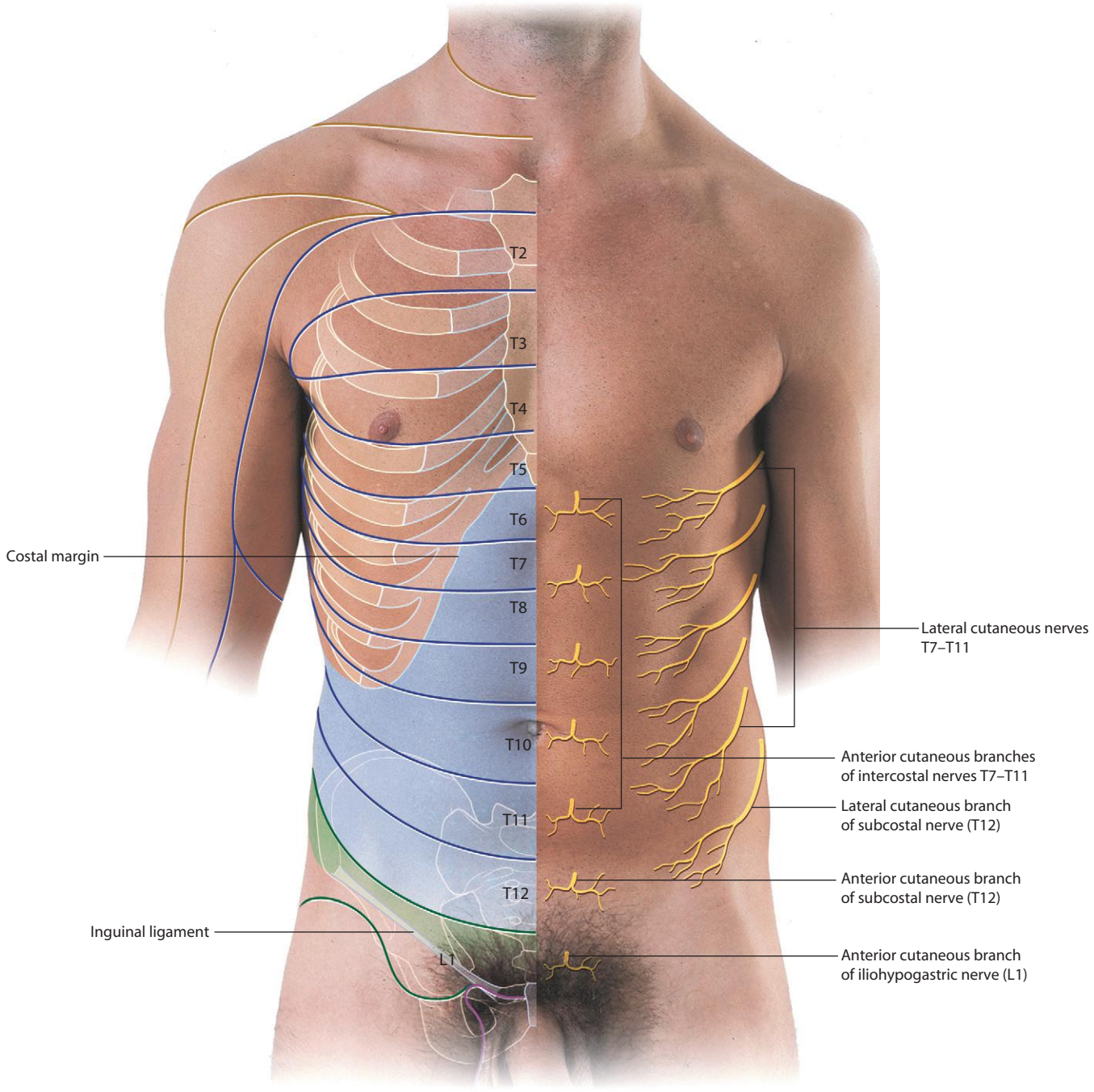
Arteries of the anterior abdominal wall



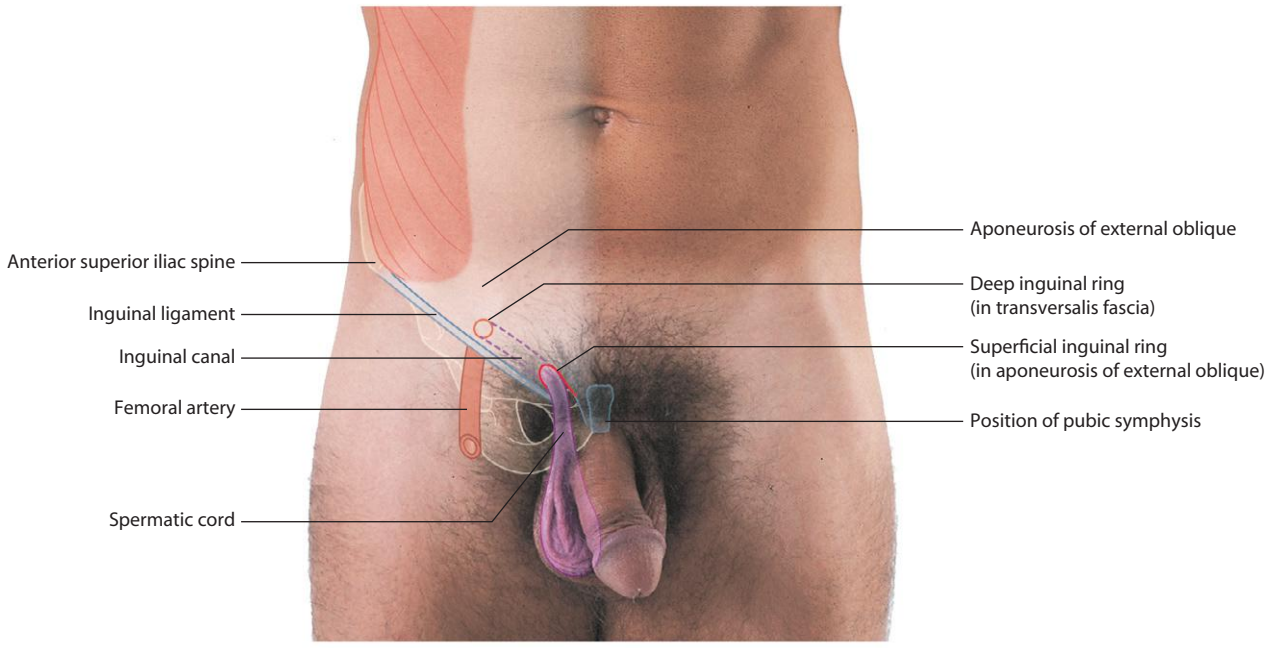
Superficial lymphatic drainage of the anterolateral abdominal wall



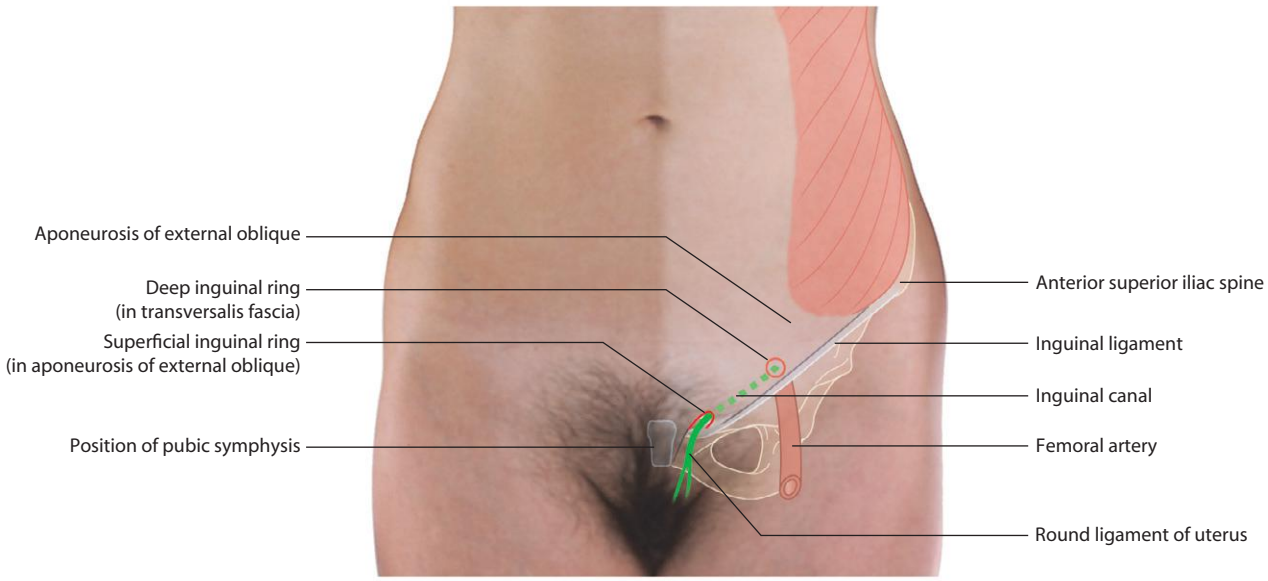
Nerves of the anterolateral abdominal wall



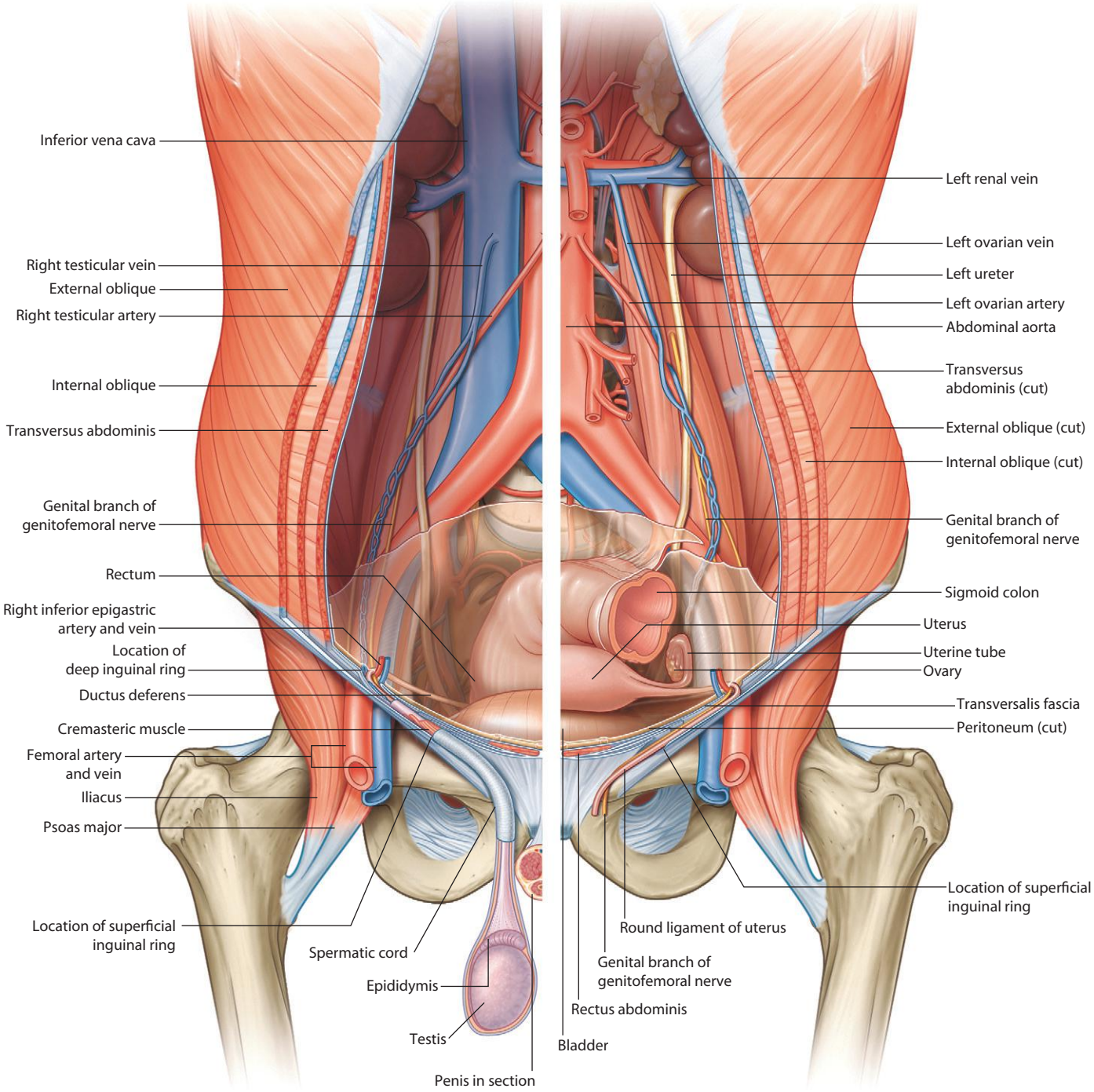
Dermatomes and cutaneous nerves of the anterolateral abdominal wall



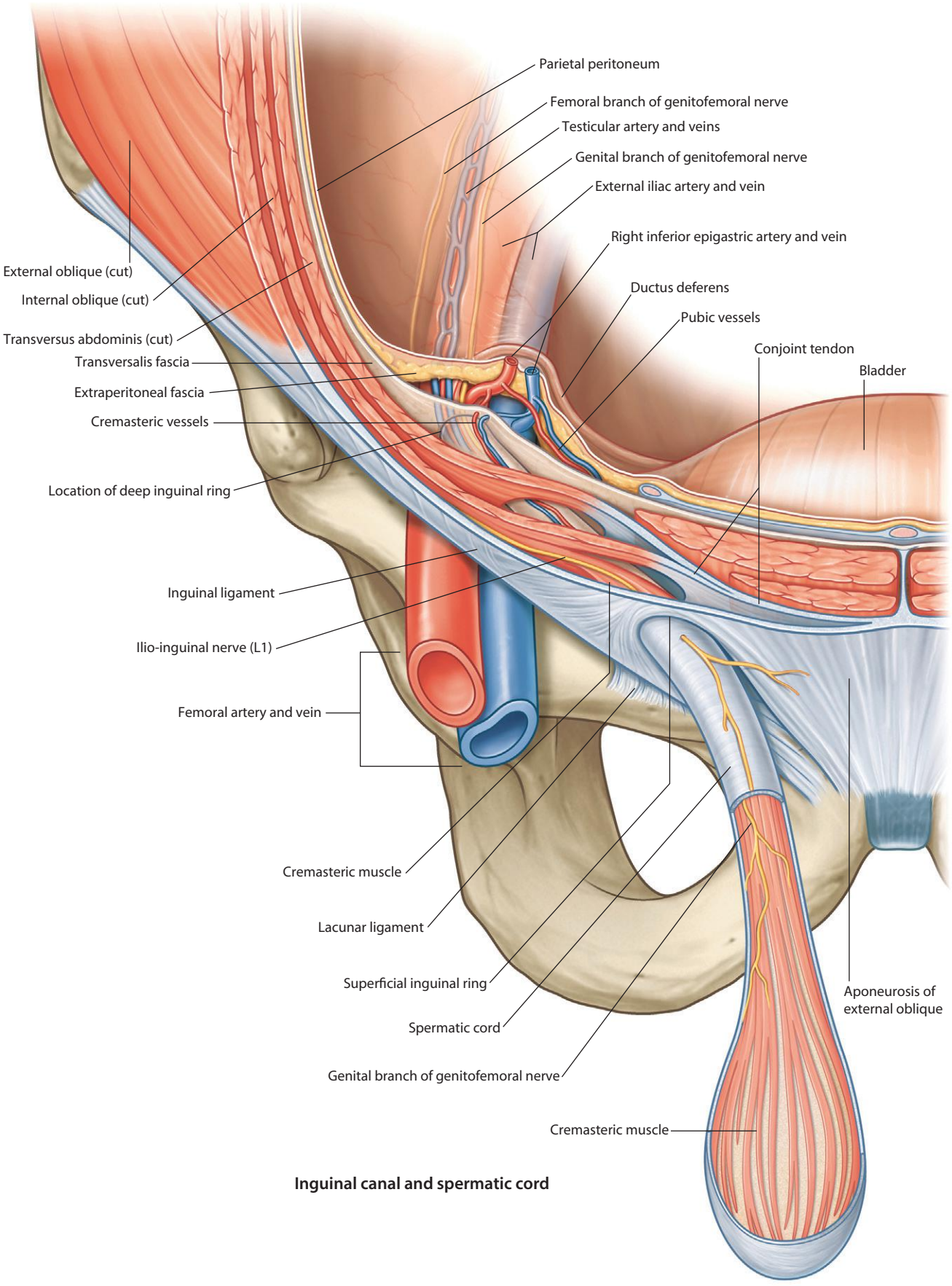
Inguinal region in a man



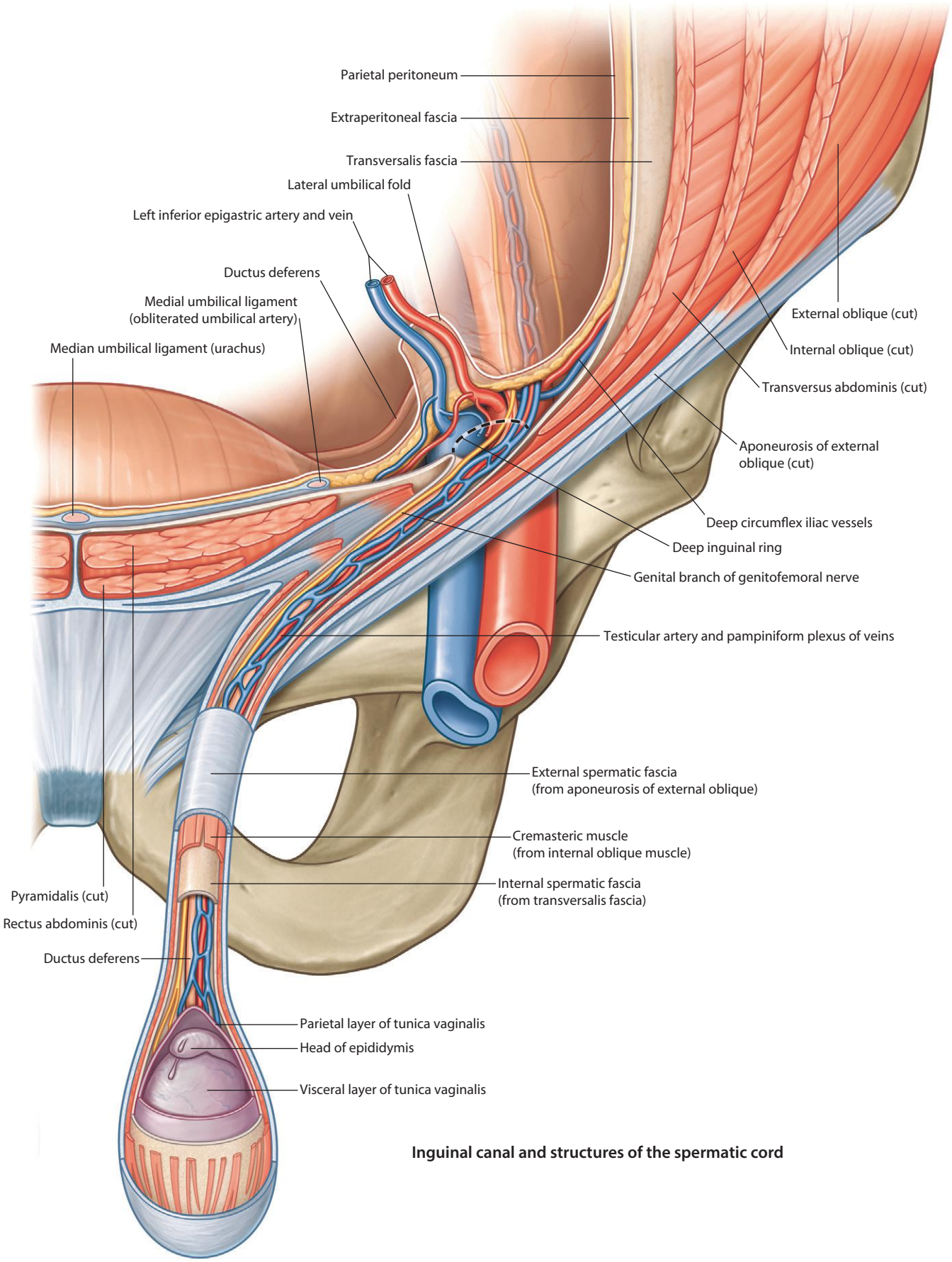
Inguinal region in a woman



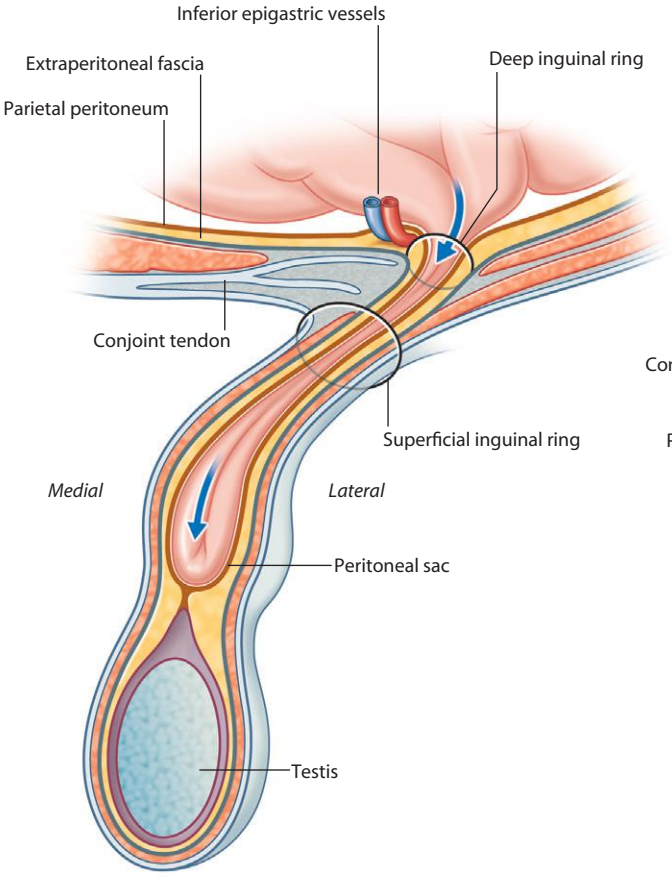
Inguinal region in men **Inguinal region in women**



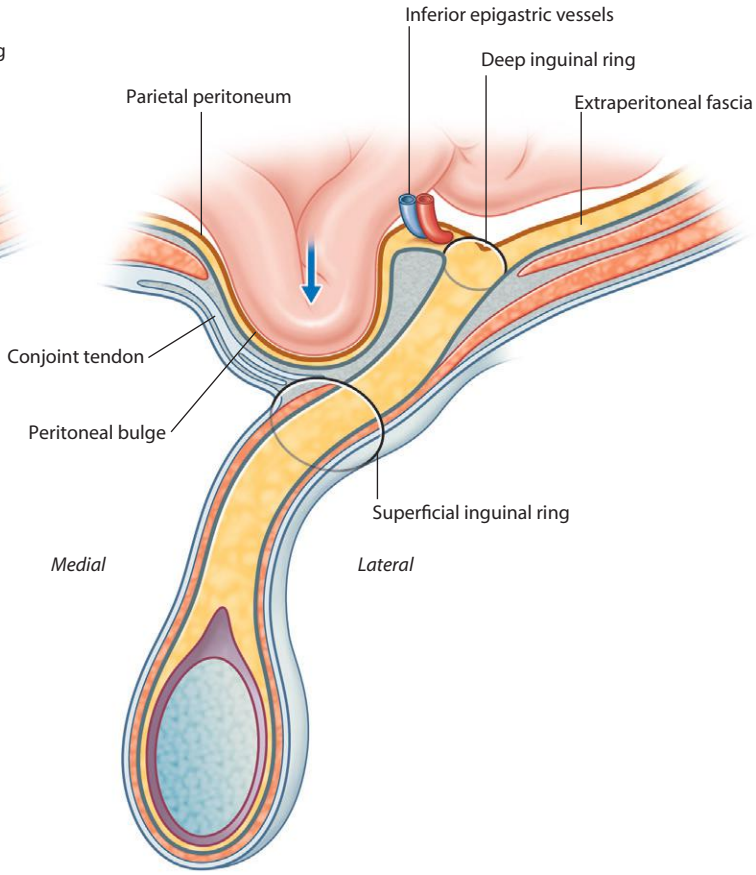
Inguinal canal and spermatic cord



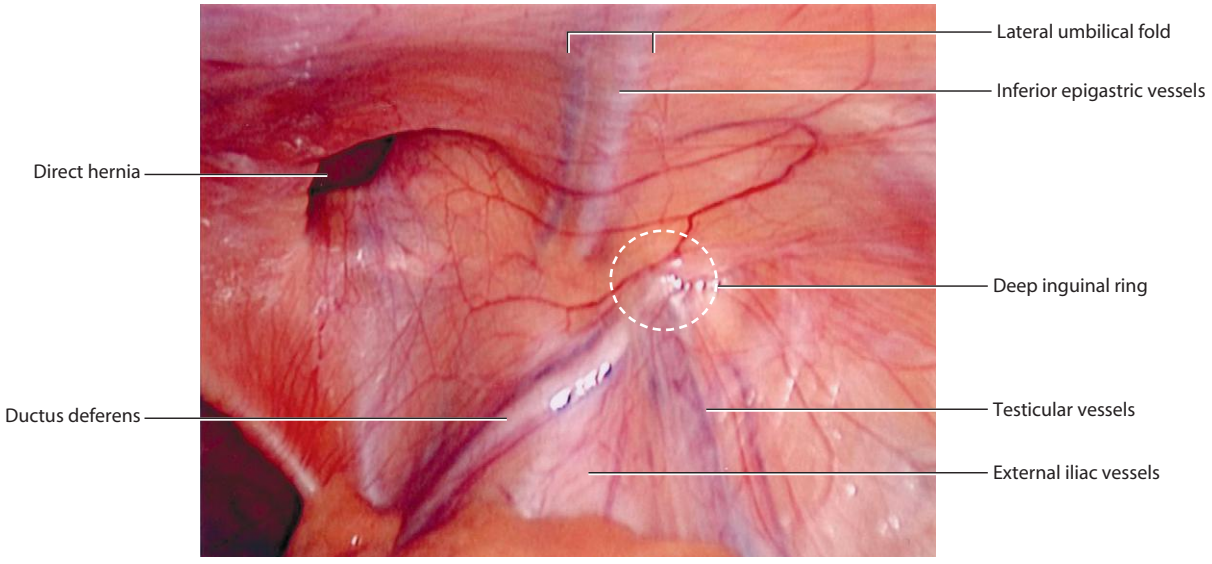
Inguinal canal and structures of the spermatic cord



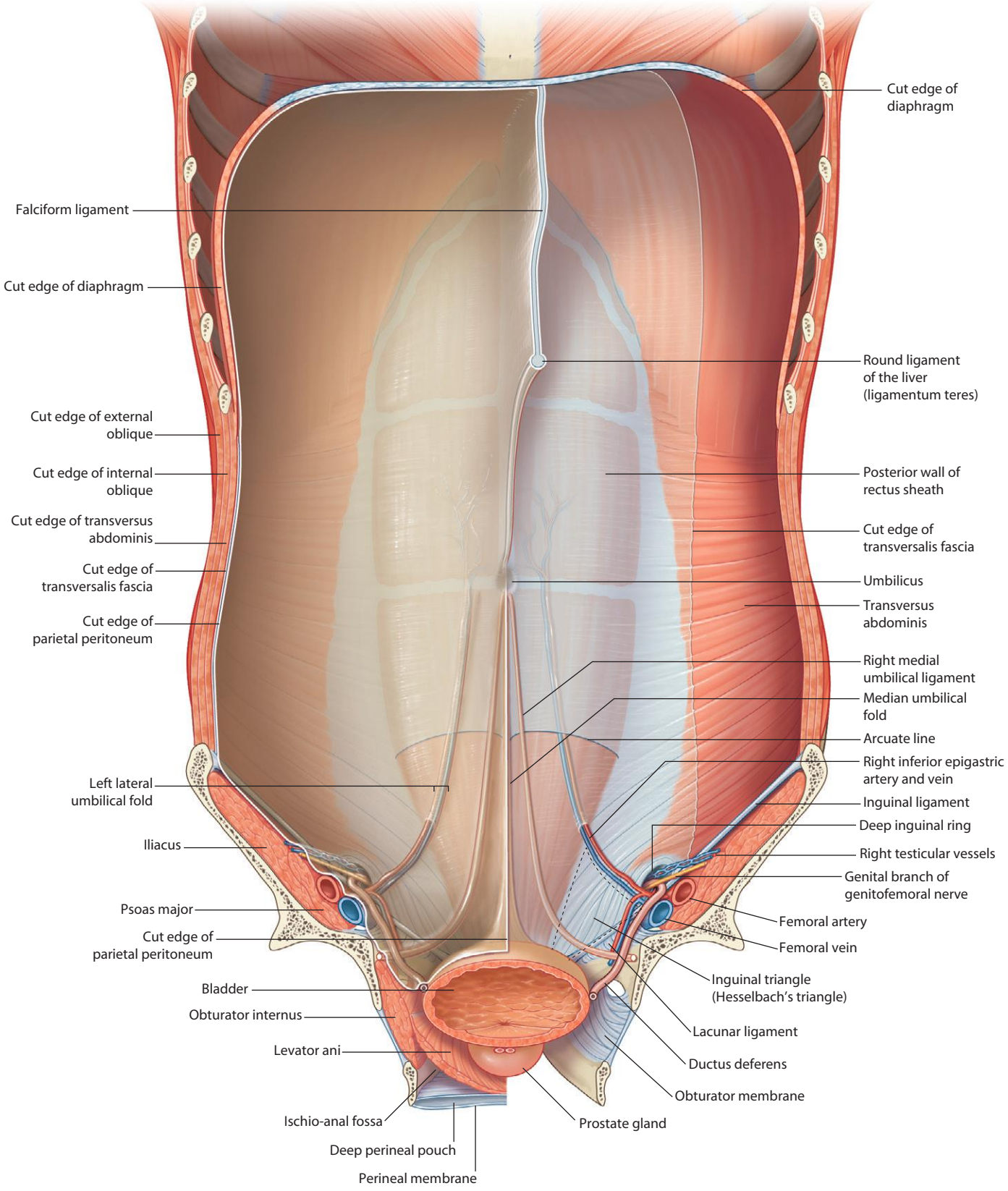
Indirect inguinal hernia



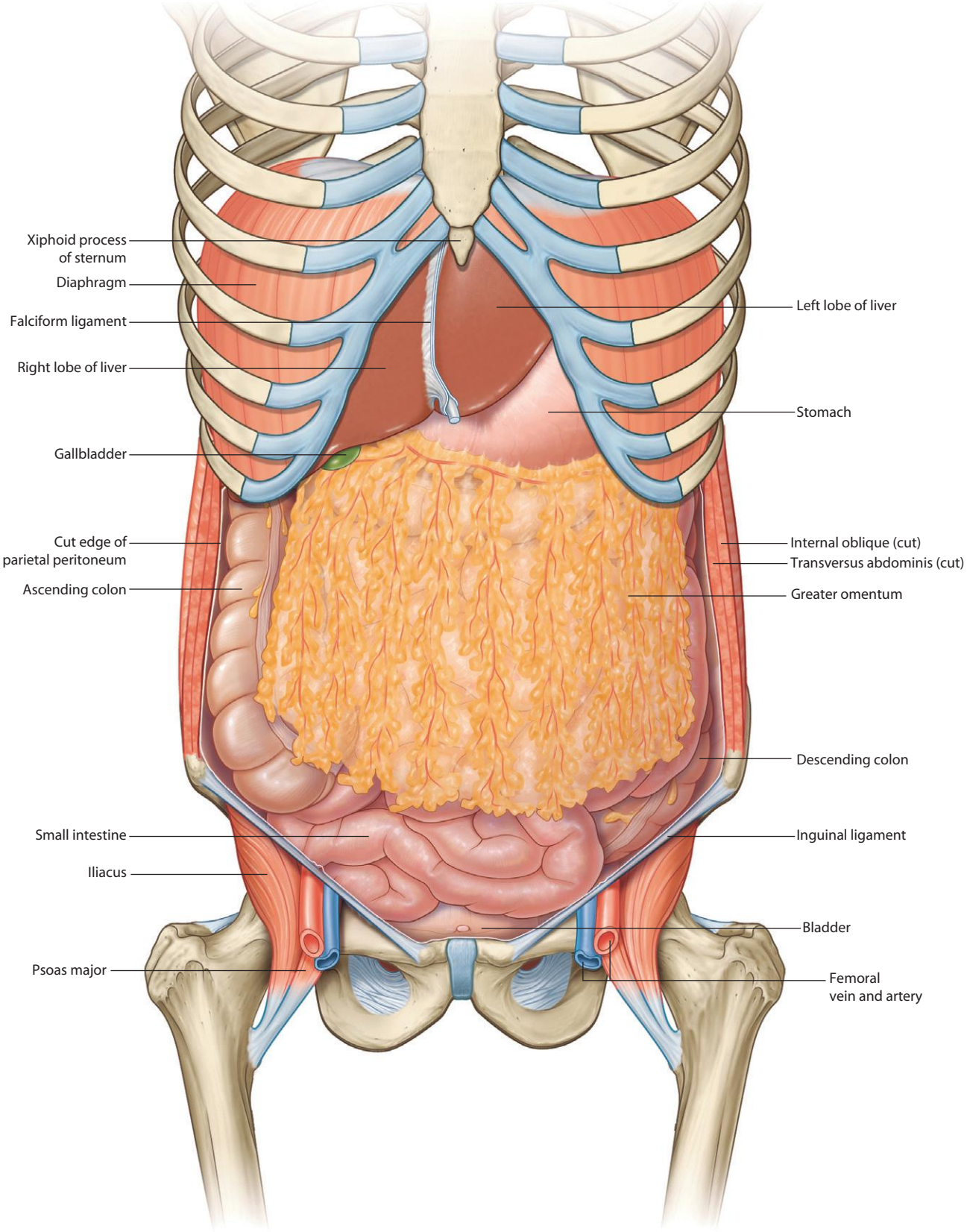
Direct inguinal hernia



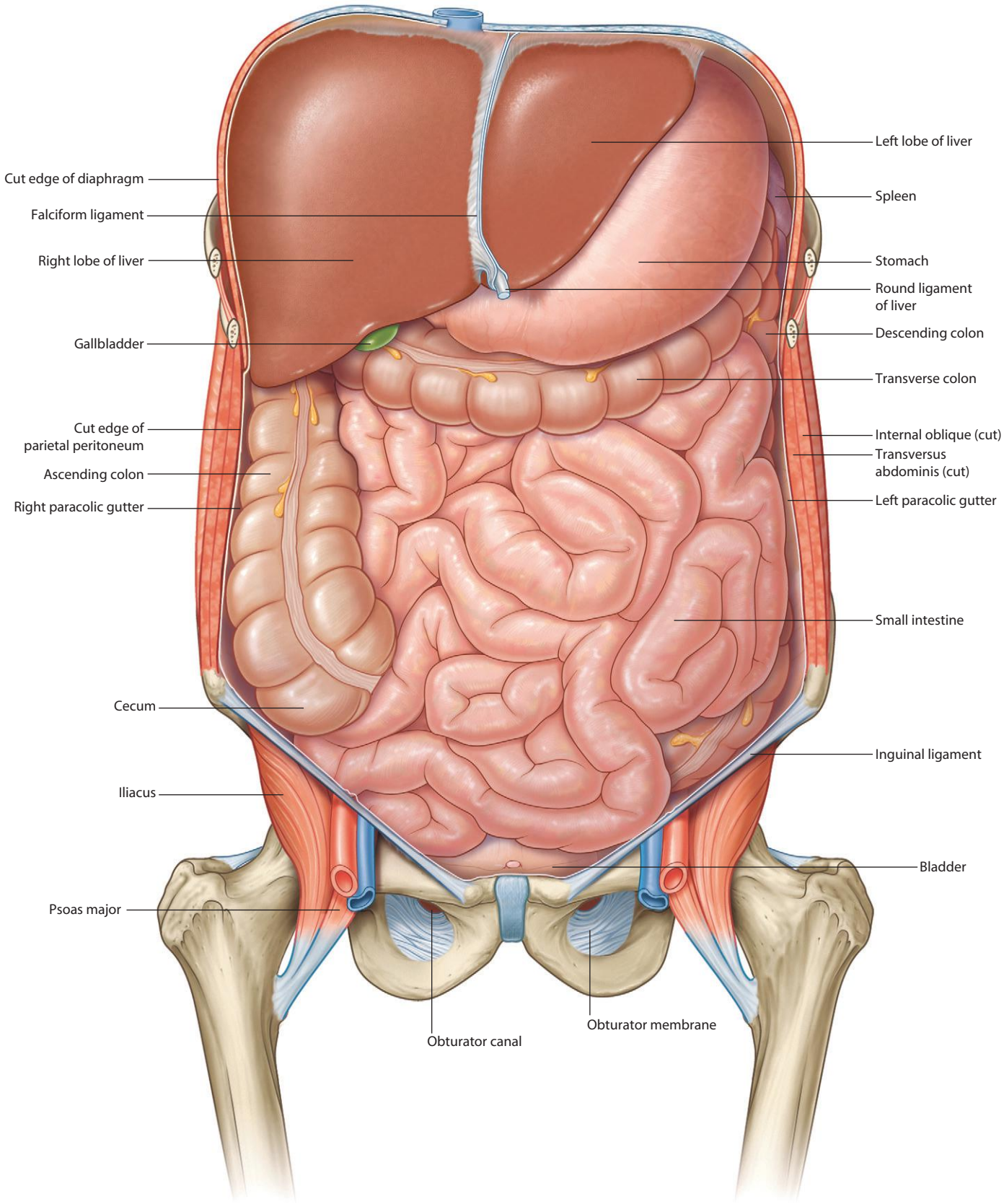
Right inguinal triangle.
Laparoscopic view showing the parietal peritoneum still covering the area (inside the peritoneal cavity looking anteroinferior)



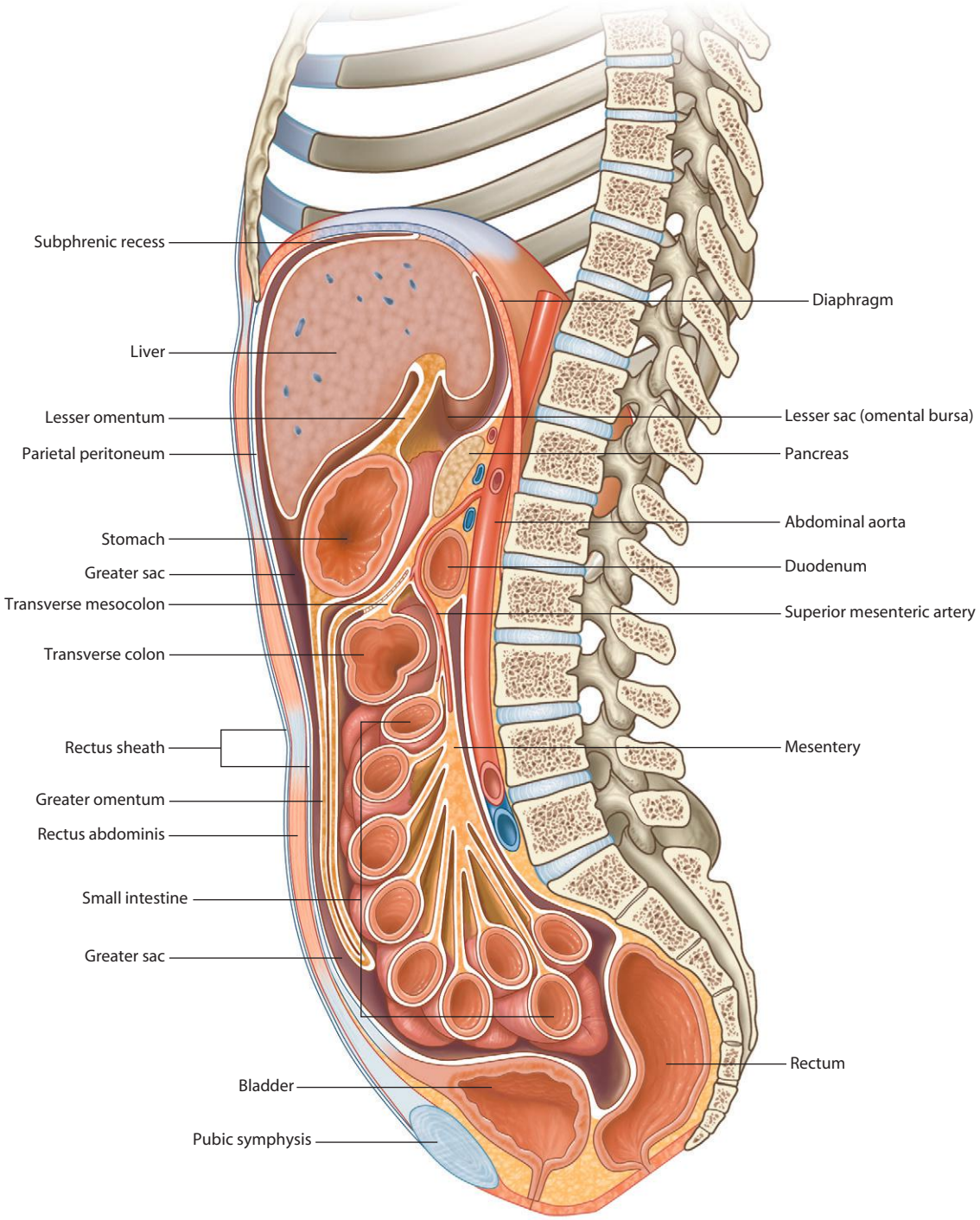
Internal view of anterior abdominal wall in men



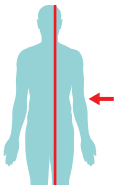
Greater omentum

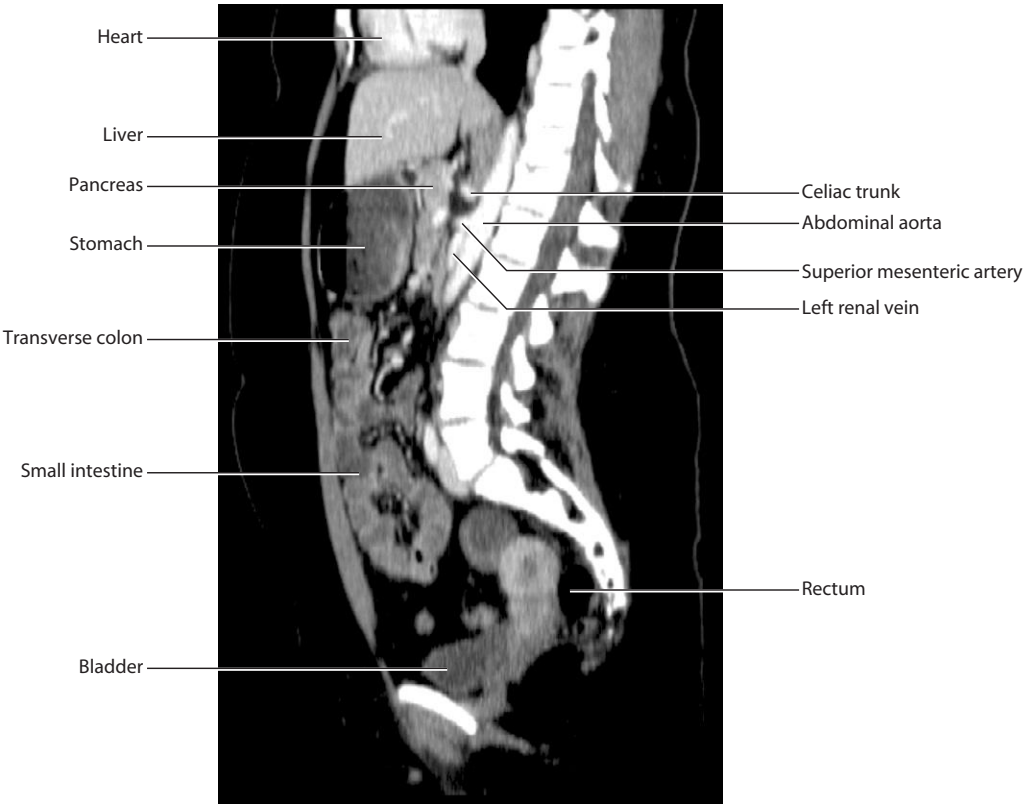


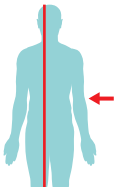
Abdominal viscera (greater omentum removed)

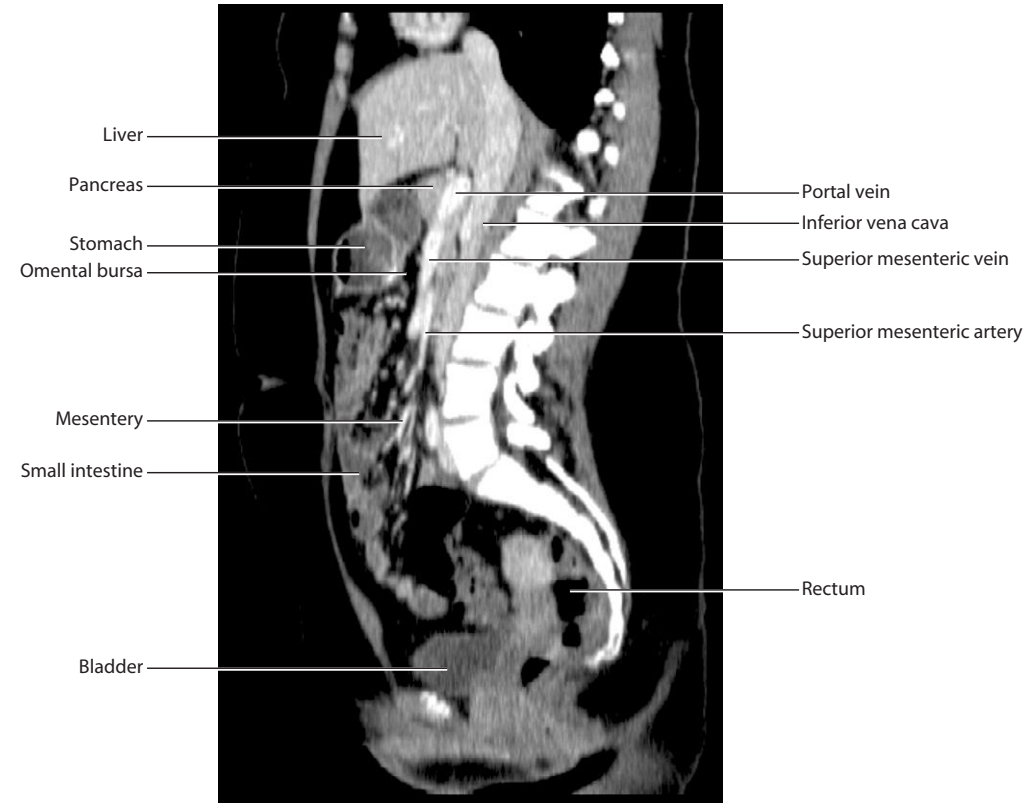


Greater and lesser sacs of the peritoneal cavity

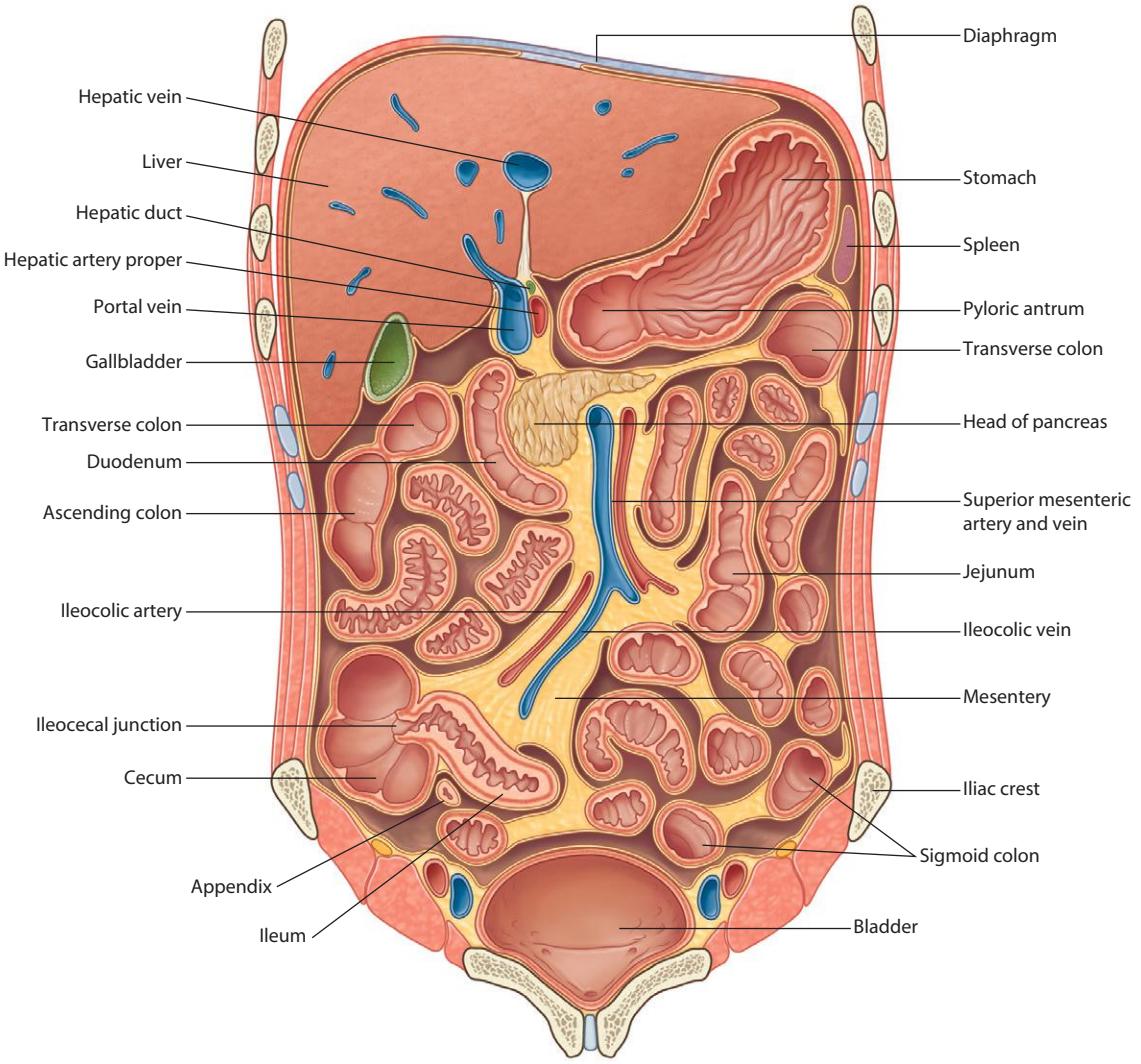




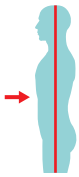


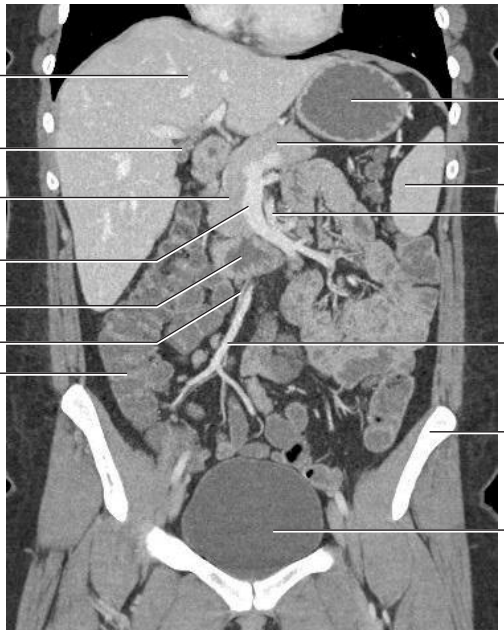


Arrangement of abdominal contents in peritoneal cavity.
CT images, with contrast, in sagittal plane

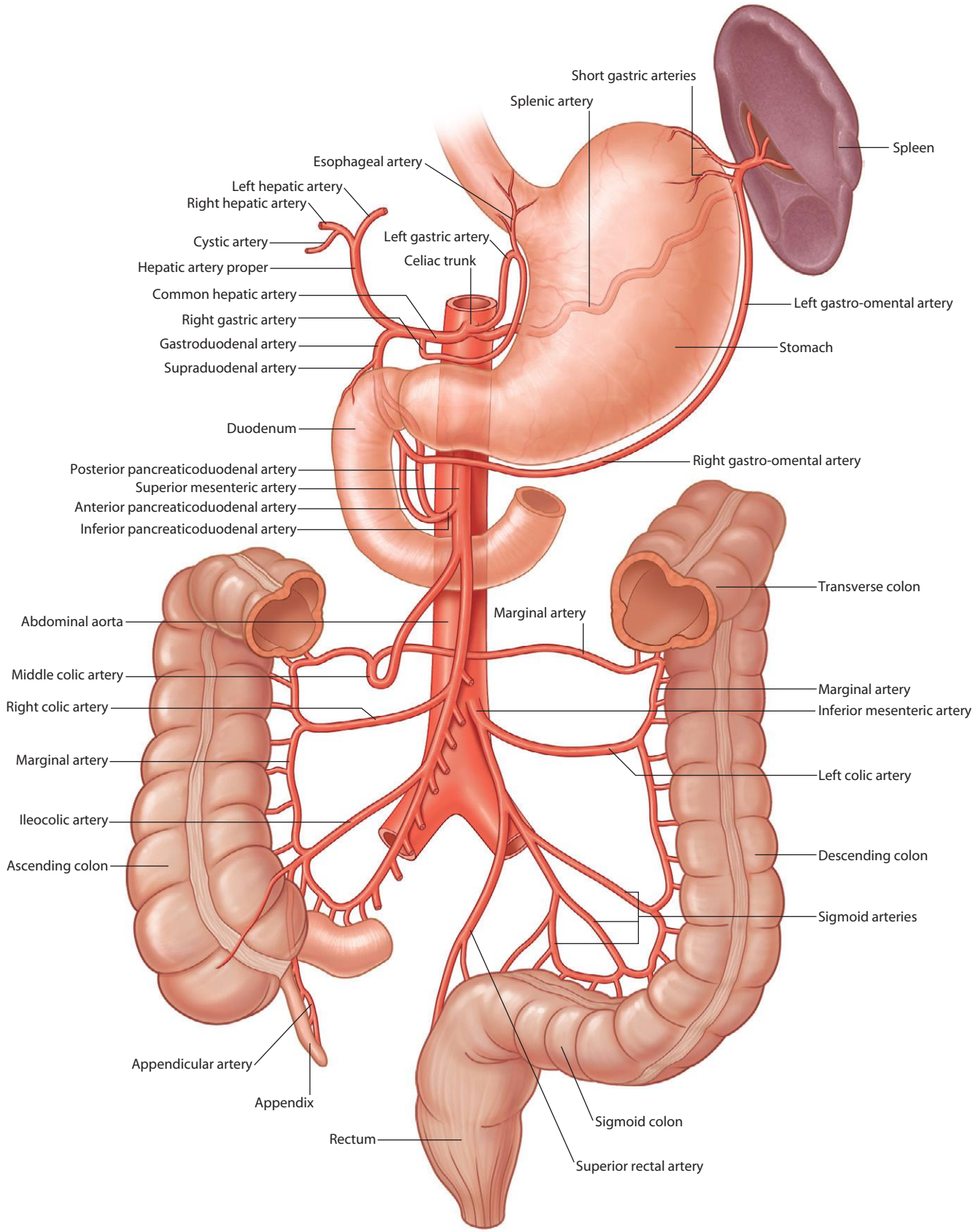


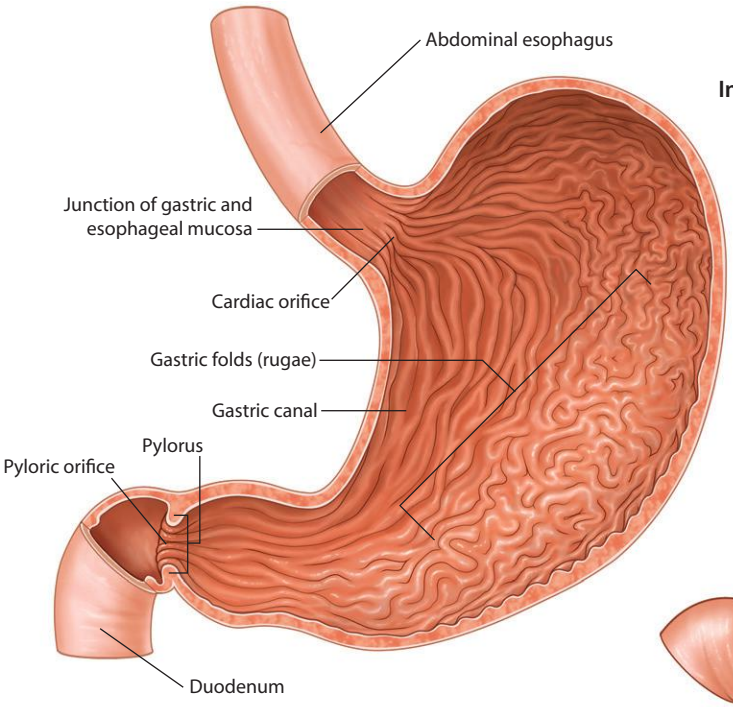
Coronal section



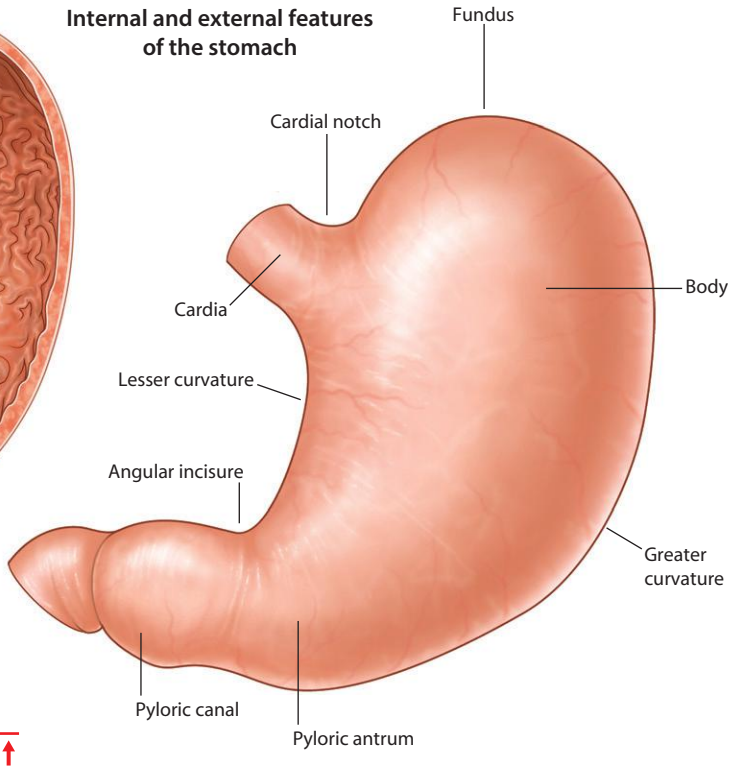


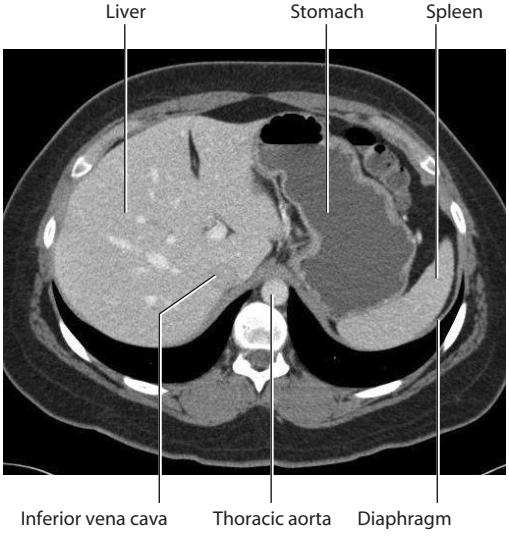
Coronal section.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane

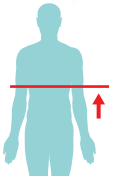

Short gastric arteries
Splenic artery
Spleen
Esophageal artery
Left hepatic artery
Right hepatic artery
Cystic artery
Left gastric artery
Celiac trunk
Hepatic artery proper
Common hepatic artery
Right gastric artery
Gastroduodenal artery
Supraduodenal artery
Left gastro-omental artery
Stomach
Duodenum
Right gastro-omental artery
Posterior pancreaticoduodenal artery
Superior mesenteric artery
Anterior pancreaticoduodenal artery
Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
Transverse colon
Abdominal aorta
Marginal artery
Middle colic artery
Marginal artery
Right colic artery
Inferior mesenteric artery
Marginal artery
Left colic artery
Ileocolic artery
Descending colon
Ascending colon
Sigmoid arteries
Appendicular artery
Appendix
Sigmoid colon
Rectum
Superior rectal artery



Internal and external features of the stomach



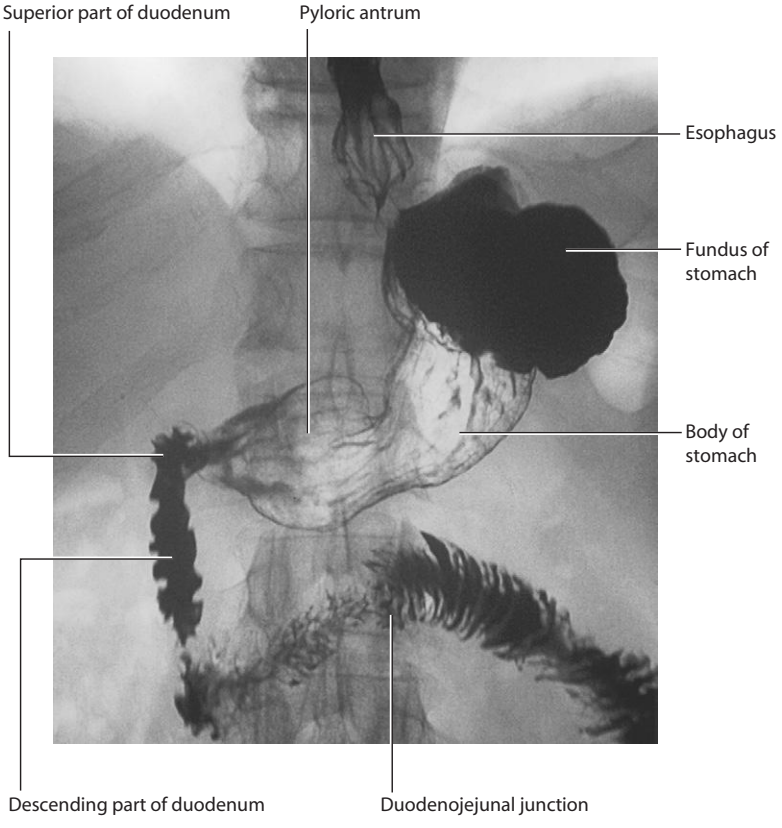




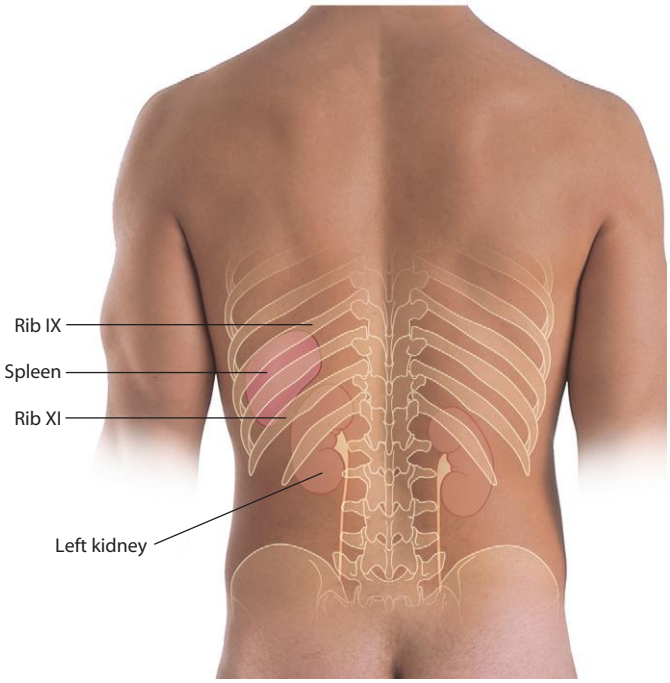
Positioning of the stomach.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



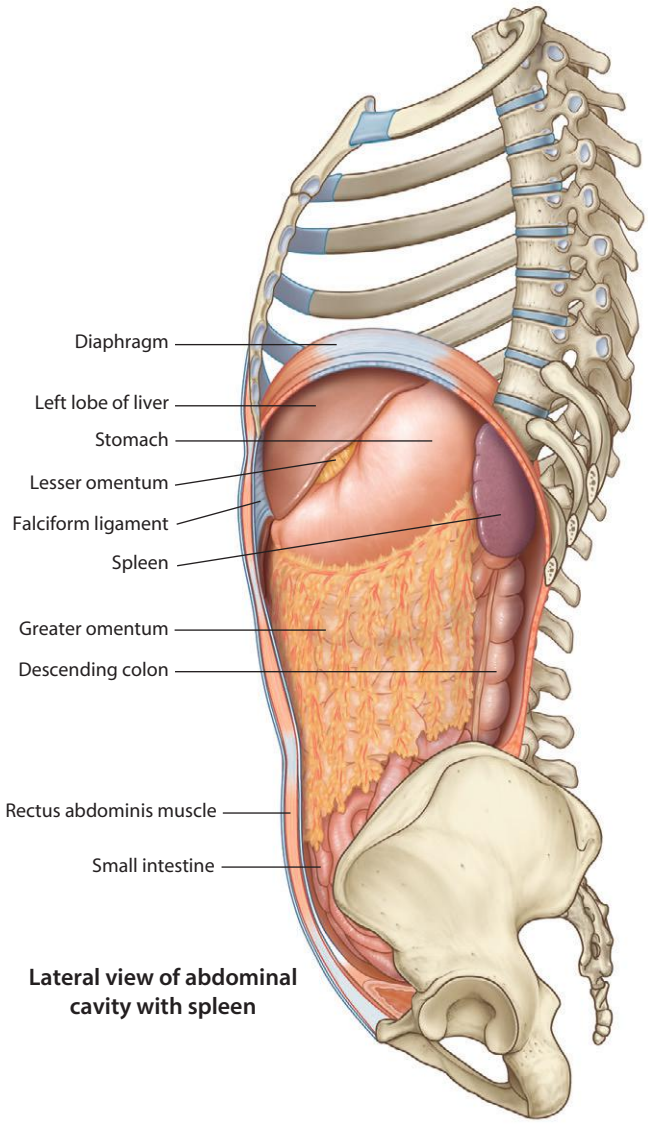
Surface projection of the stomach



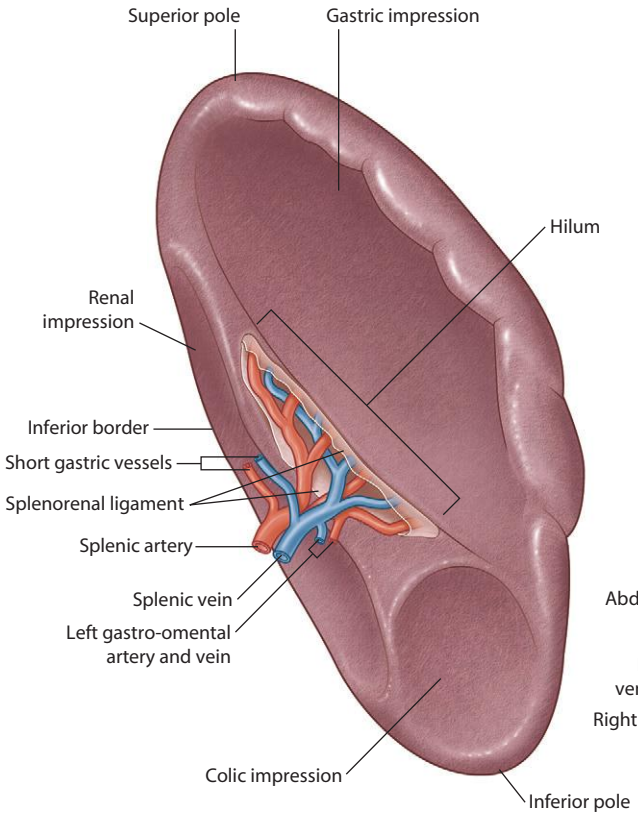
Stomach. Double-contrast radiograph using barium



Surface projection of the spleen (posterior view)



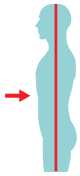
Lateral view of abdominal cavity with spleen

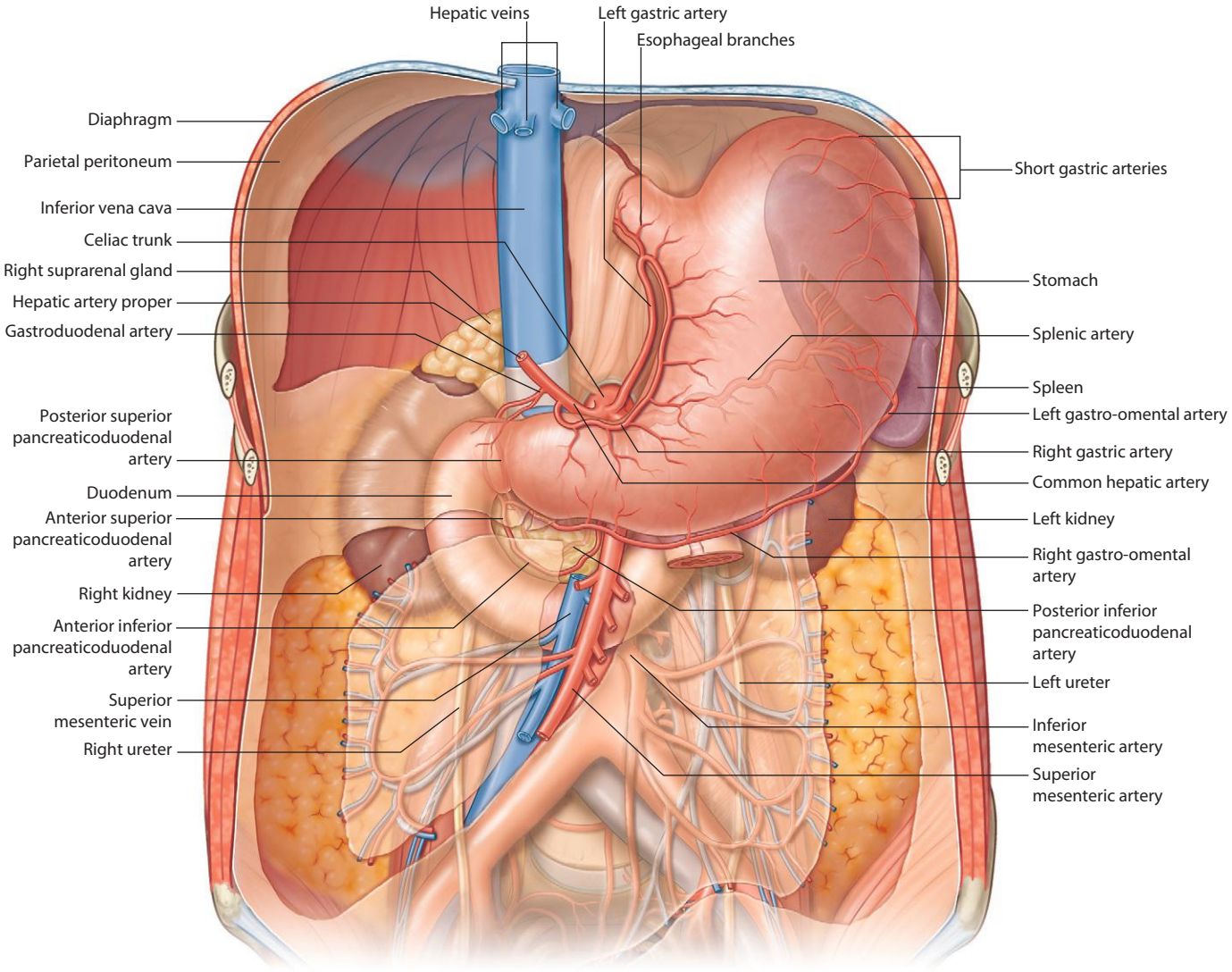


Surfaces and hilum of the spleen

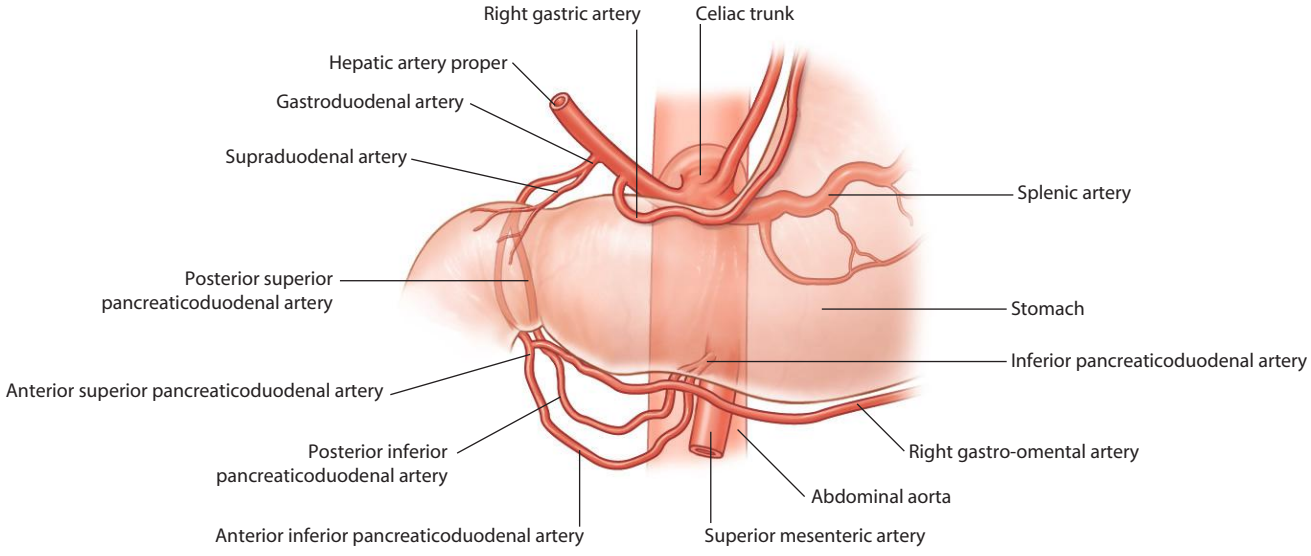


Location of the spleen.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane

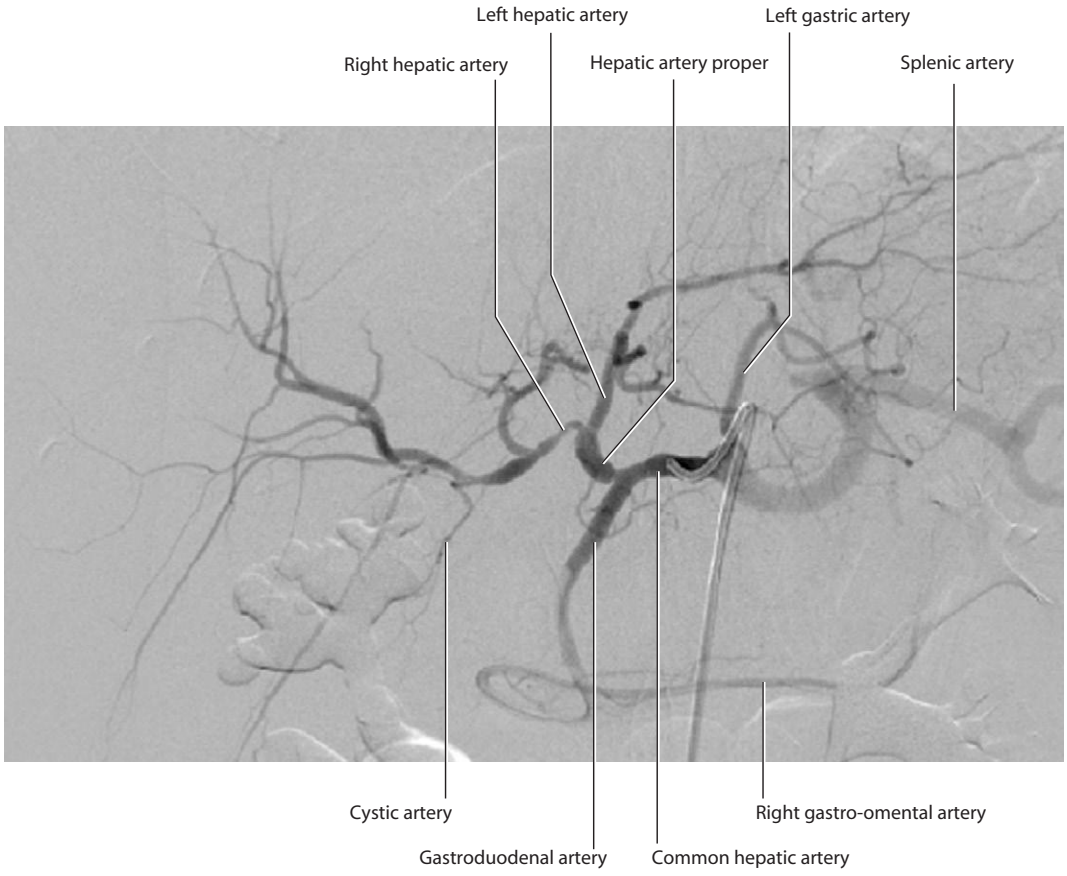




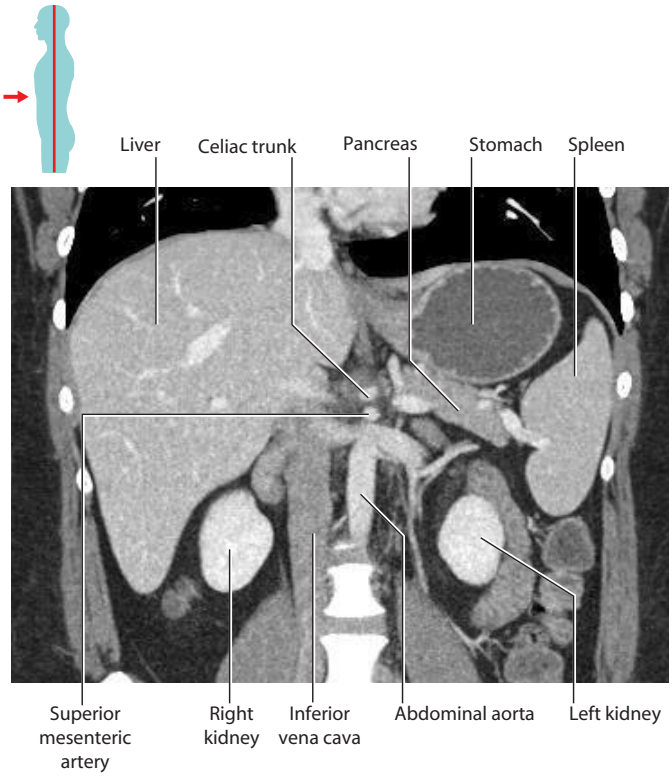
Distribution of the celiac trunk



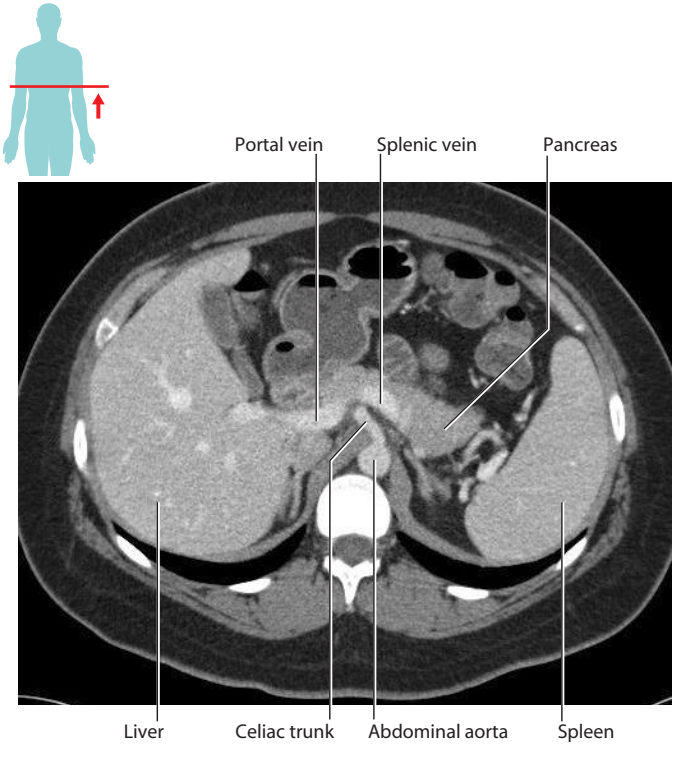
Branches of the gastroduodenal artery



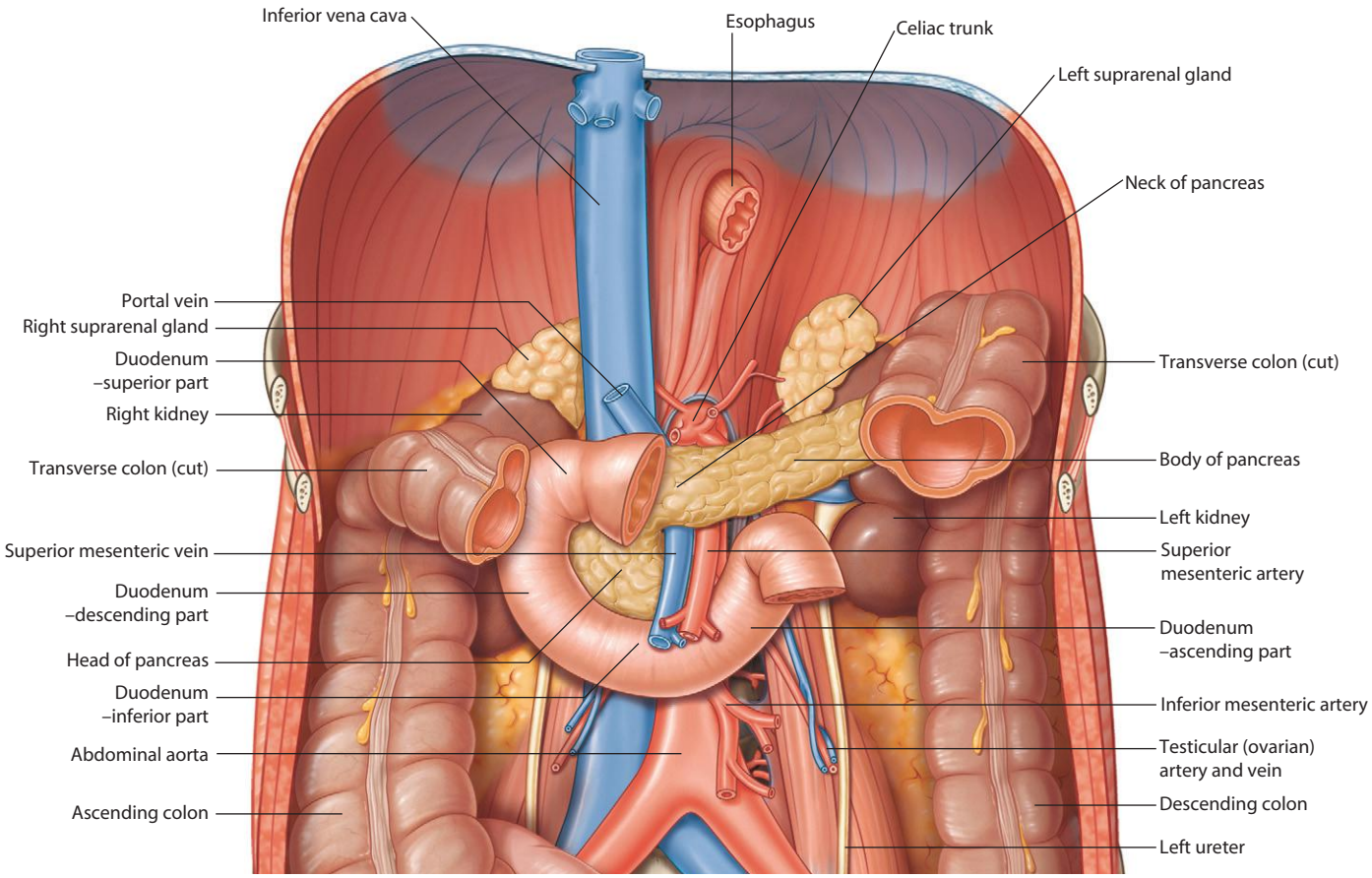
Digital subtraction angiography of the celiac trunk and its branches



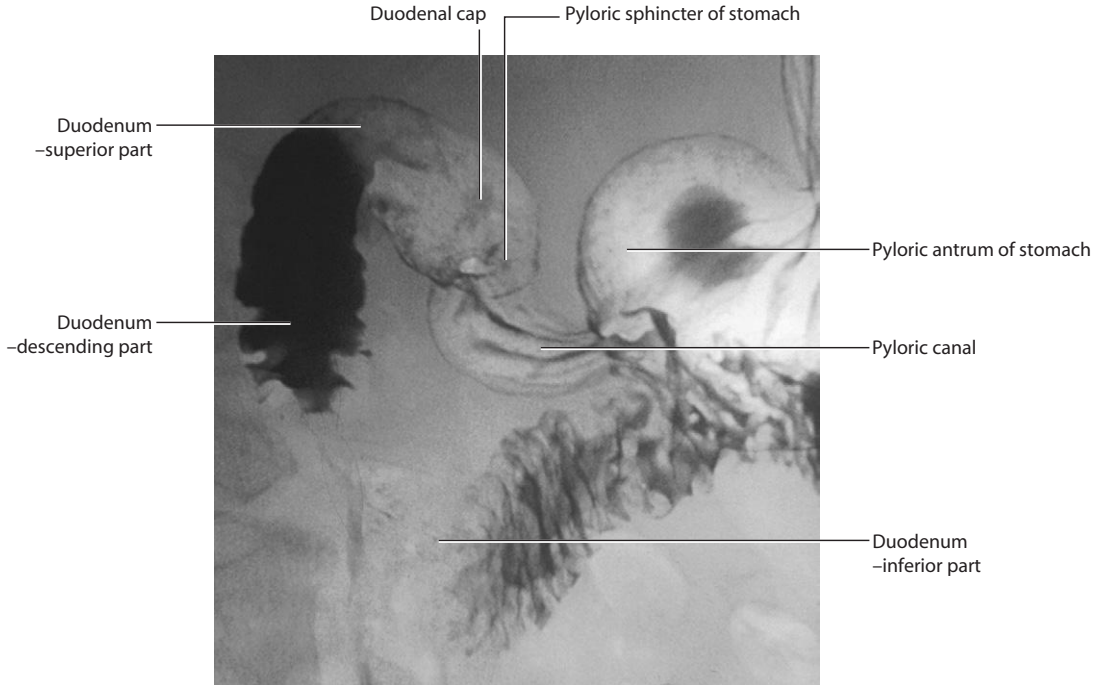
Positioning of the celiac trunk in relation to other structures.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



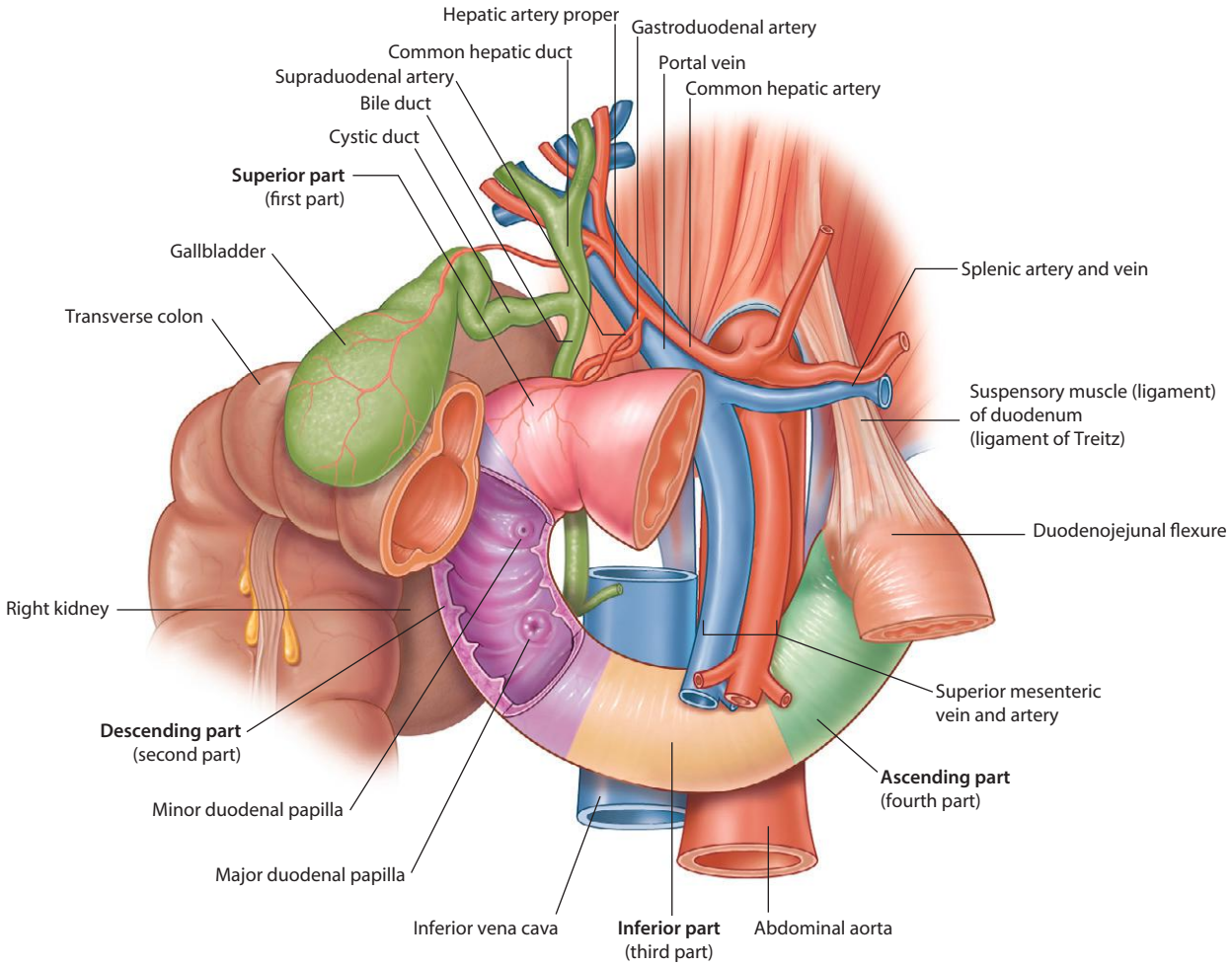
Branching of the celiac trunk from the abdominal aorta.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



Duodenum in situ



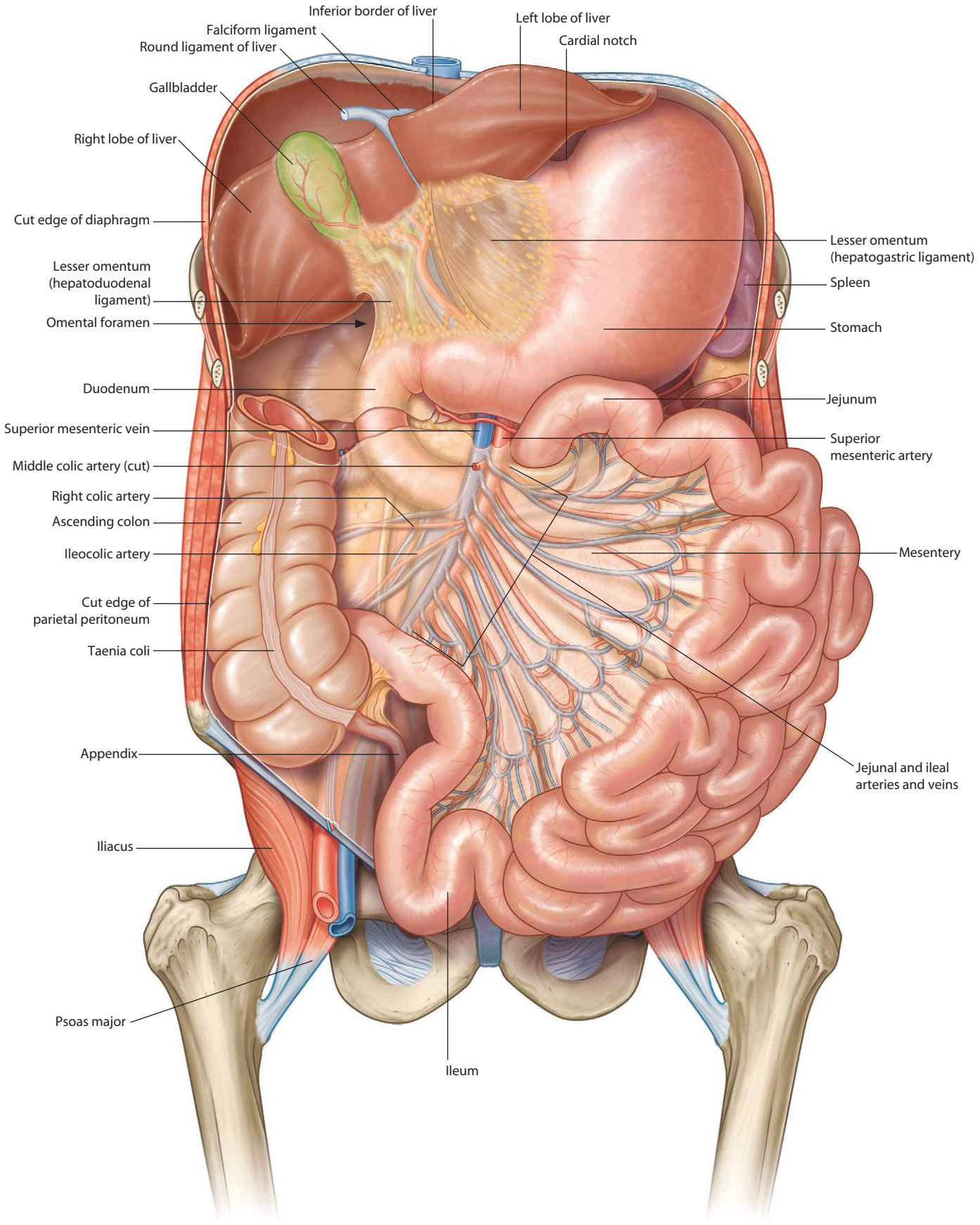
Double-contrast radiograph showing the duodenal cap



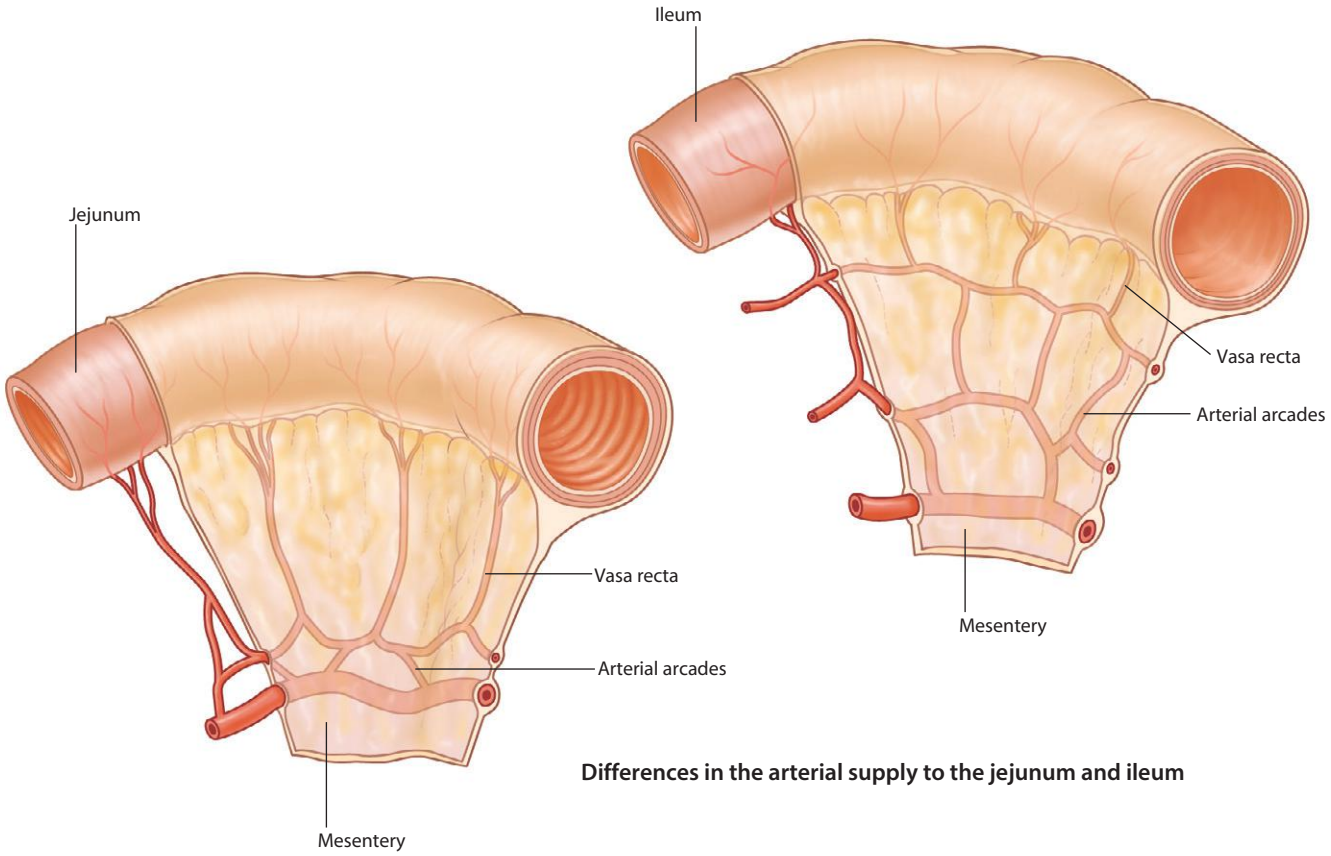
Parts of the duodenum and related structures



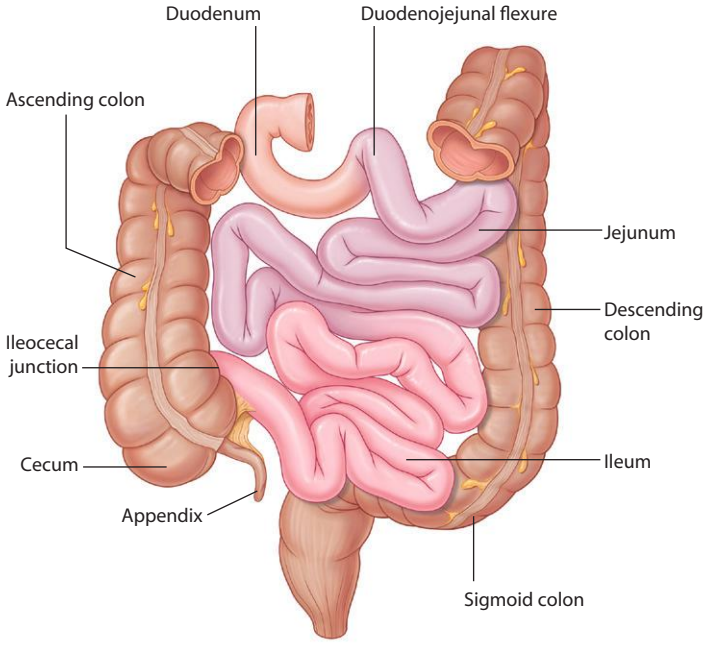
Relationship of duodenum to structures in the vicinity.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



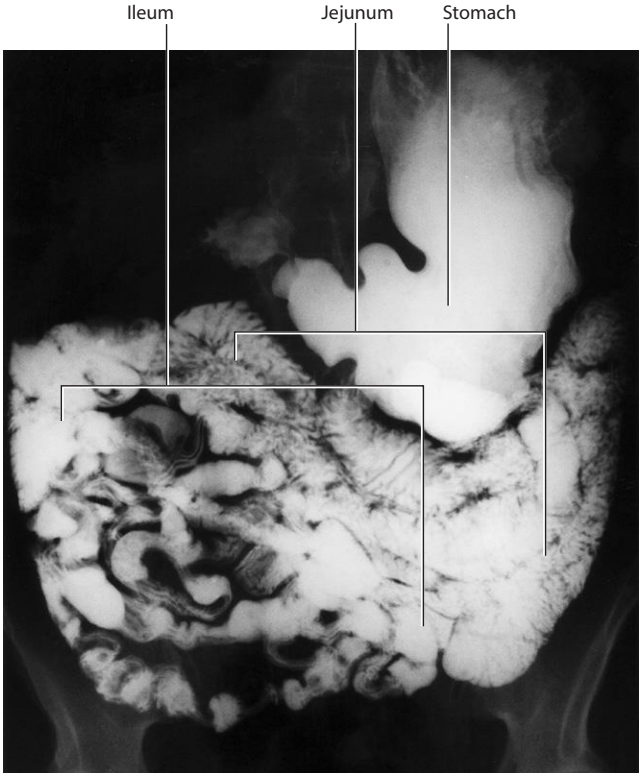
Small intestine displaced to show superior mesenteric vessels



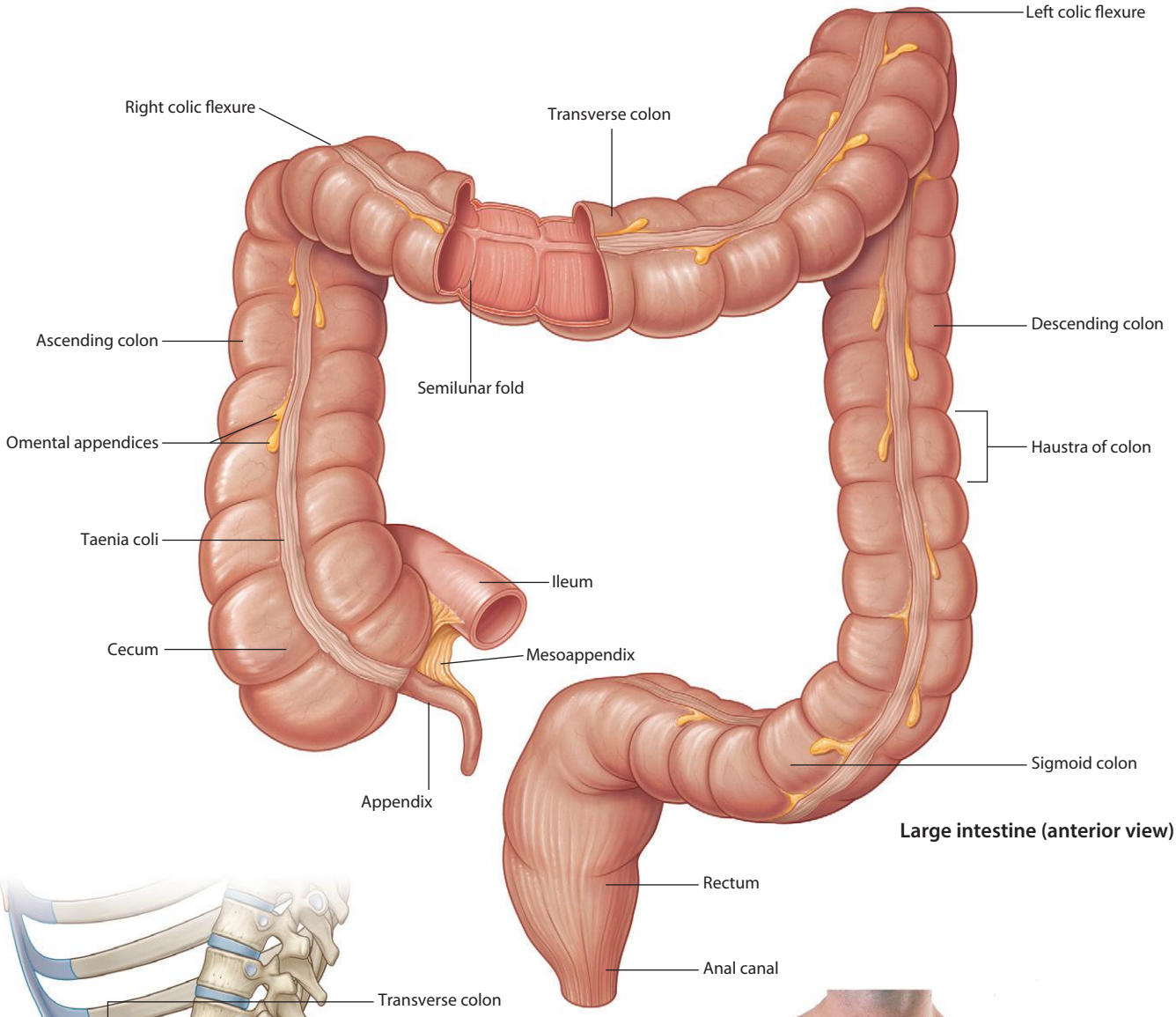
Differences in the arterial supply to the jejunum and ileum



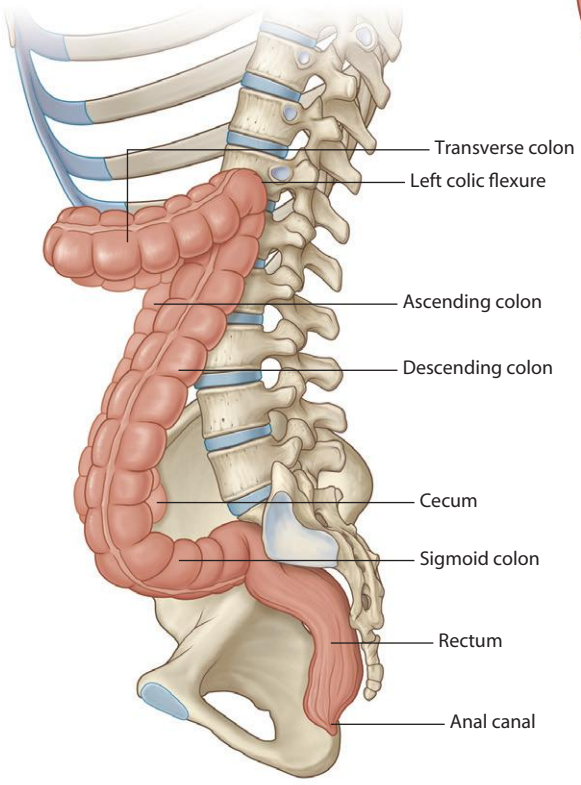
Jejunum and ileum



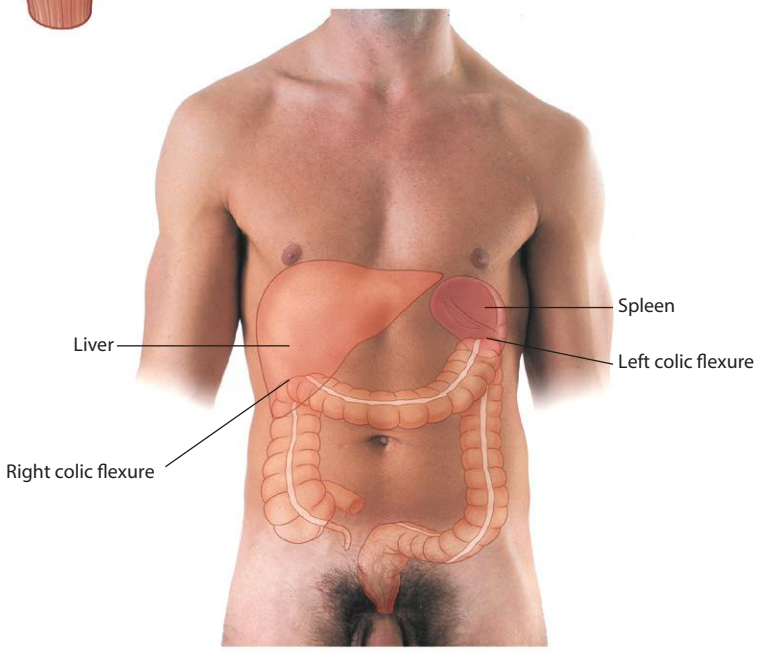
Radiograph using barium, showing jejunum and ileum



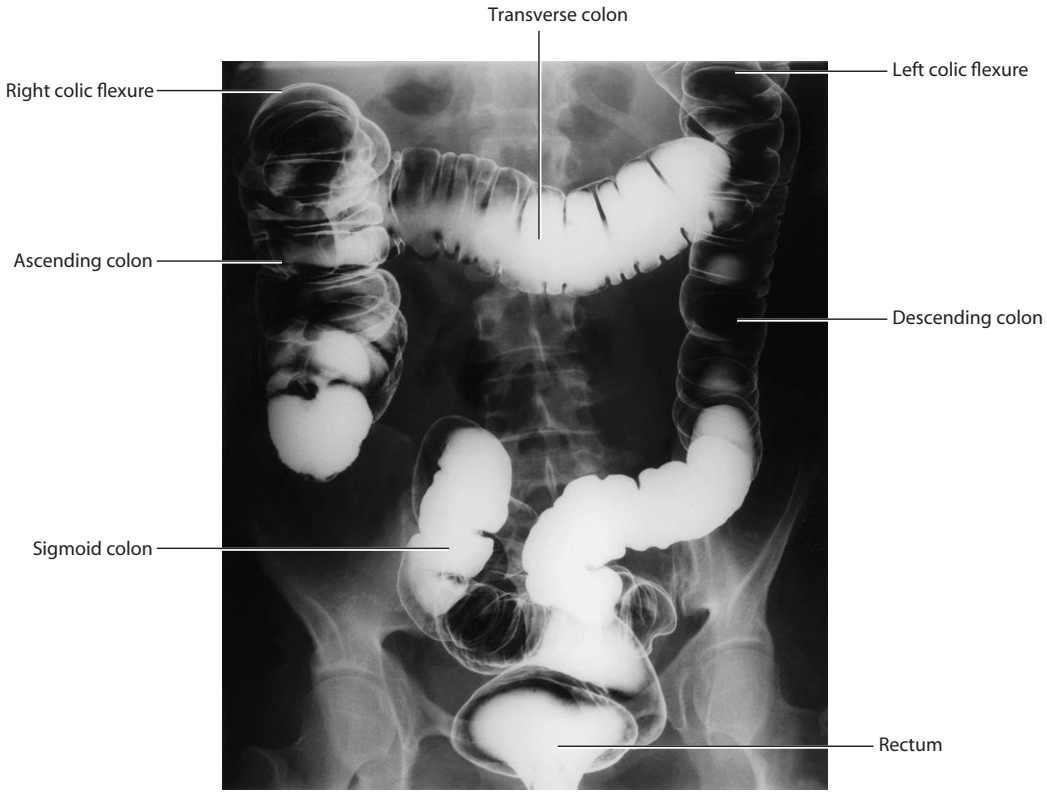
Large intestine (anterior view)



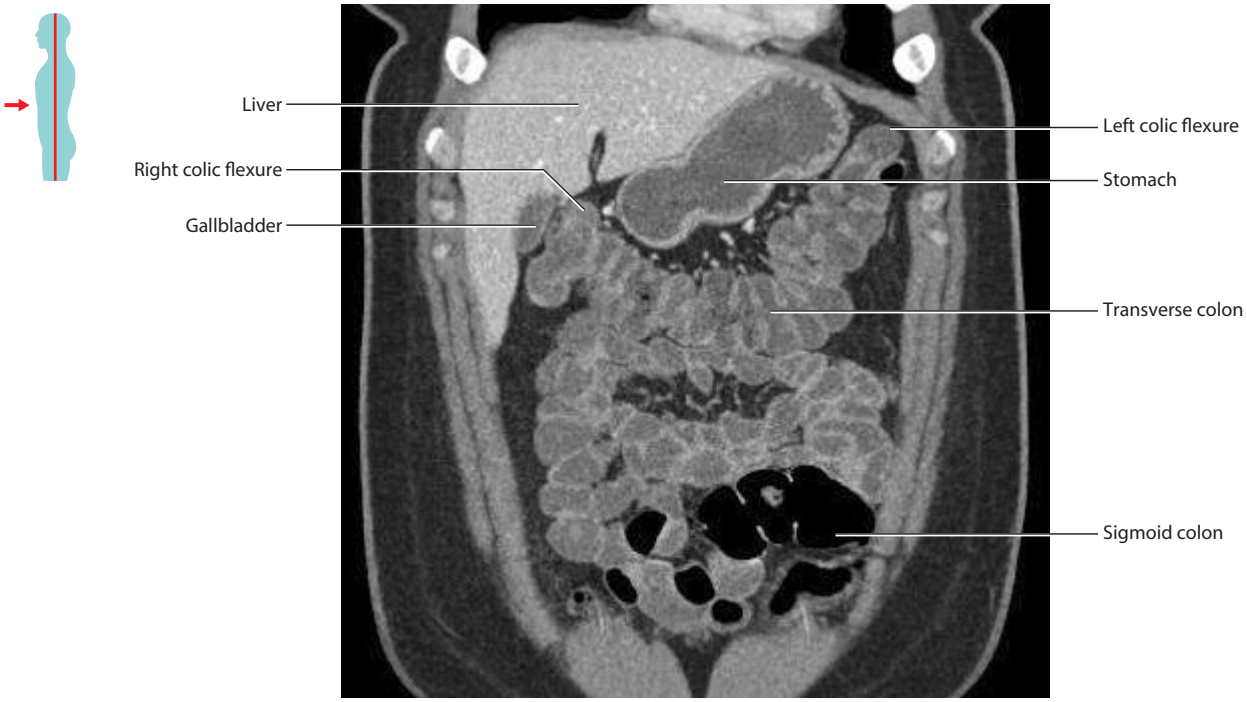
Large intestine (left lateral view)



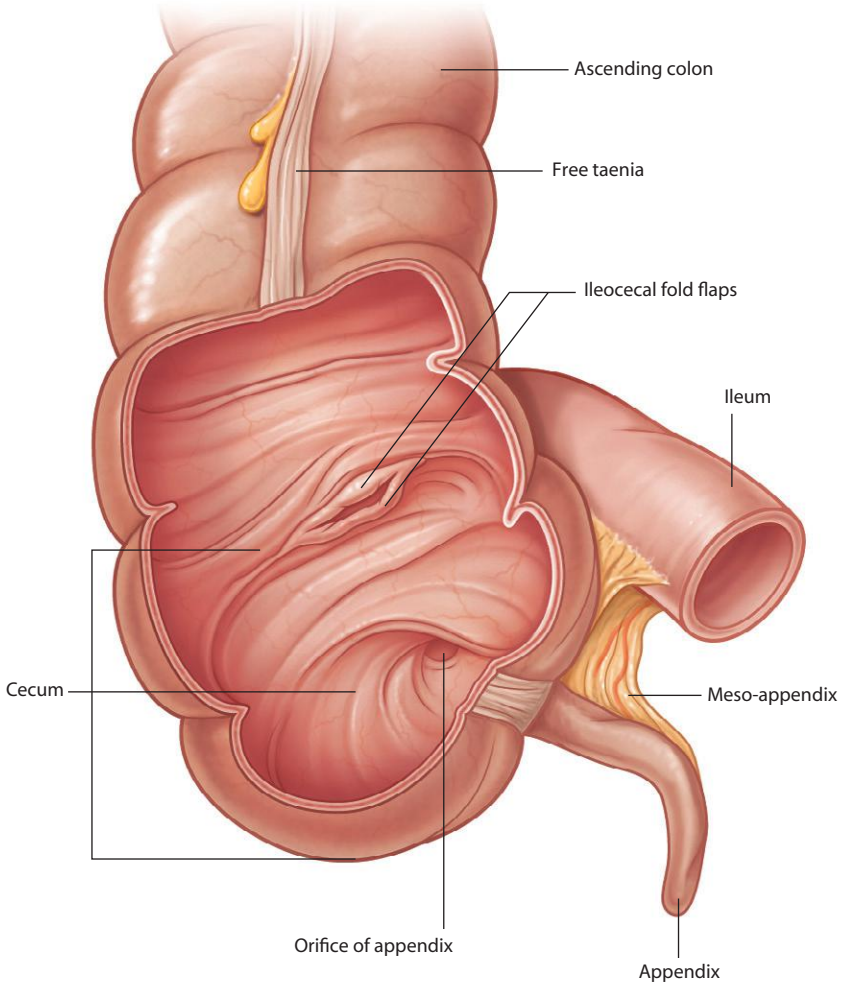
Surface projection of the large intestine



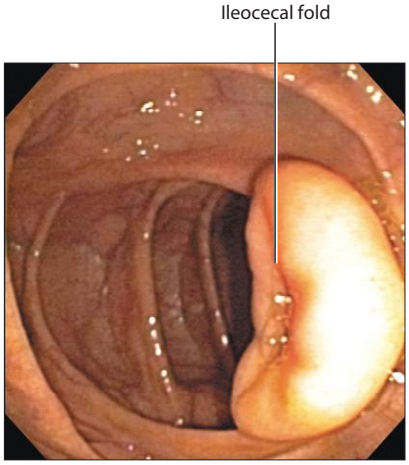
Radiograph using barium, showing the large intestine



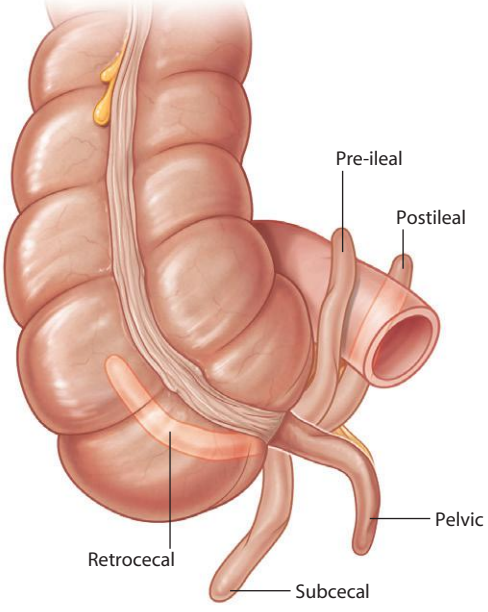
Transverse colon showing right and left colic flexures.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



Ileocecal junction



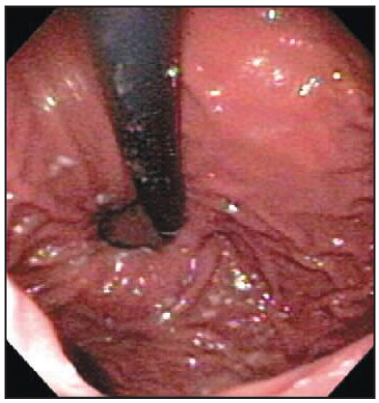
Colonoscopy showing ileocecal fold



Positions of the appendix



A



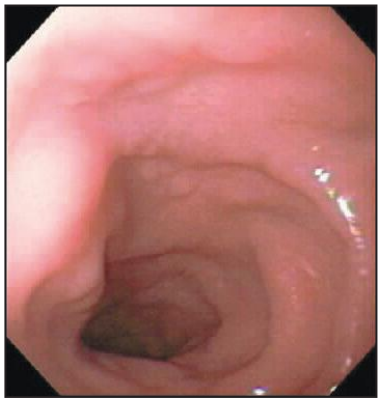
B



C



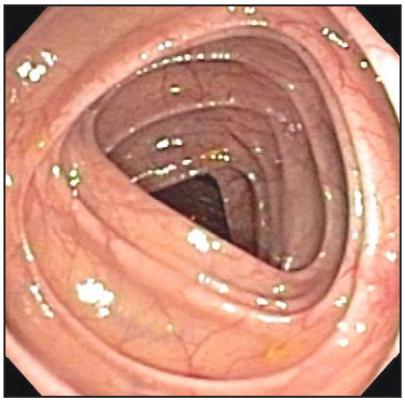
D



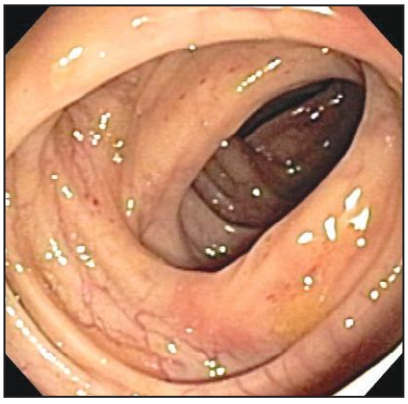
E



F



G



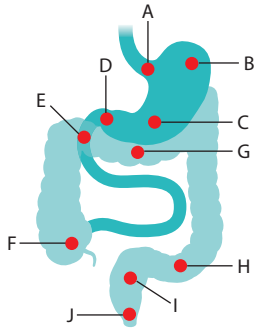
H



I

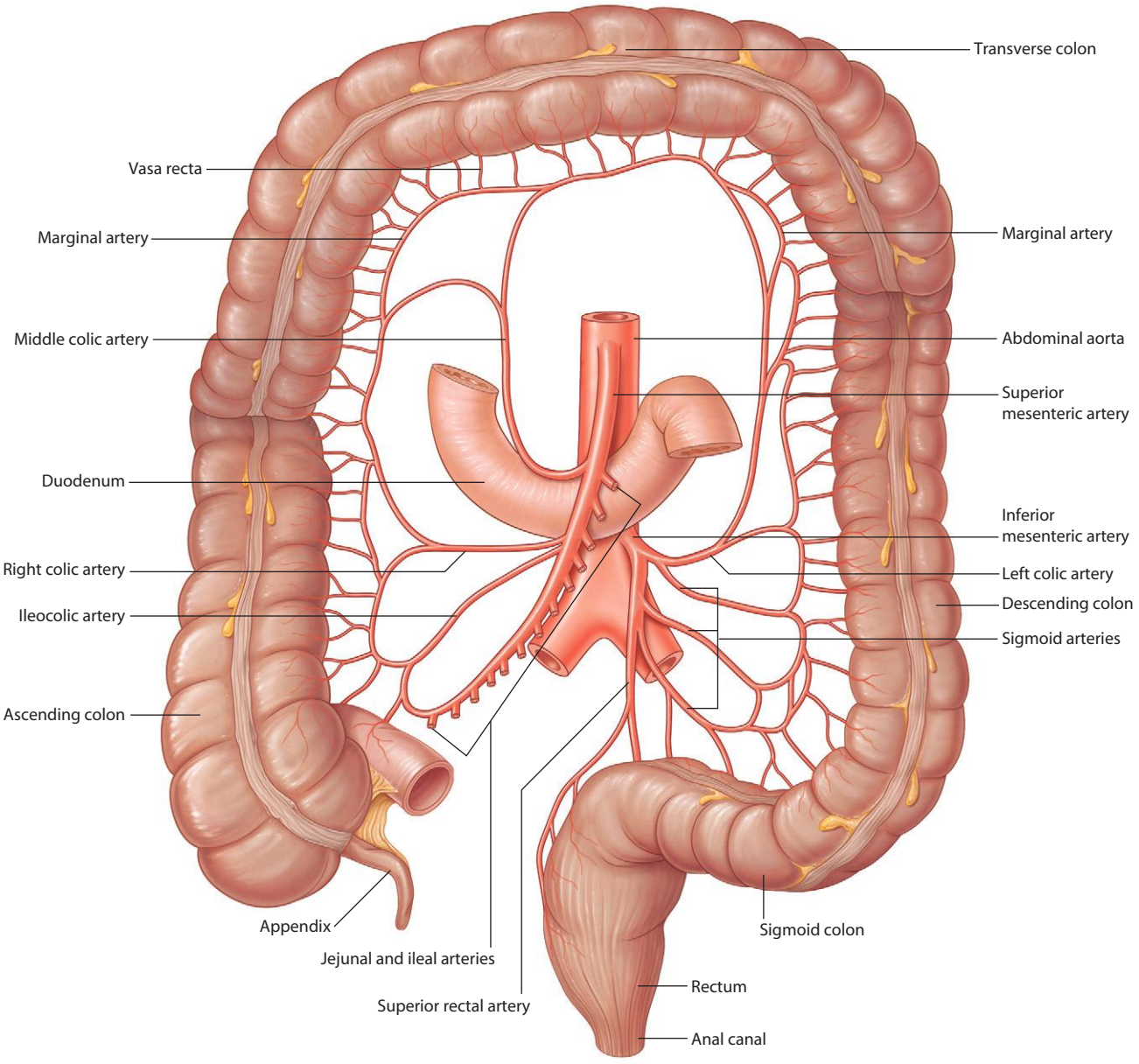


J

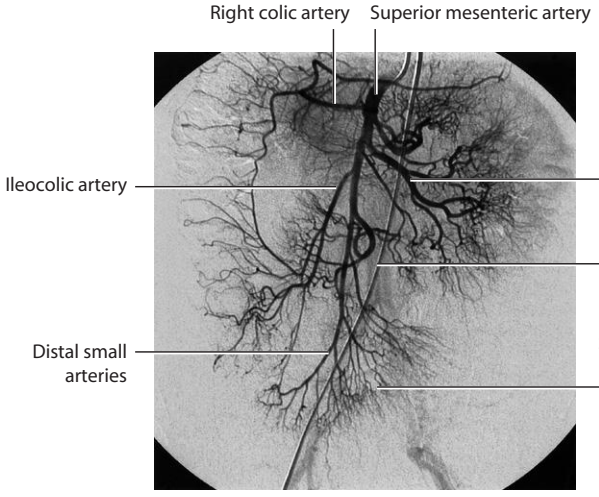


Endoscopy and colonoscopy showing different parts of the gastrointestinal tract.

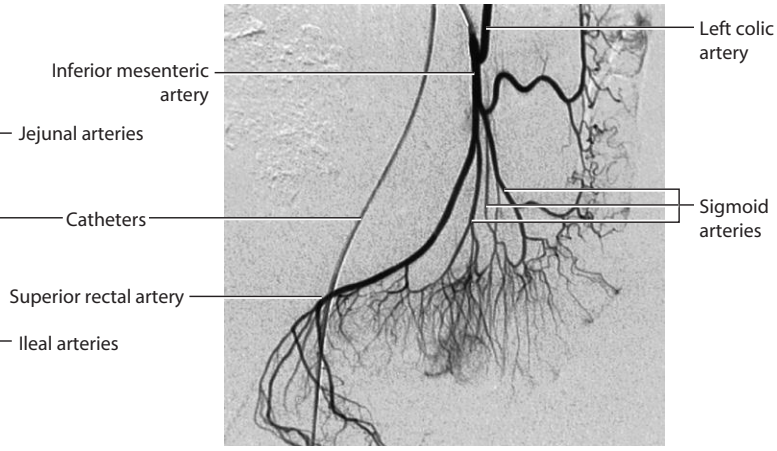
A. Gastroesophageal junction
B. Cardiac orifice and fundus of stomach-retroflexed view
C. Body of stomach
D. Pylorus of stomach and pyloric sphincter
E. Duodenum
F. Cecum showing appendiceal opening
G. Transverse colon
H. Sigmoid colon
I. Rectum-retroflexed view
J. Pectinate line



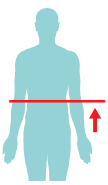
Superior and inferior mesenteric arteries

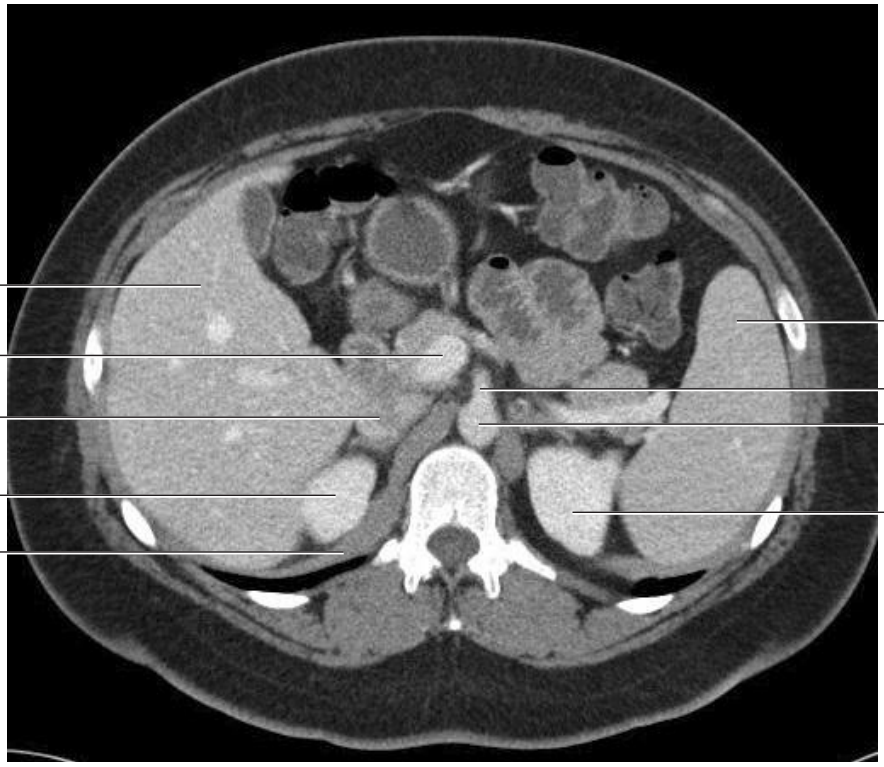


Digital subtraction angiography of the superior mesenteric artery and its branches

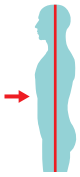


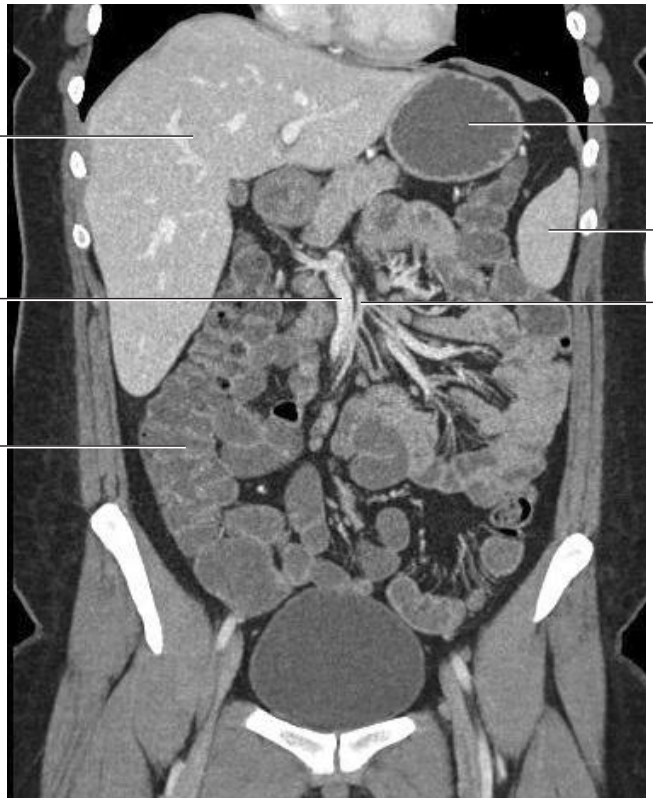
Digital subtraction angiography of the inferior mesenteric artery and its branches





Branching of the superior mesenteric artery from the abdominal aorta.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane





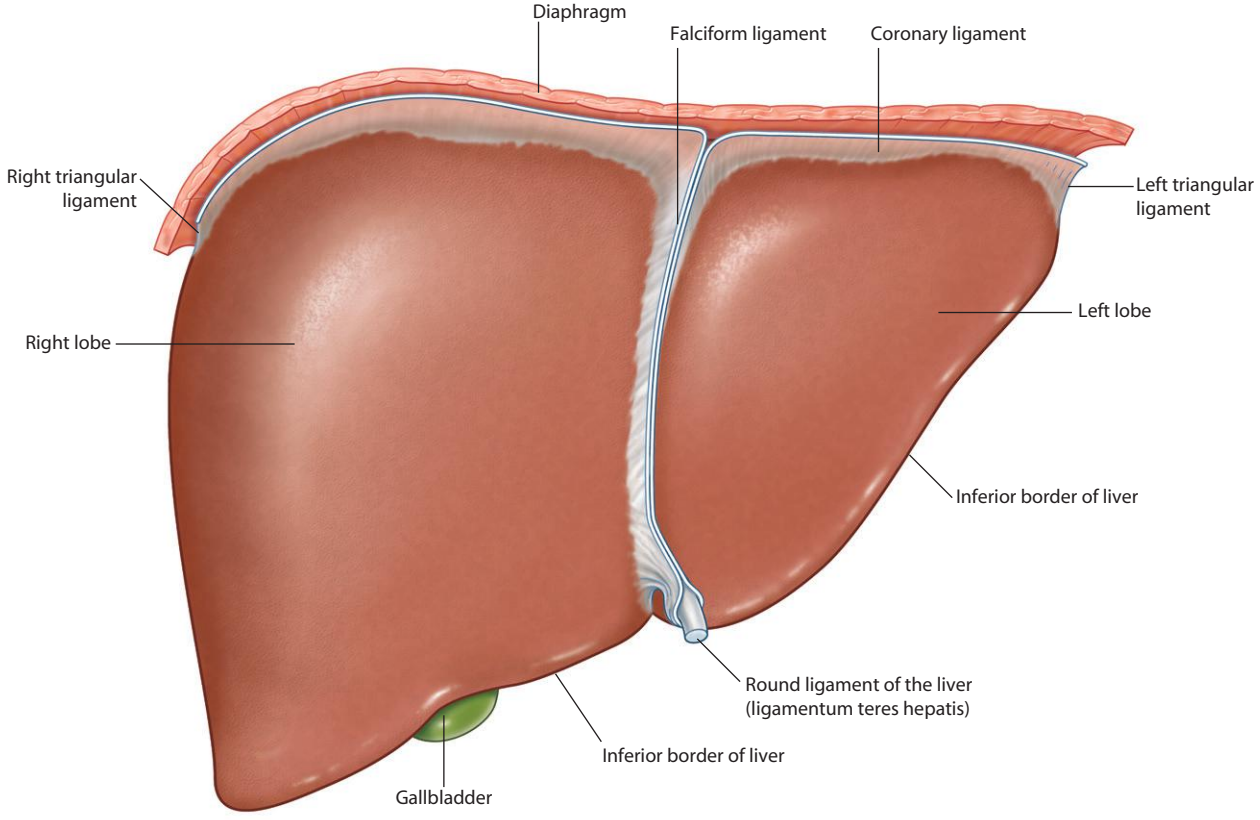
Positioning of the superior mesenteric artery in relation to other structures.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



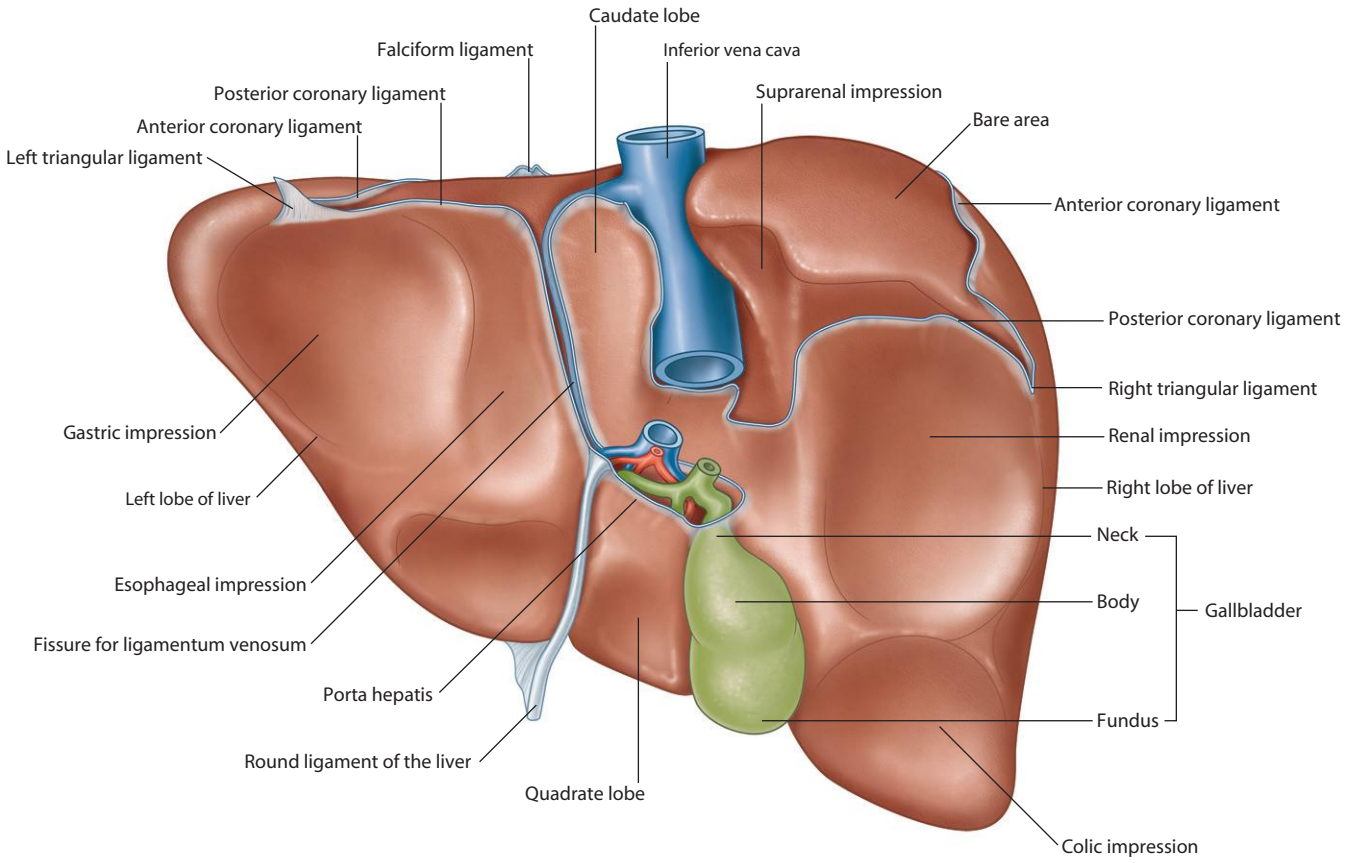
Surface projection of the liver (anterior view)



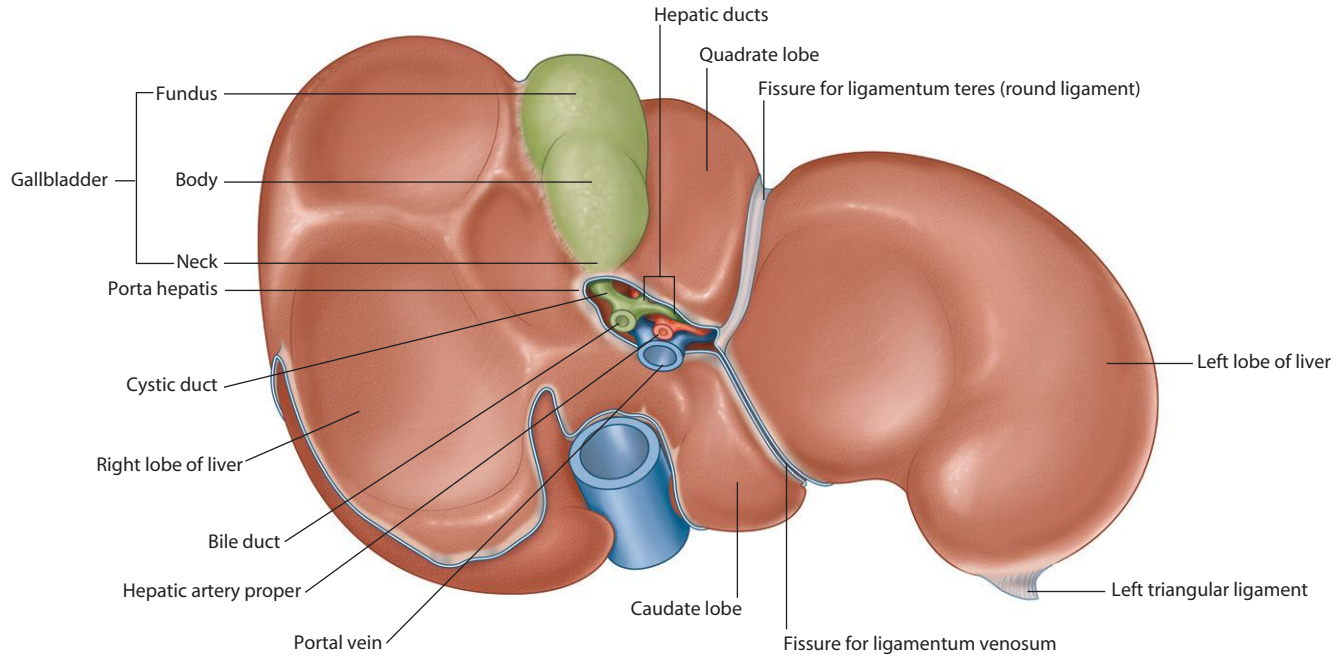
Location of the liver.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



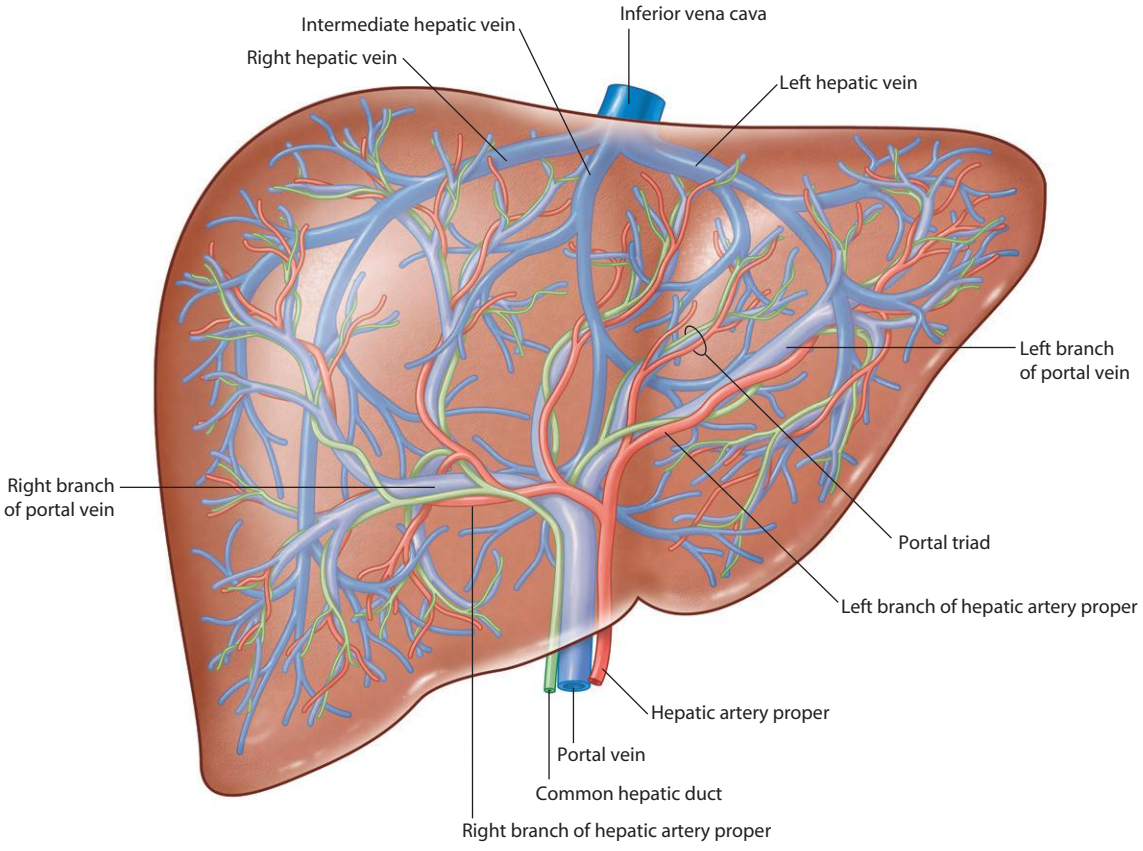
Anterior surface of liver



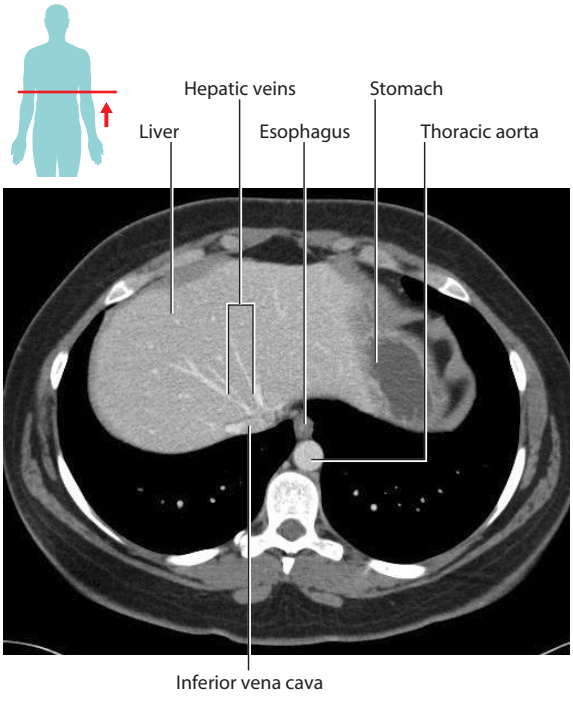
Posterior surface of liver



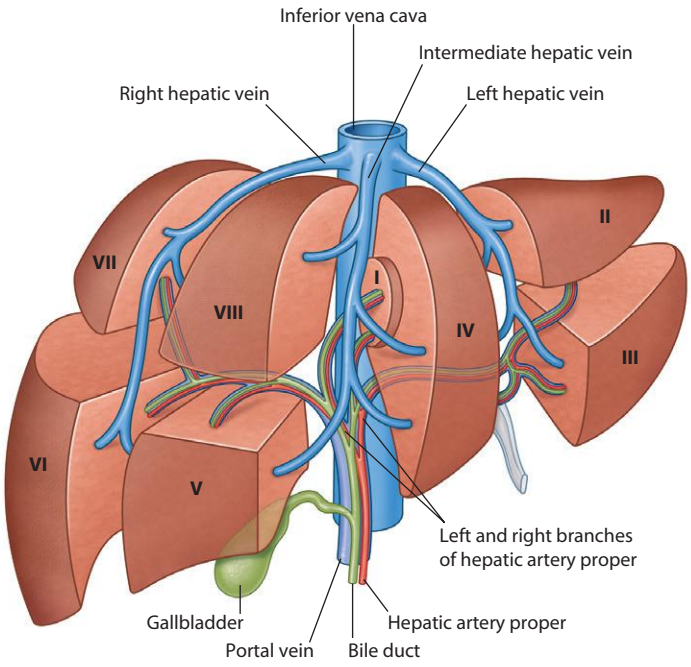
Visceral surface of liver



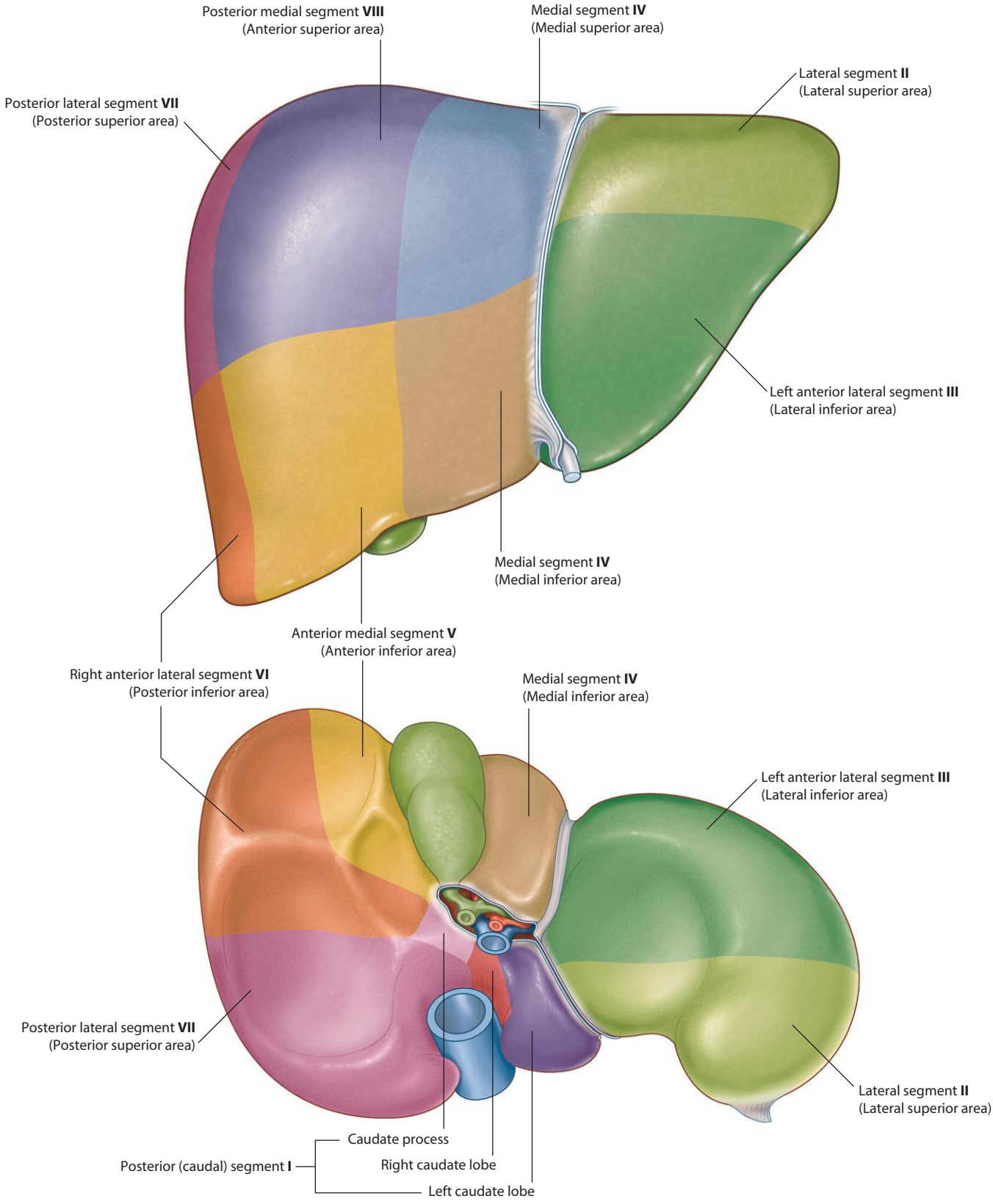
Anterior surface of liver with hepatic veins, portal vein, and associated vessels



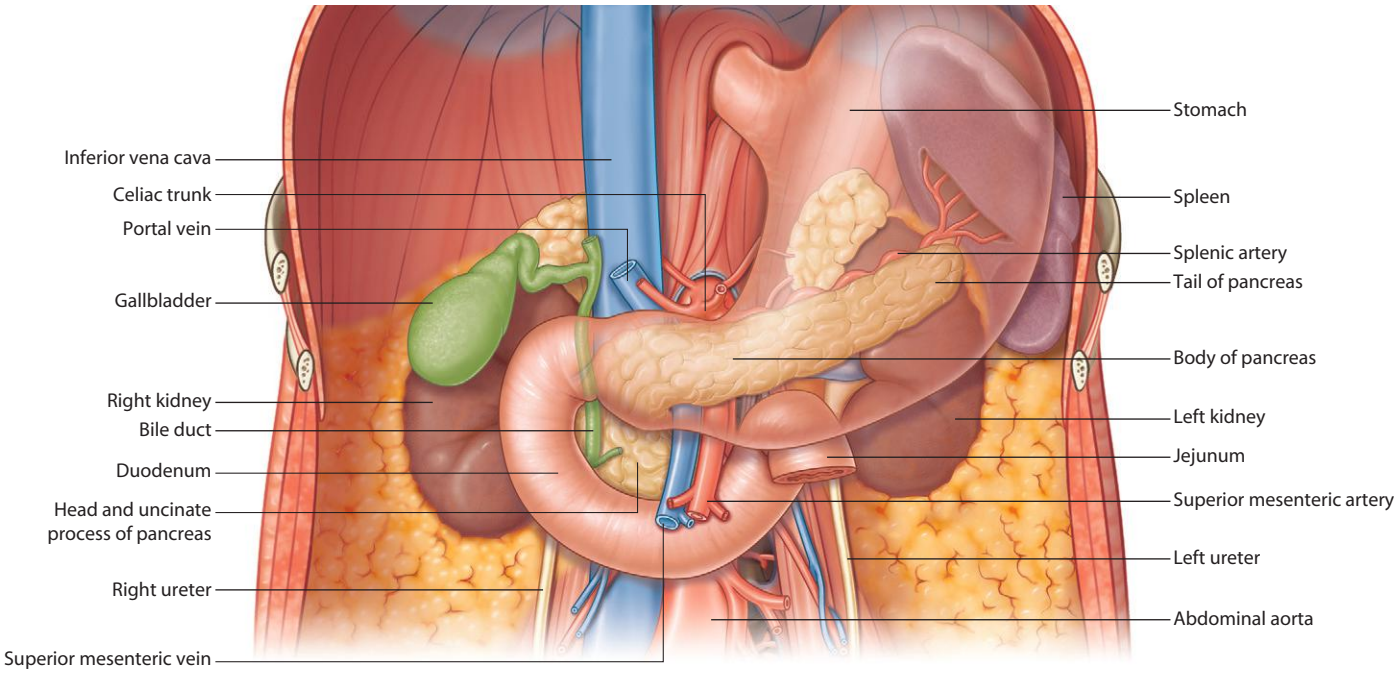
Hepatic veins entering the inferior vena cava in the substance of the liver.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



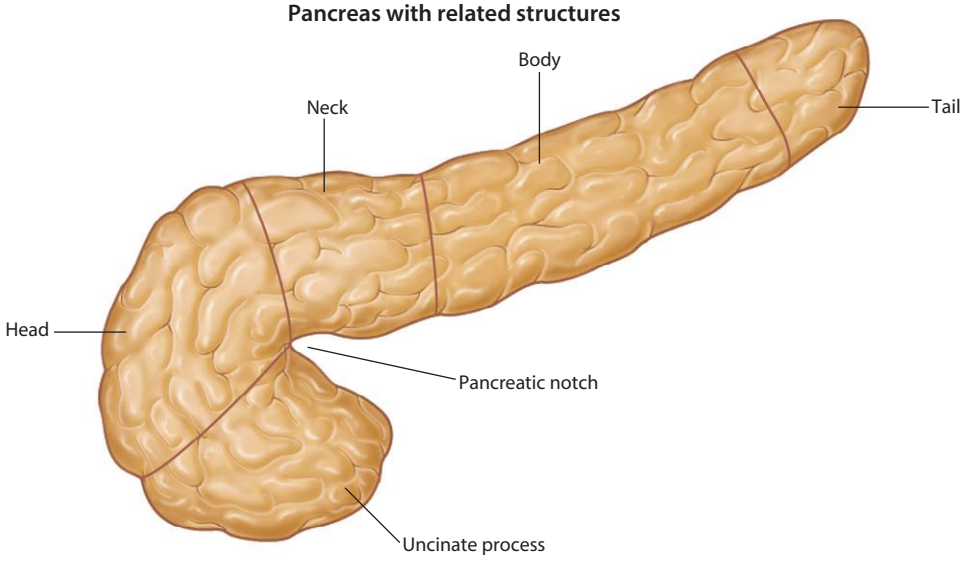
Arrangement of the hepatic venous segments



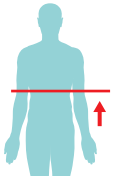
Segments of the liver shown on anterior and visceral surfaces



Pancreas with related structures

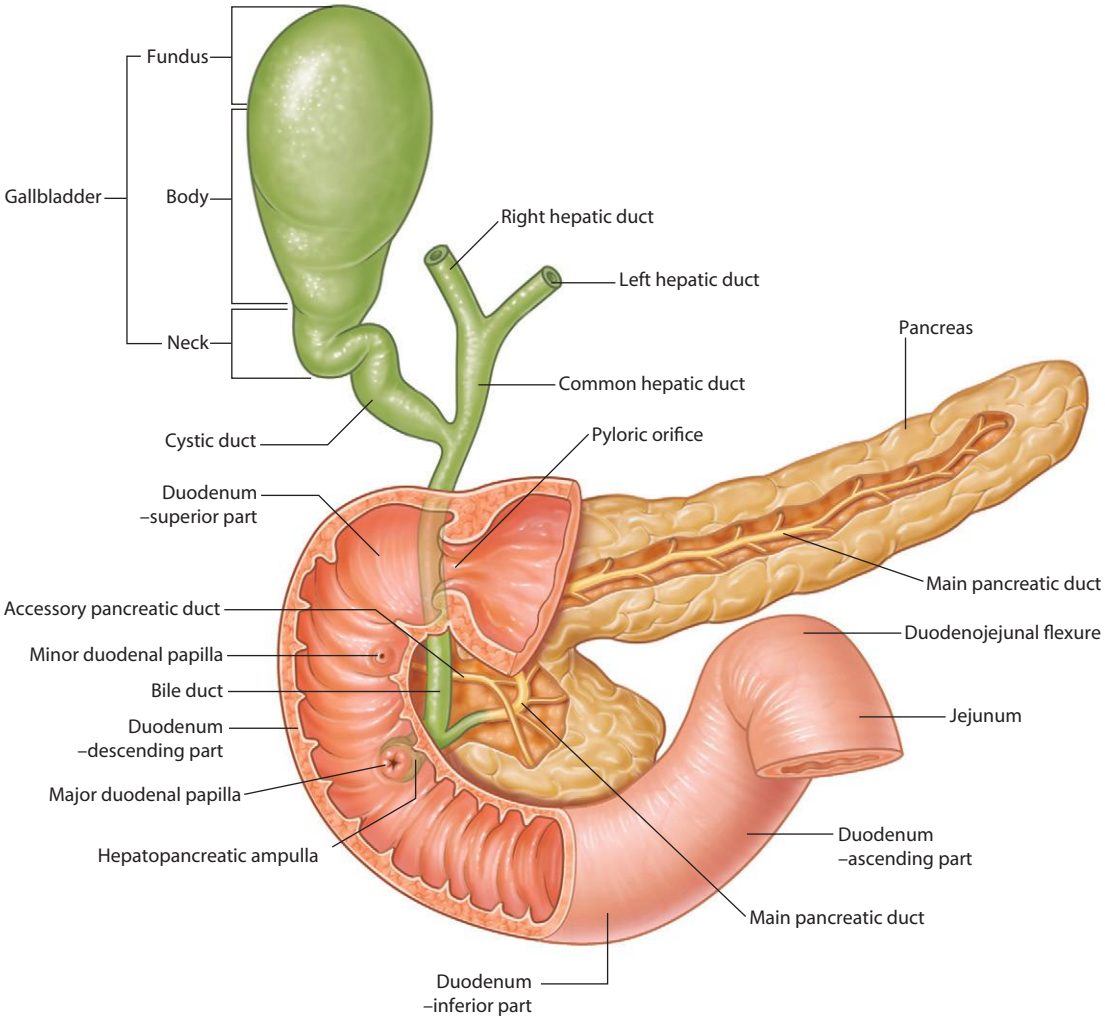


Anterior surface of the pancreas

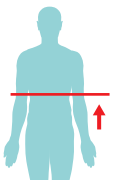




Pancreas.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

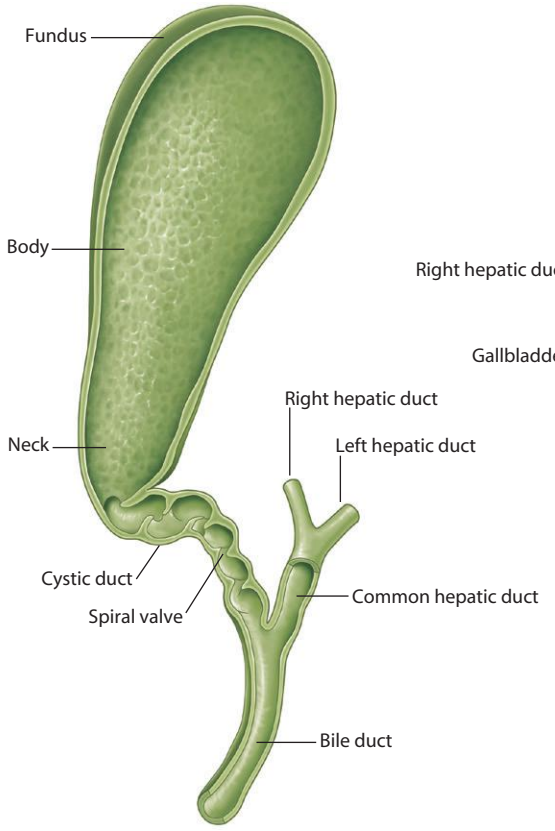


Bile and pancreatic ducts

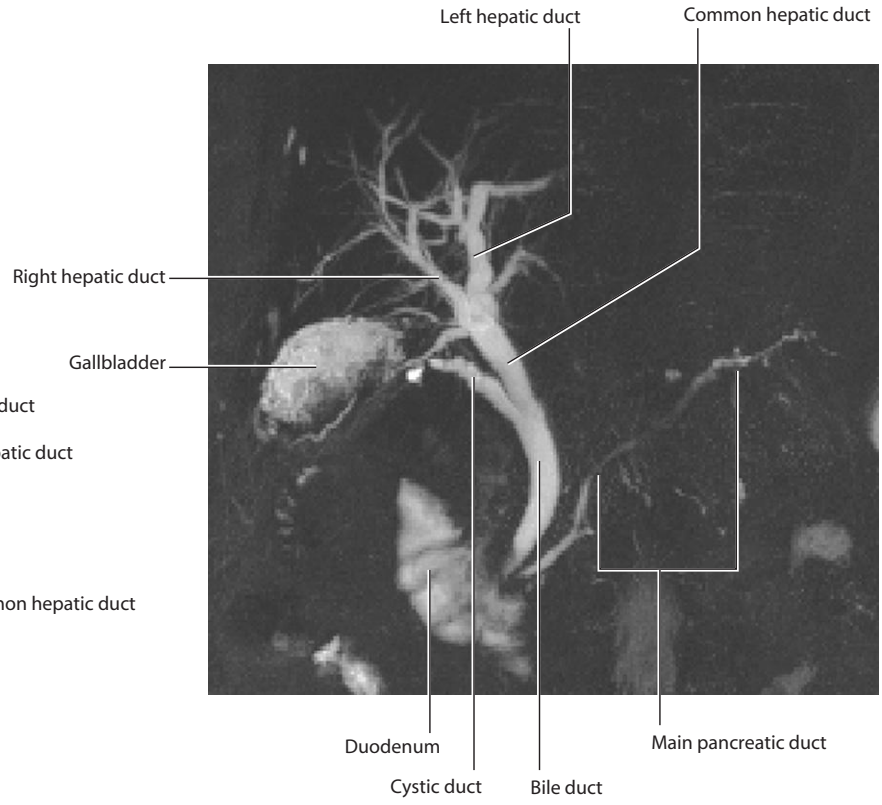




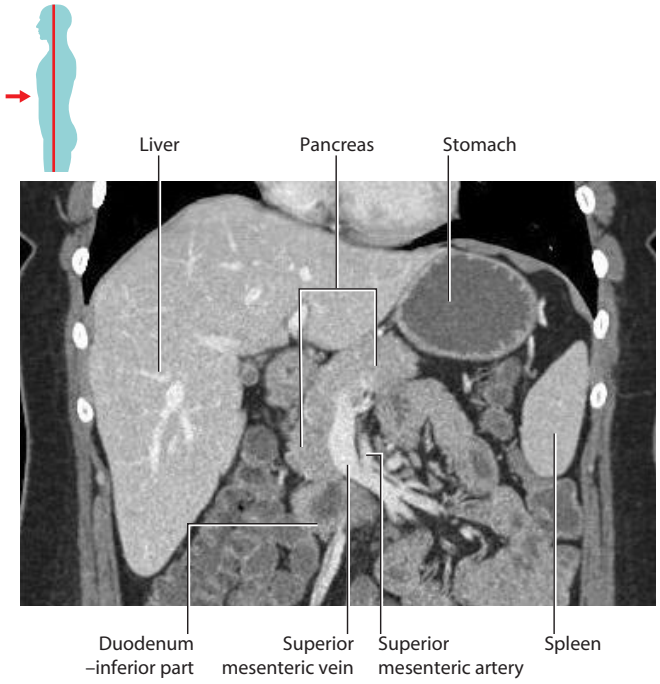
Positioning of the gallbladder in relation to other structures.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



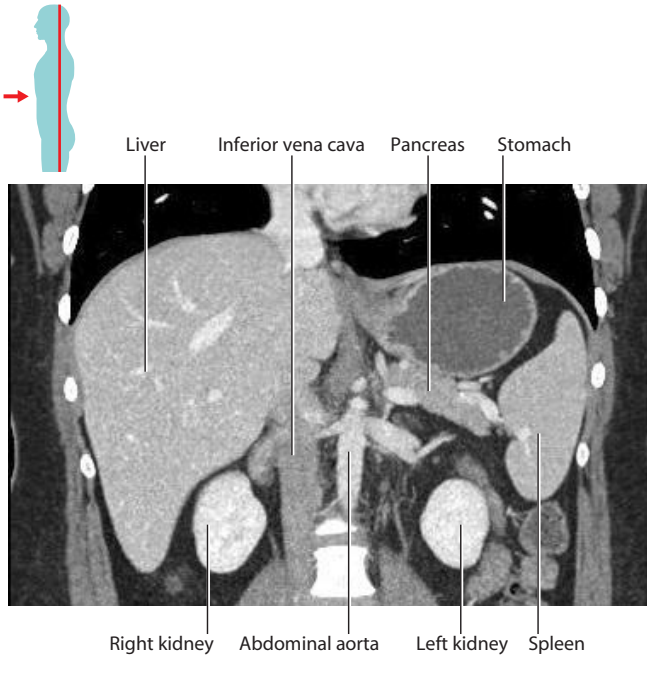
Section through gallbladder and bile ducts



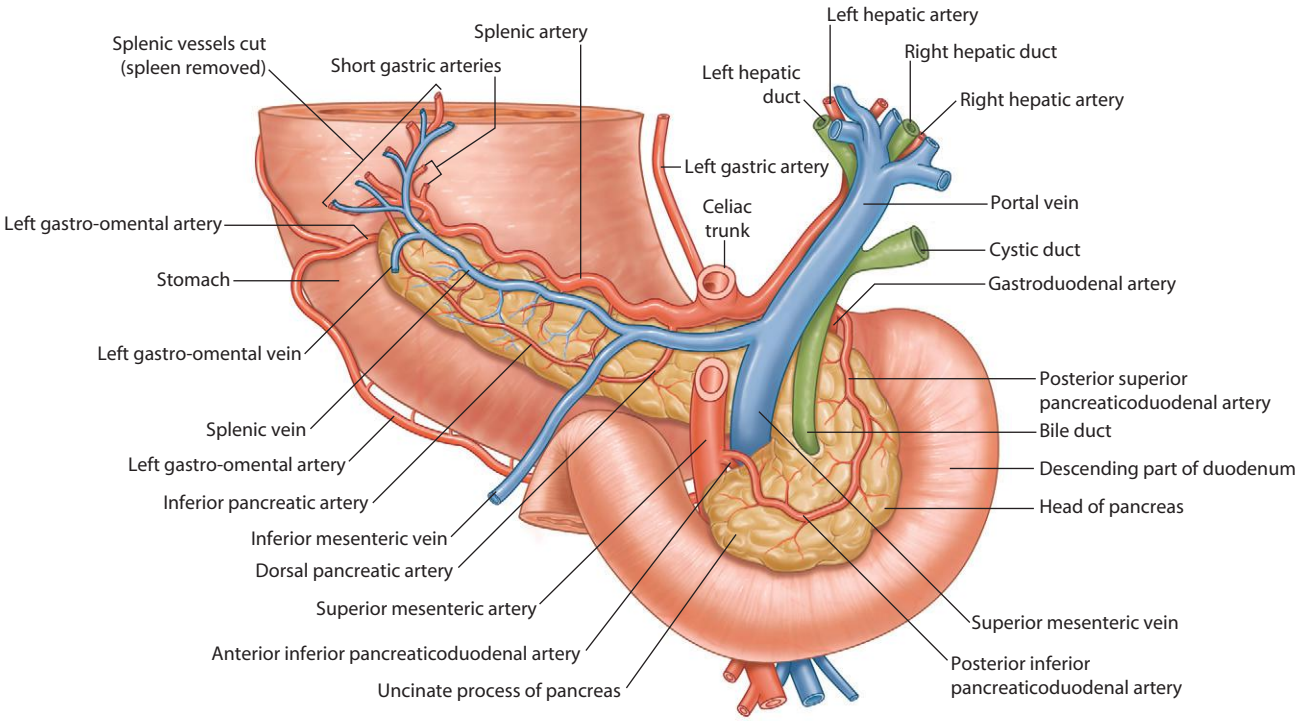
Bile duct system.
Magnetic resonance cholecystopancreatogram



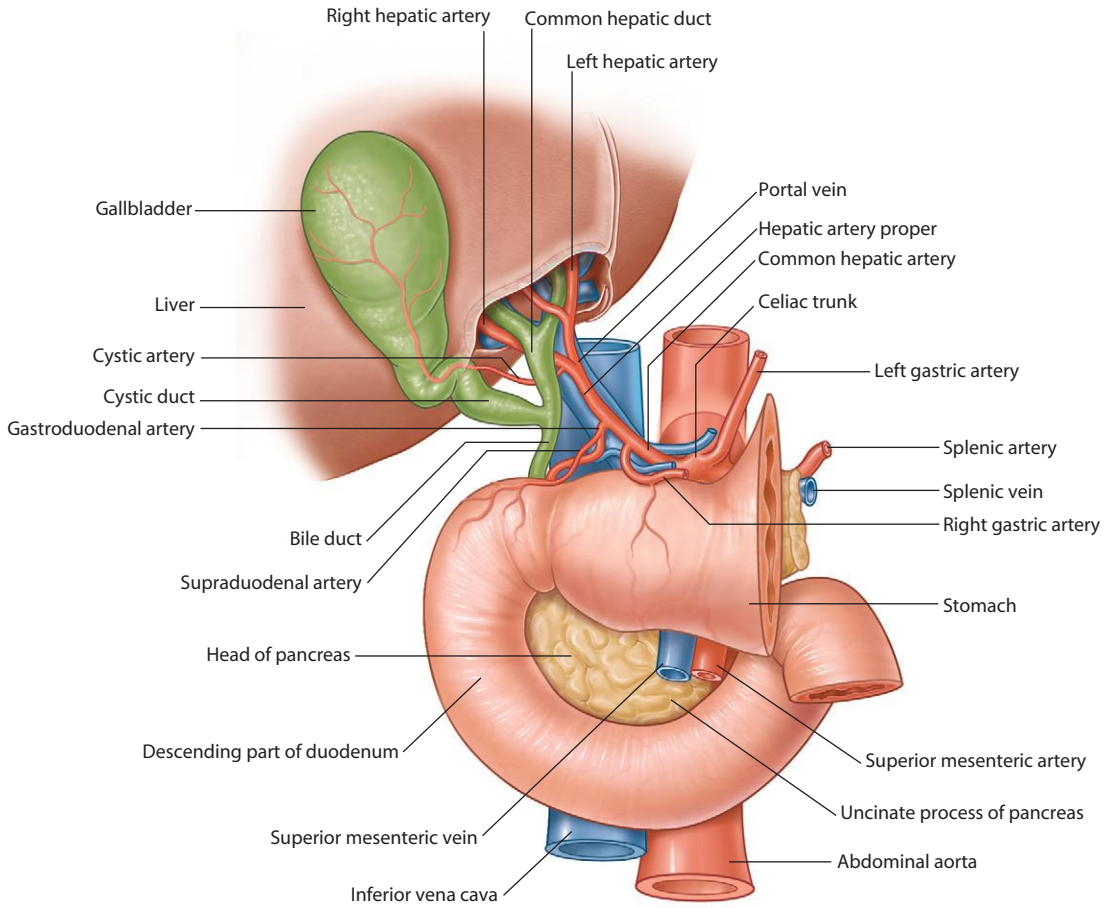
Positioning of the pancreas in relation to other structures.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



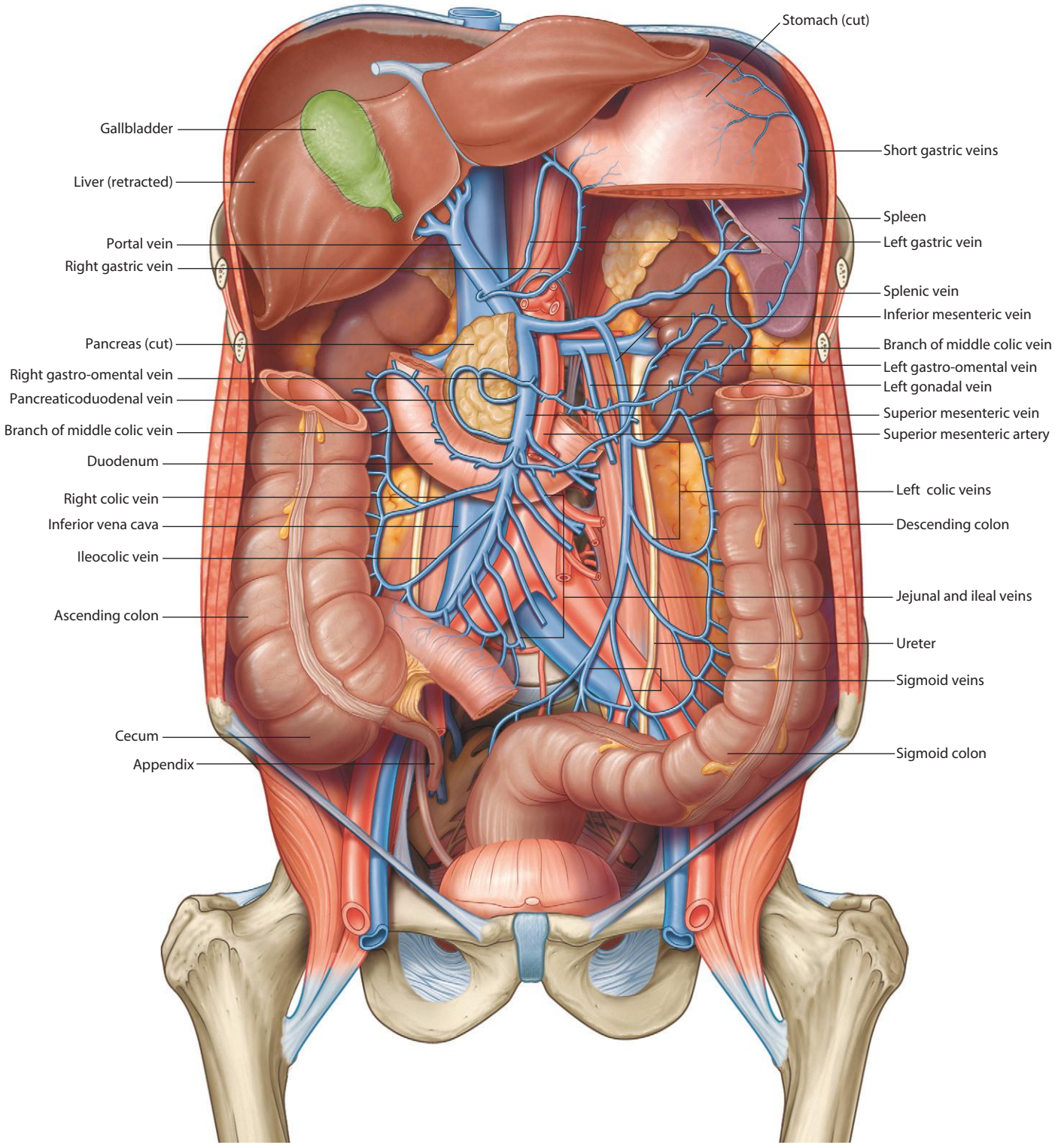
Relationship of pancreas to the stomach and spleen.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



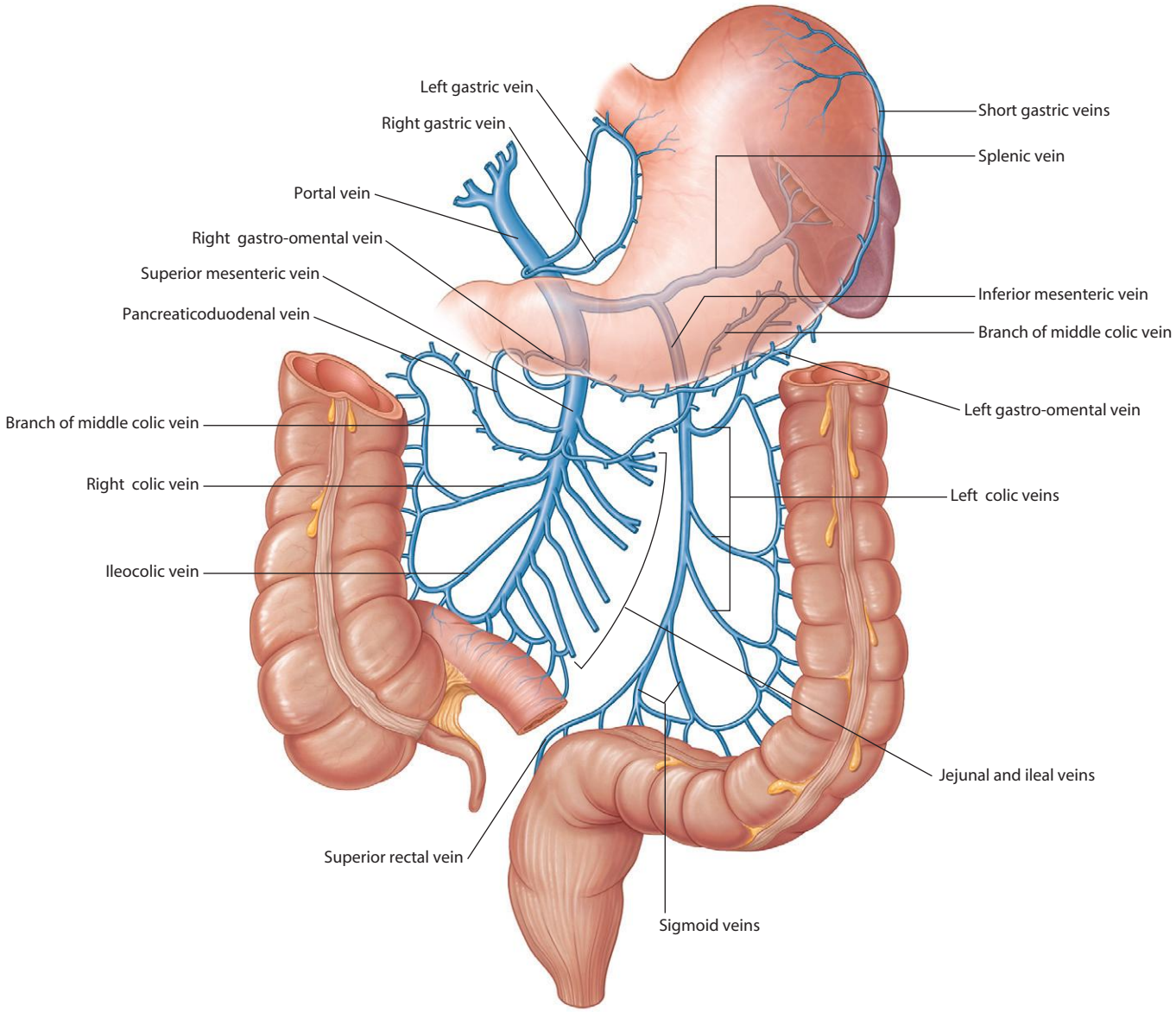
Vasculature of the pancreas (posterior view)



Distribution of the common hepatic artery



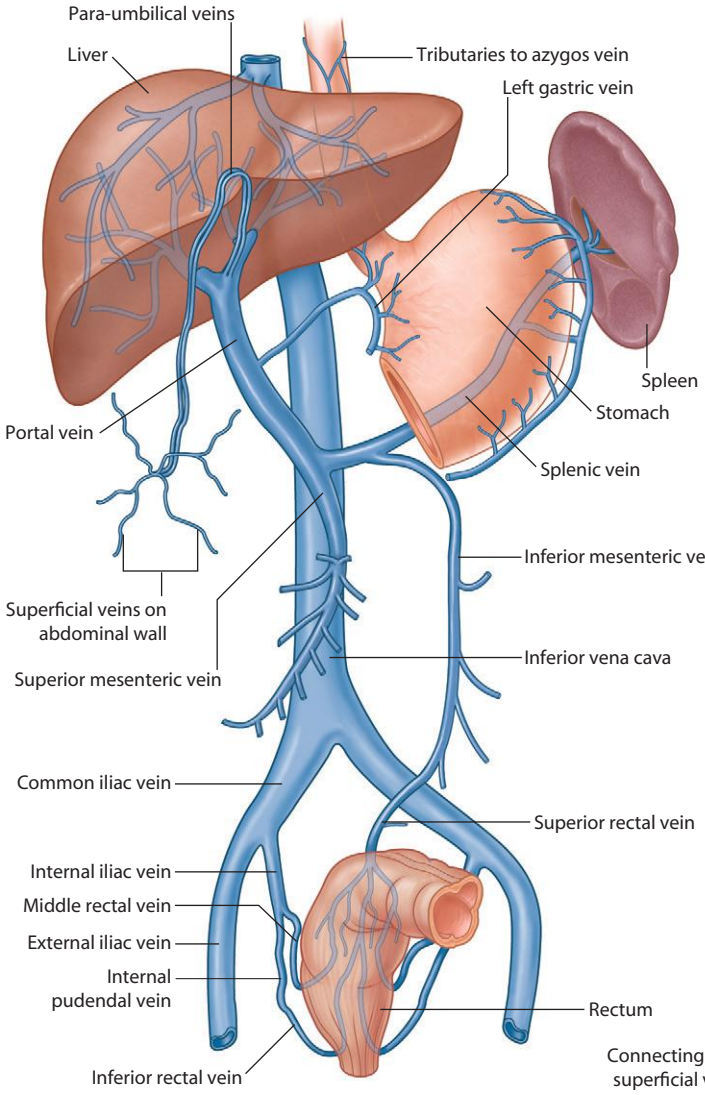
Venous drainage of the abdominal portion of the gastrointestinal tract in situ



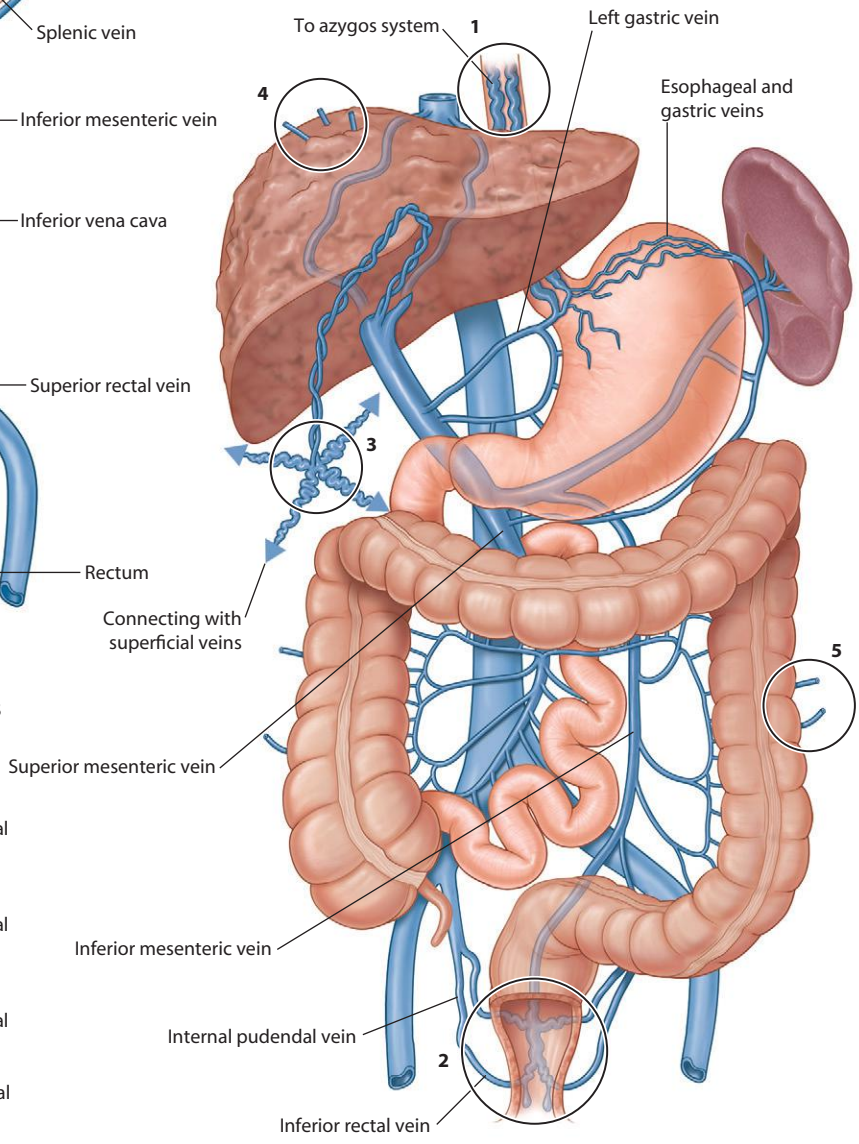
Venous drainage of the abdominal portion of the gastrointestinal tract



Formation of the portal vein.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



Portosystemic anastomoses



Venous enlargement in portal hypertension (varices)

1 Esophageal varices:
swollen connections between systemic and portal systems at inferior end of esophagus

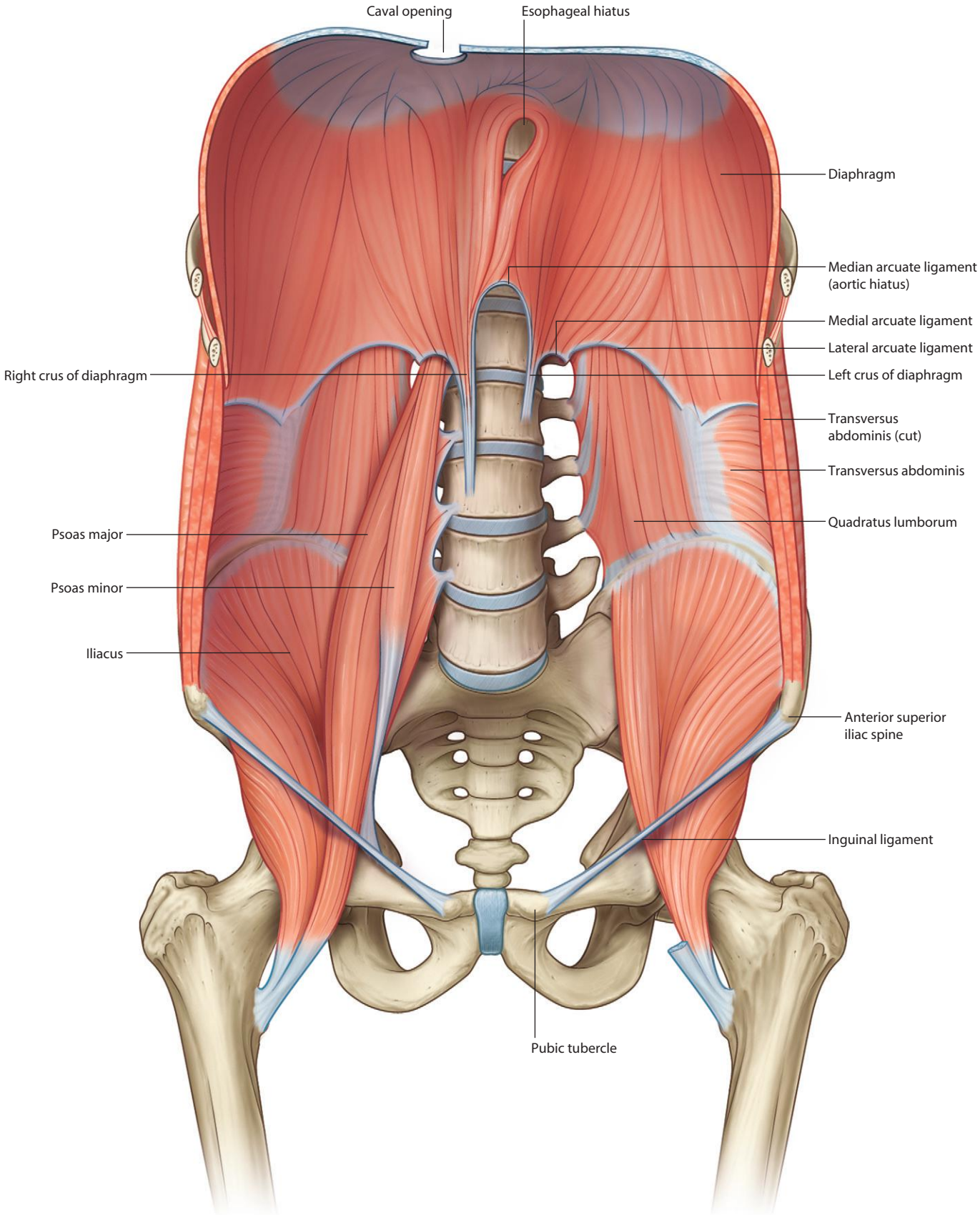
2 Varices at the anorectal junction:
swollen connections between systemic and portal systems at inferior end of rectum and anal canal

3 Caput medusae:
swollen connections between systemic and portal systems around umbilicus

4 Swollen connections between systemic and portal systems at bare area of liver

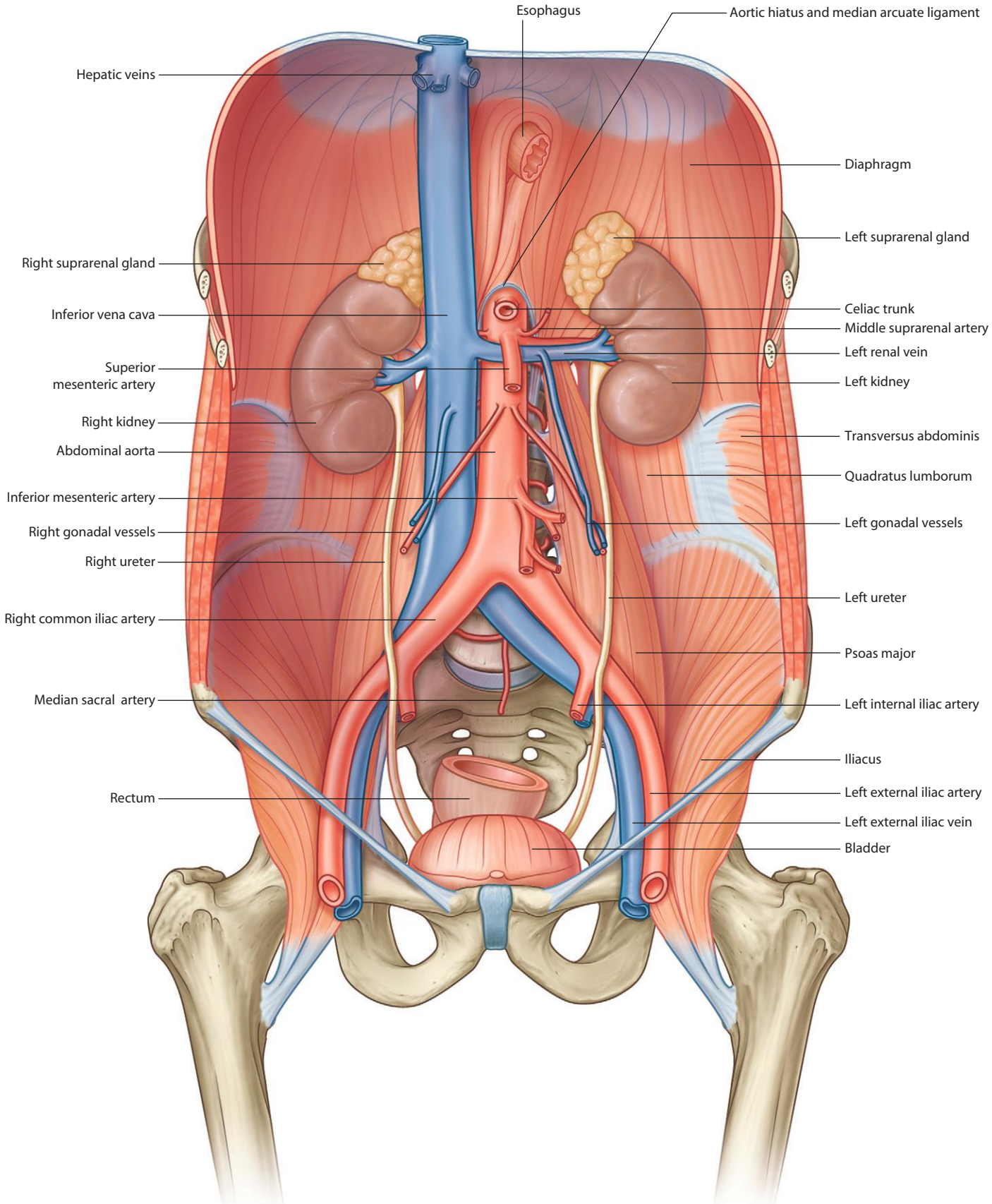
5 Swollen connections between veins associated with retroperitoneal parts of the gastrointestinal tract and the body wall

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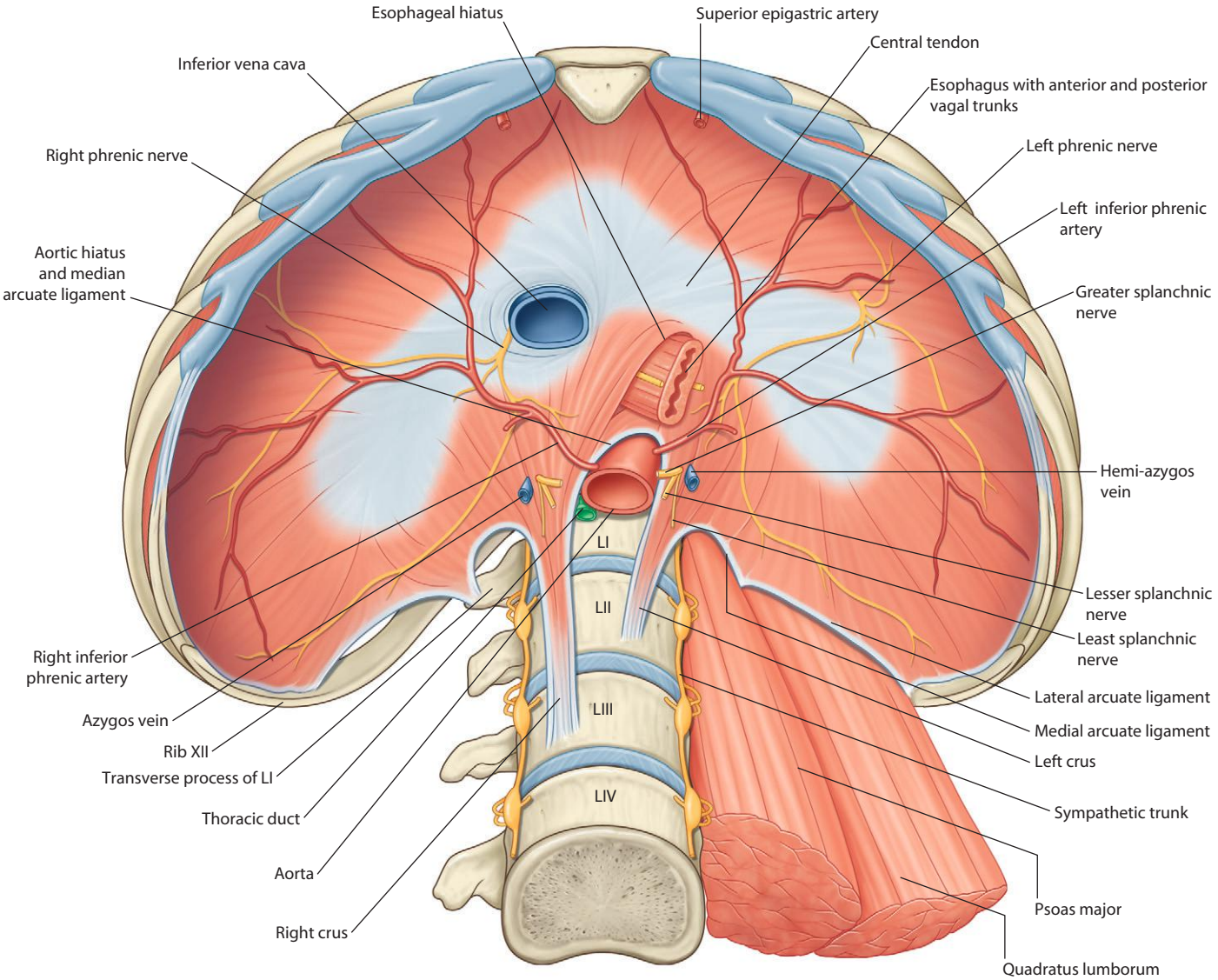
Muscles of the posterior abdominal wall

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

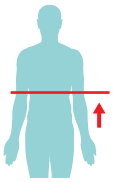


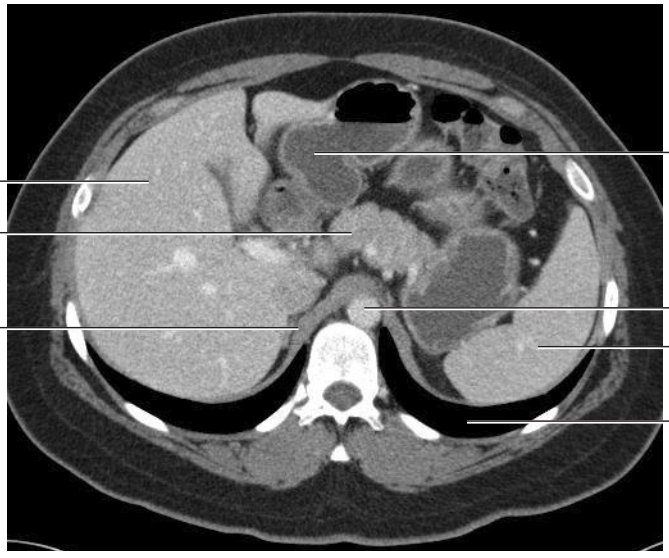
Vessels and their relationship to the posterior abdominal wall

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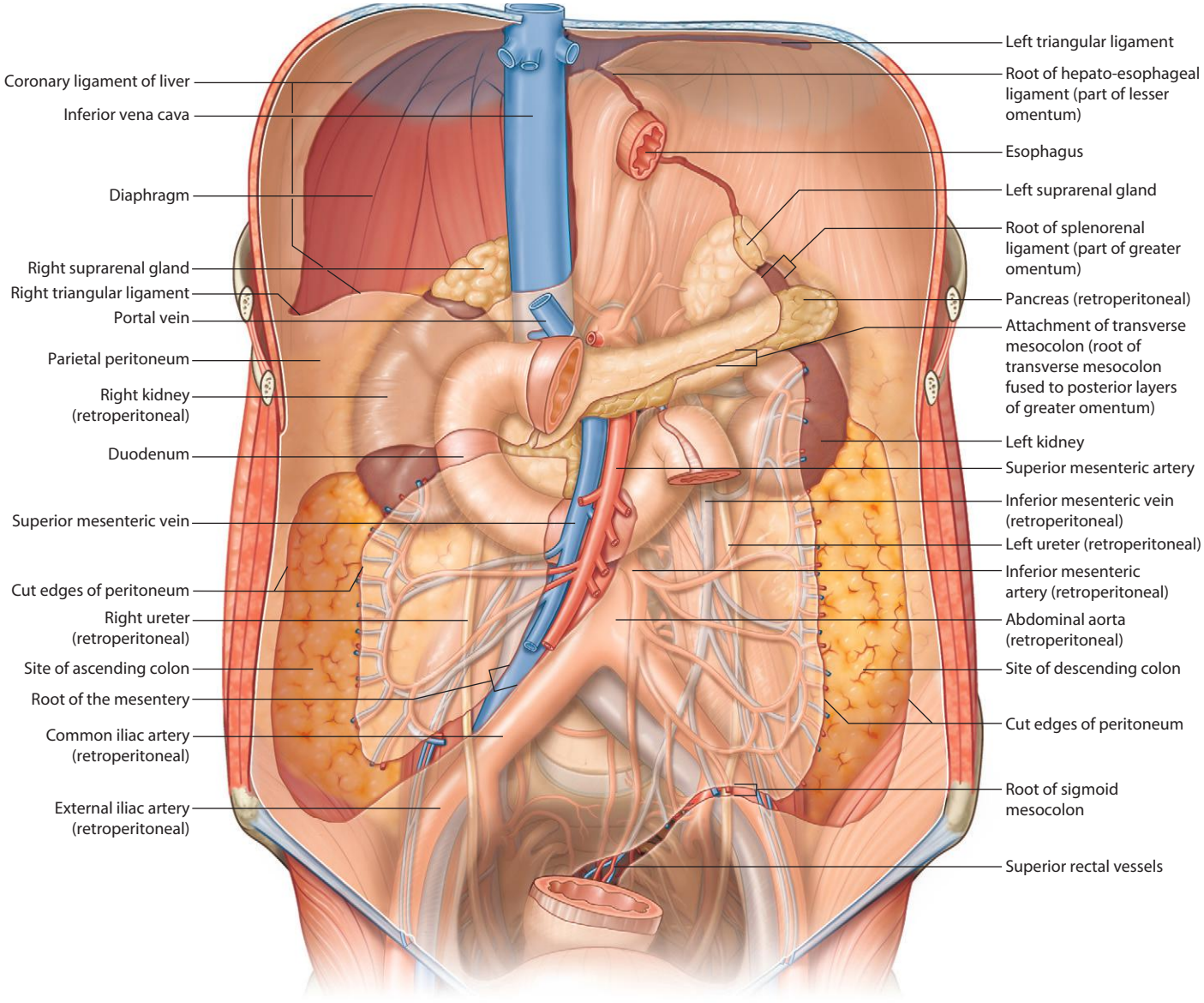
Inferior view of diaphragm



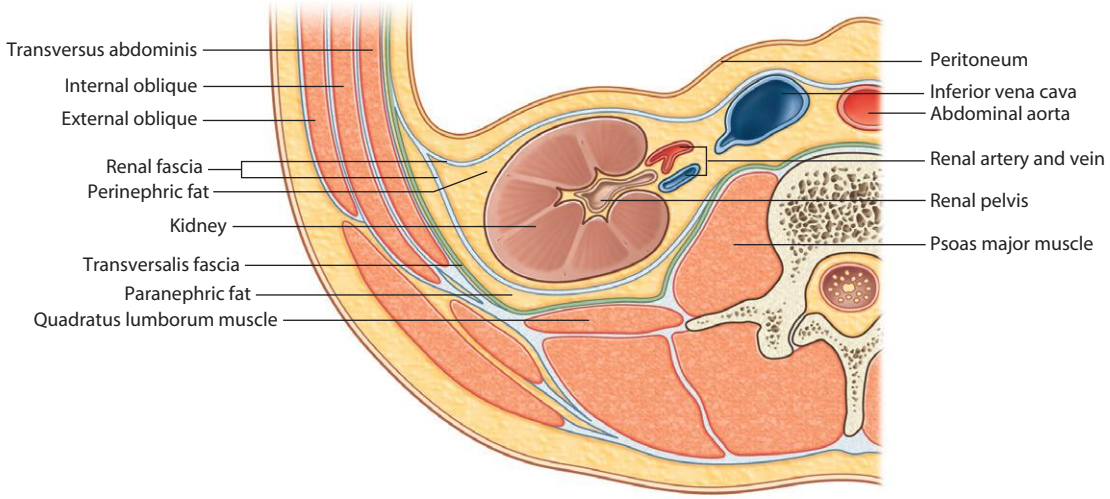


Positioning of the diaphragm in relation to other structures.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

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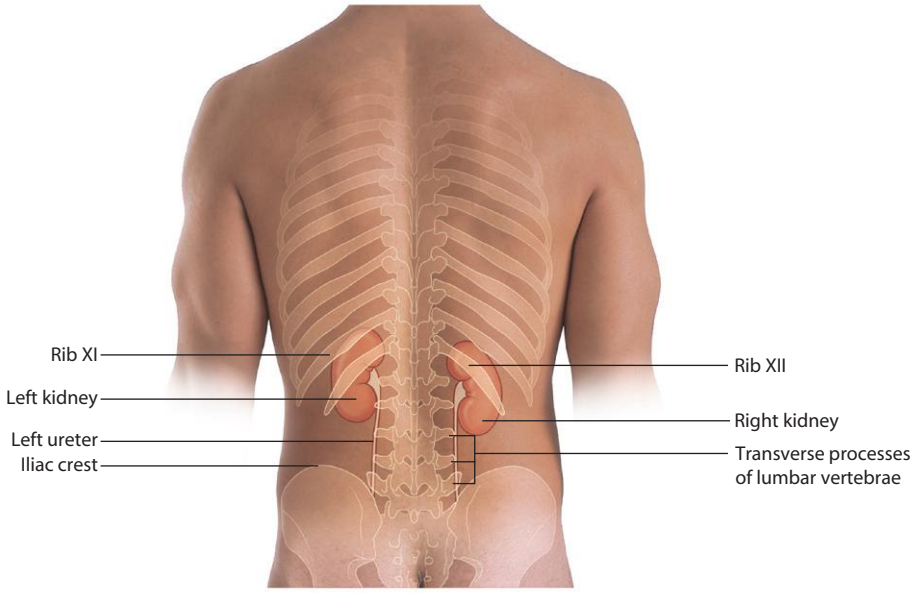


Peritoneum and the retroperitoneal position of the kidneys

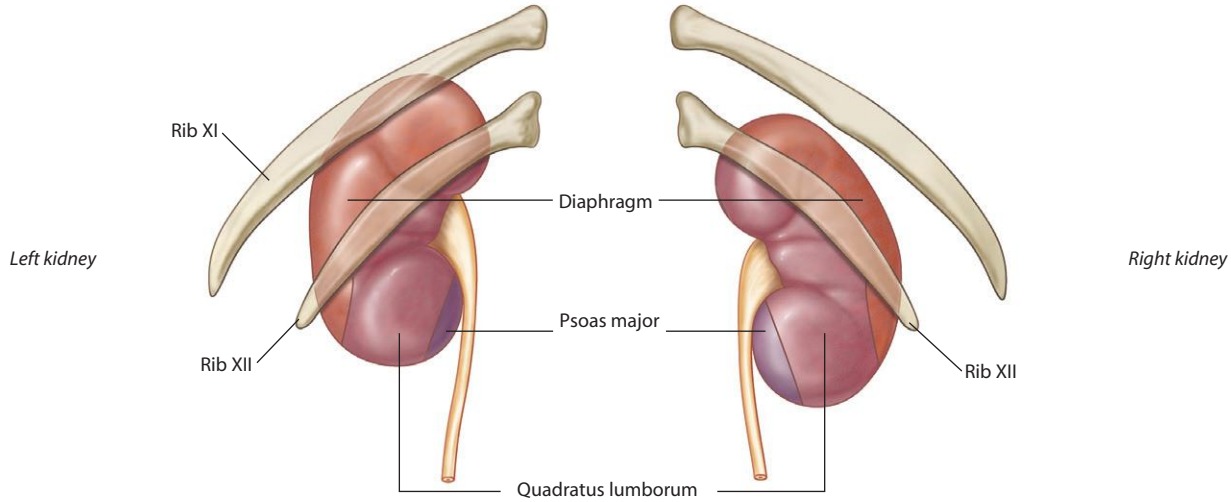


Organization of fat and fascia surrounding the kidneys

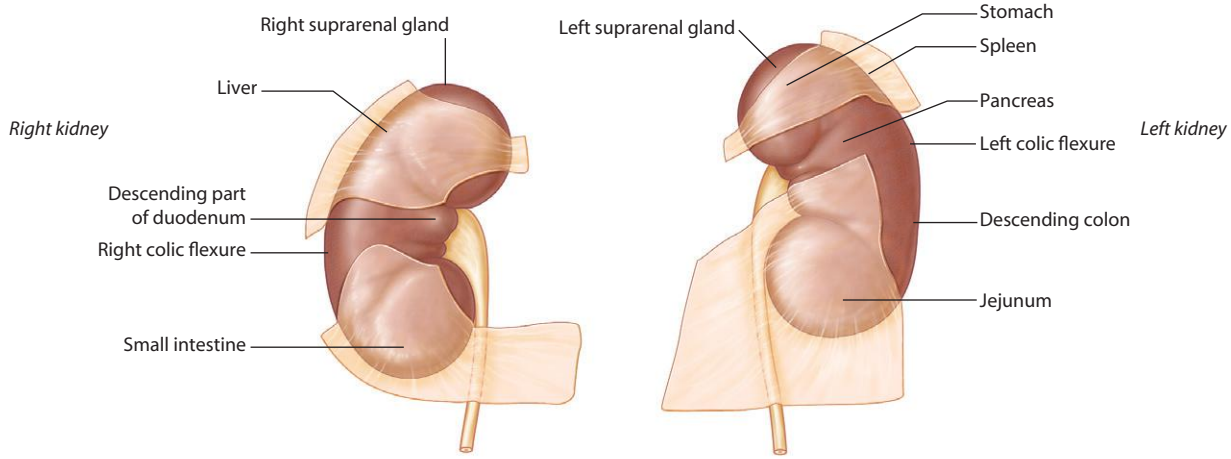
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Surface projection of the kidneys and ureters (posterior view)

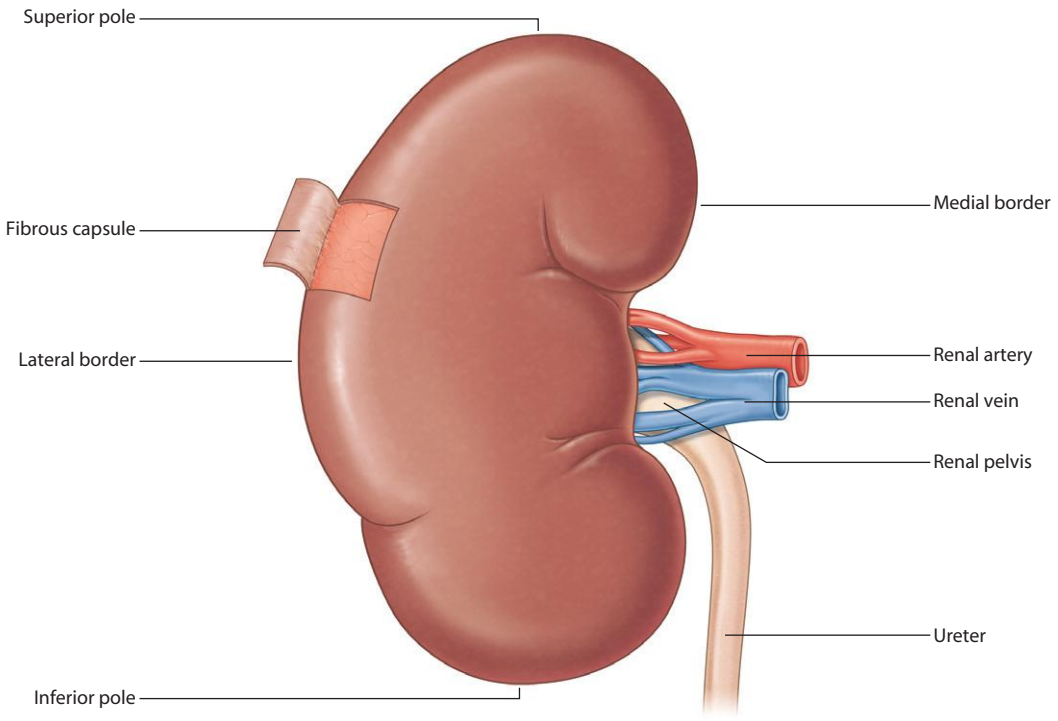


Structures related to the posterior surface of each kidney

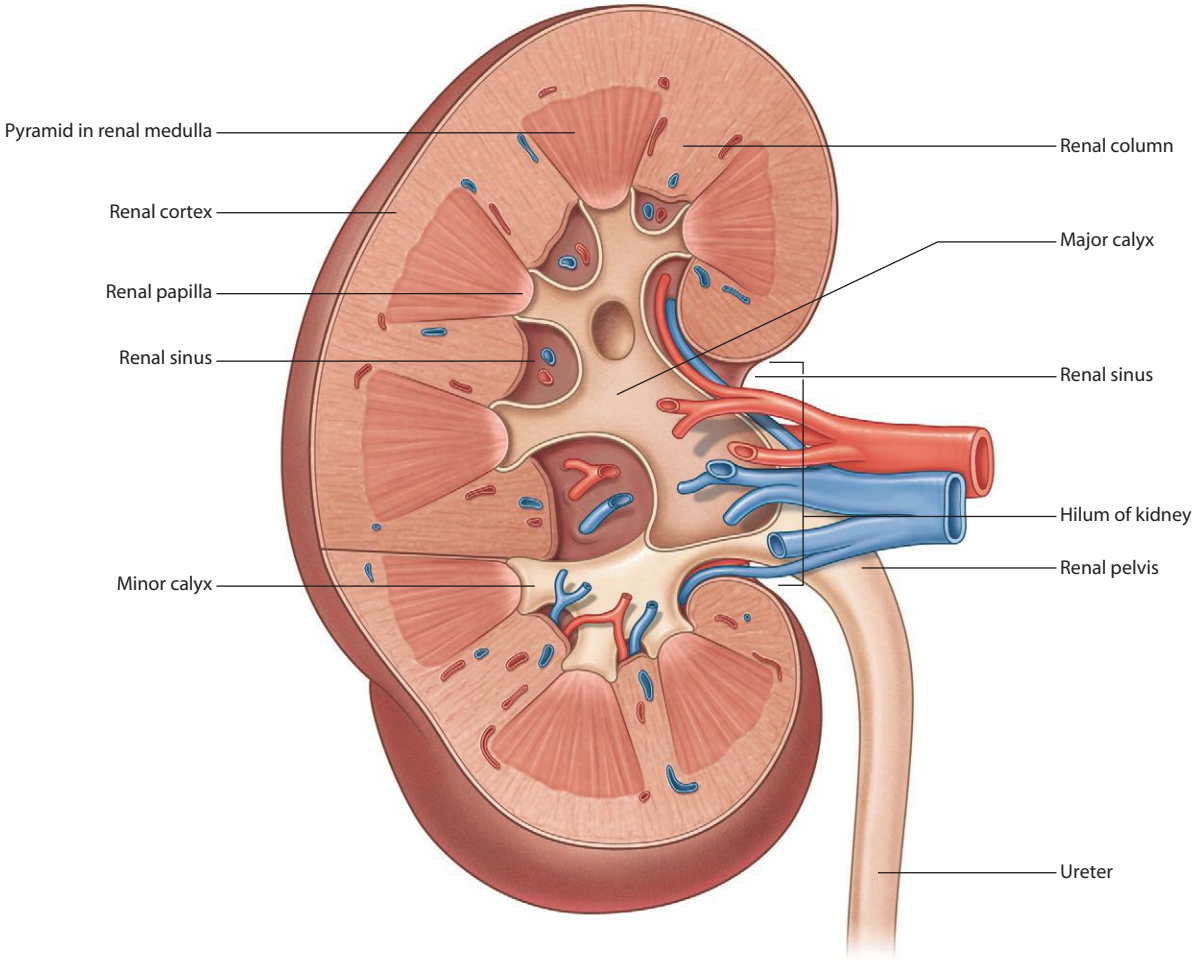


Structures related to the anterior surface of each kidney

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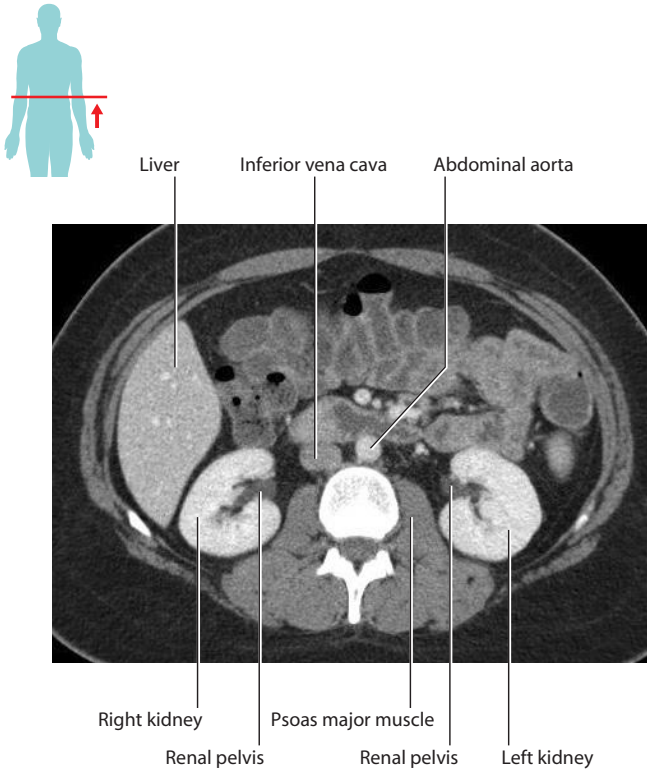


Anterior surface of right kidney

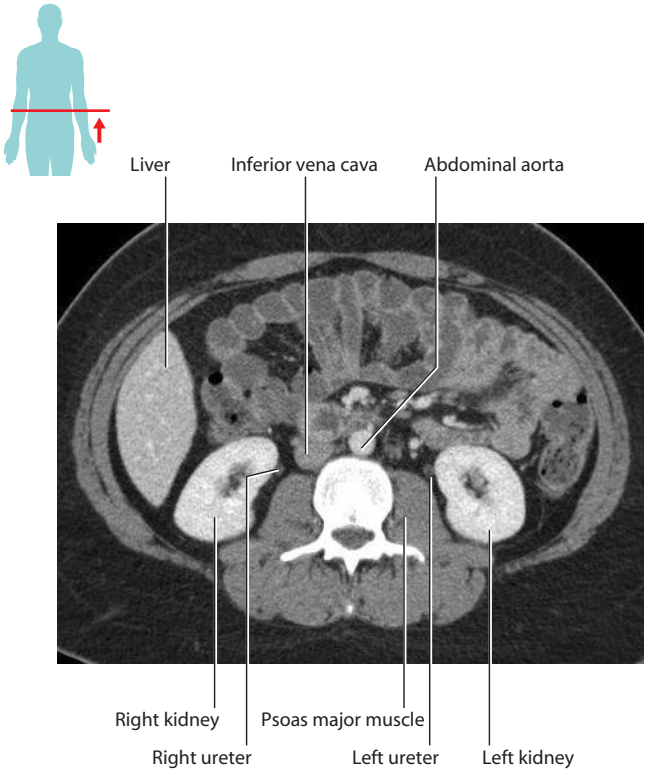


Internal structure of the right kidney

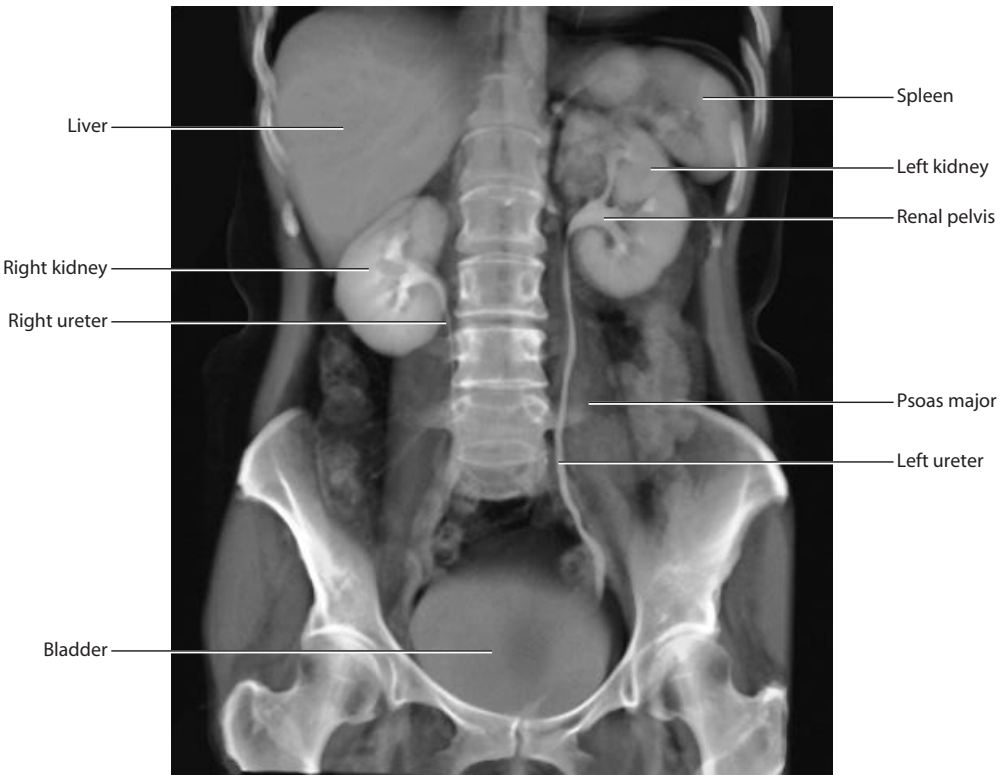
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Renal pelvis.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

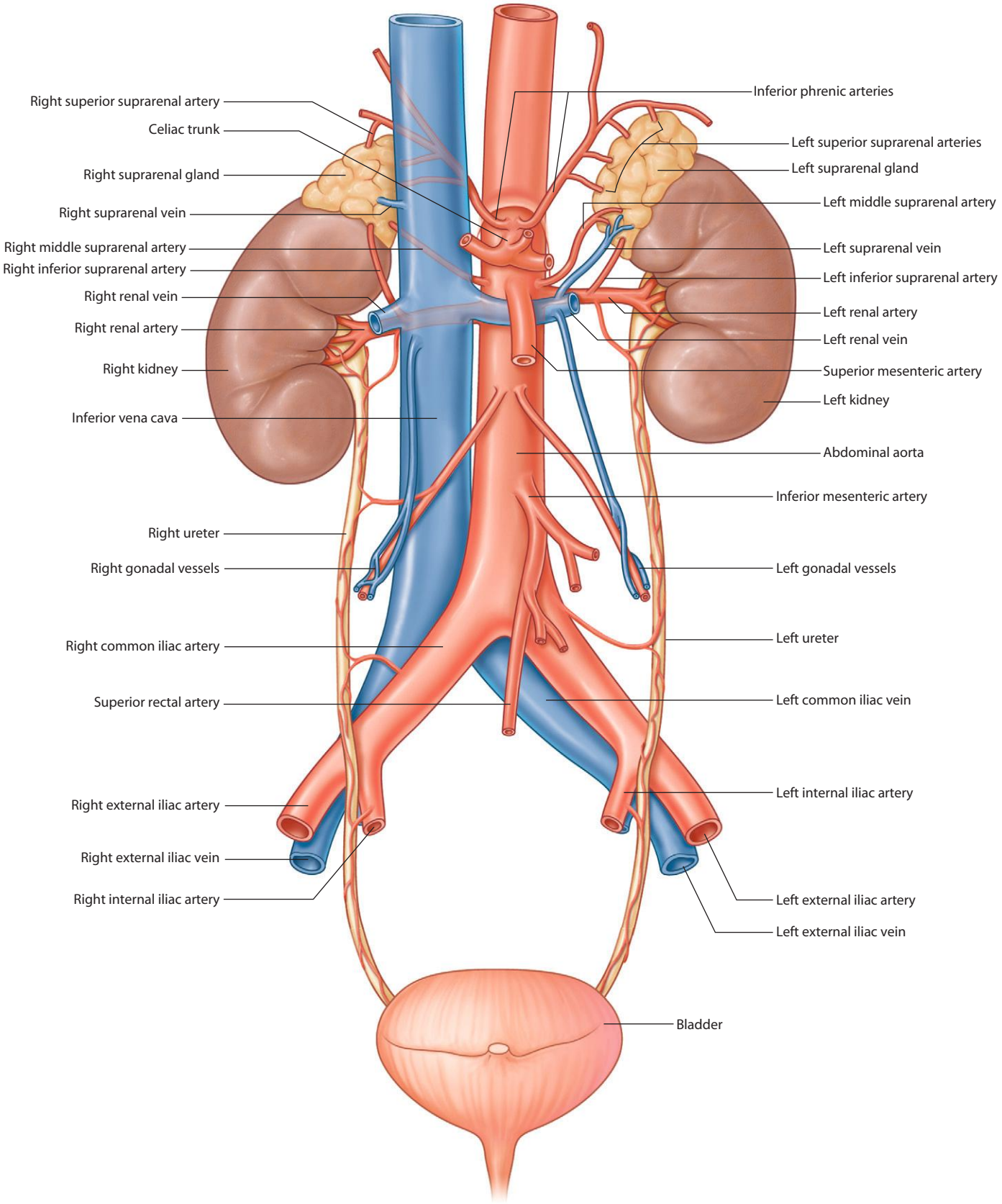


Location of ureters.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



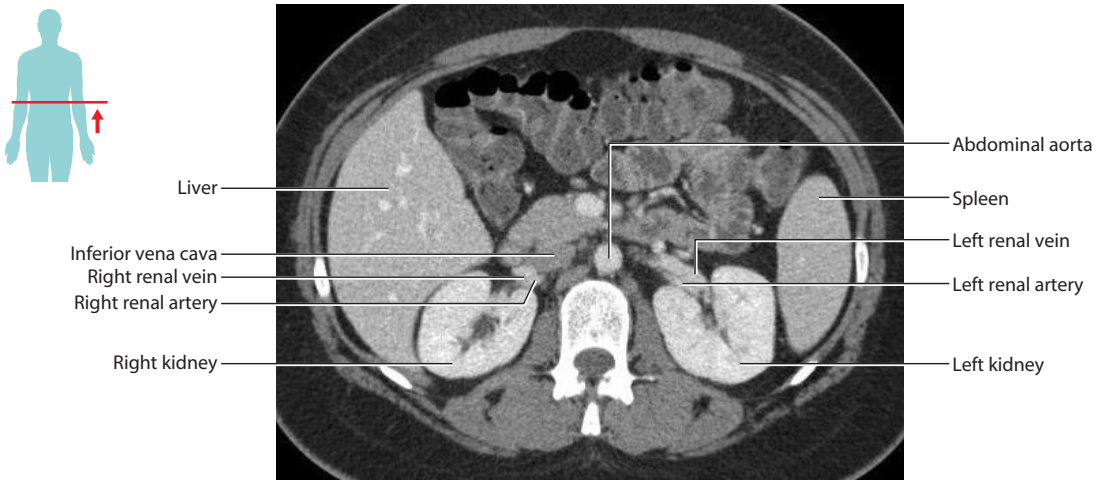
Pathway of ureter in relation to other structures.
Coronal view of 3-D urogram using multidetector computed tomography

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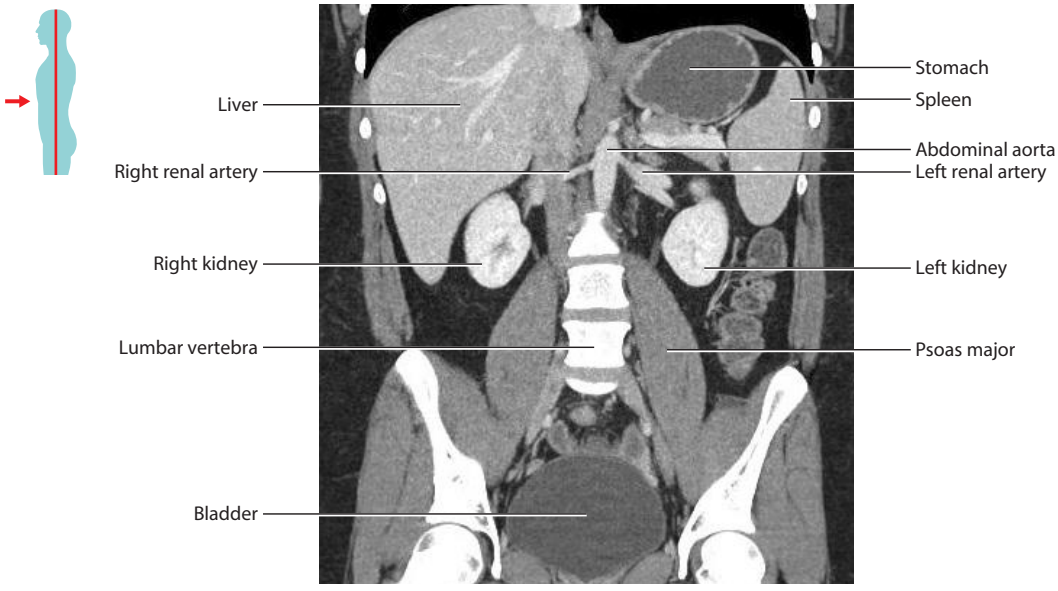


Vasculature relating to kidneys, suprarenal glands, and ureters

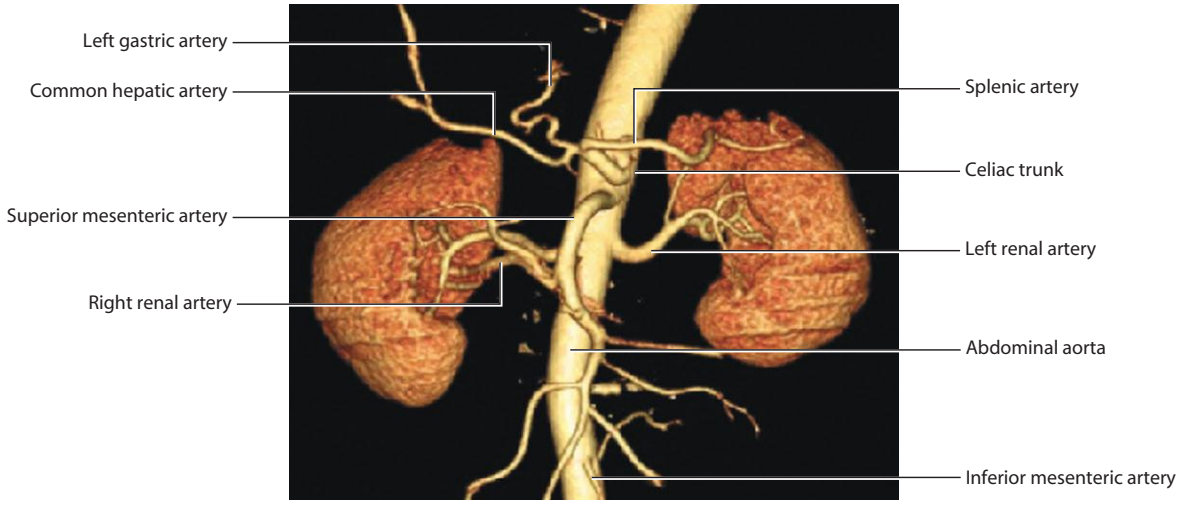
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Renal vasculature.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

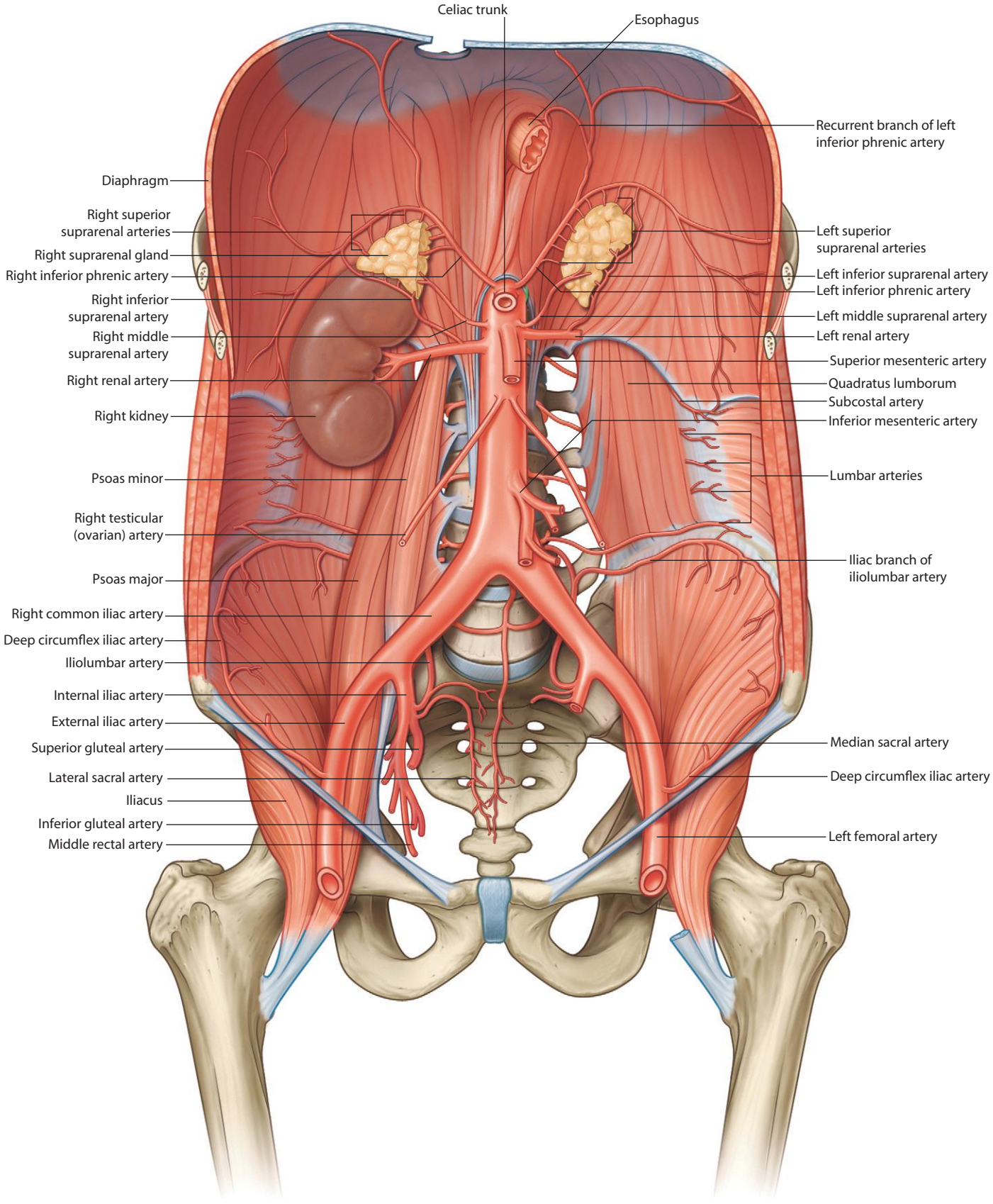


Renal arteries.
CT image, with contrast, in coronal plane



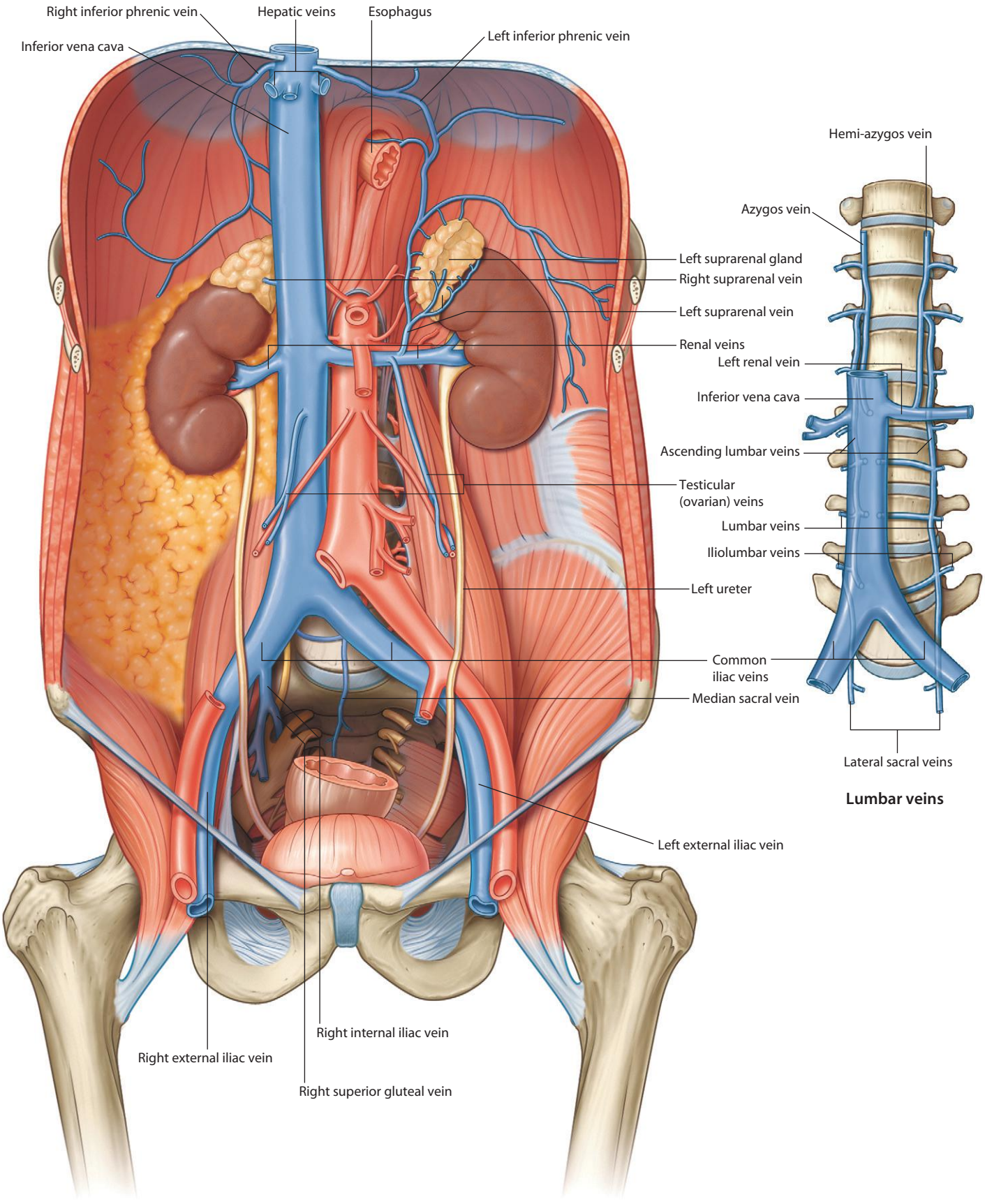
Renal arteries.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computer tomography

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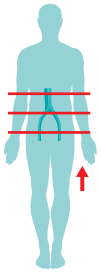
Abdominal aorta and branches

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Lumbar veins

Inferior vena cava and tributaries

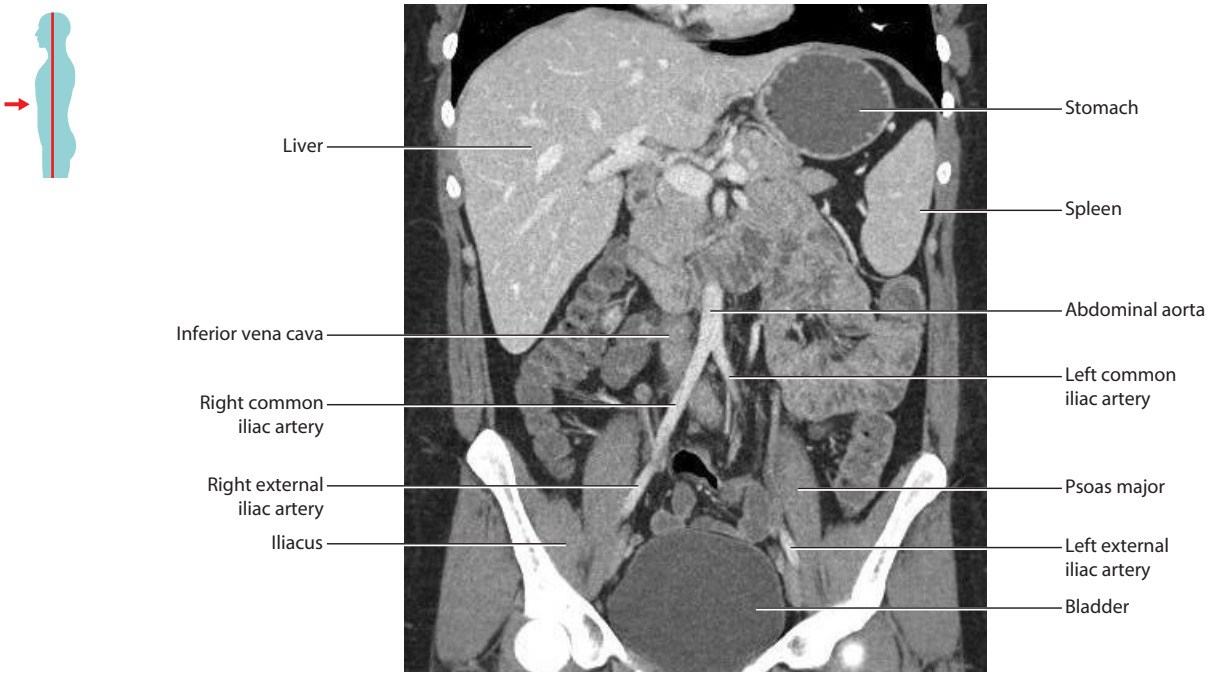


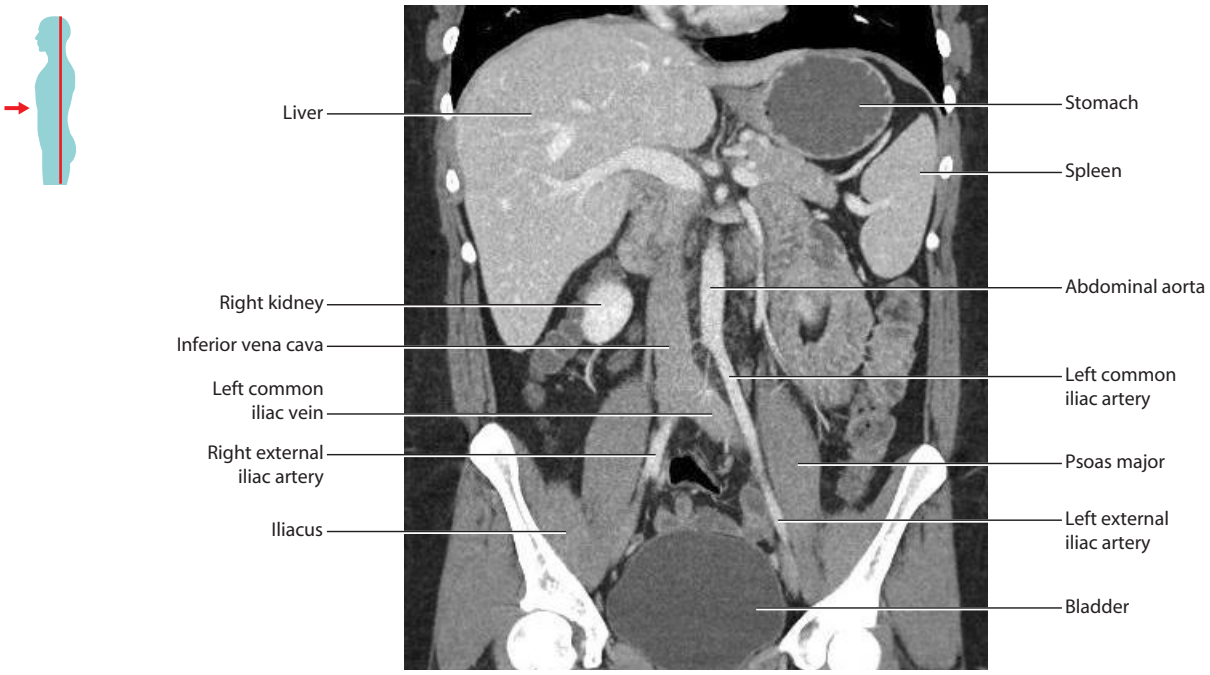




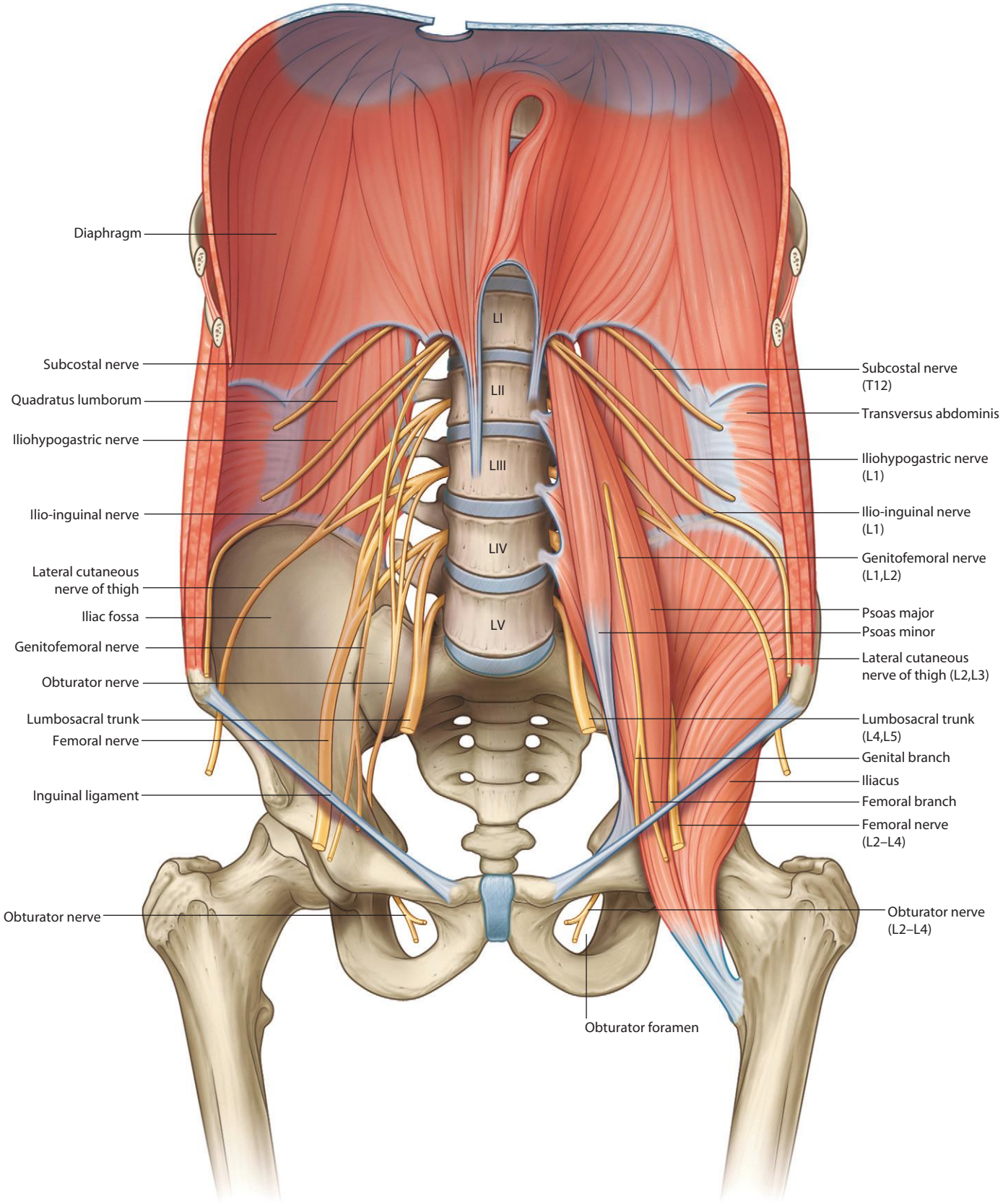


Abdominal aorta and inferior vena cava.
CT images, with contrast, in axial plane

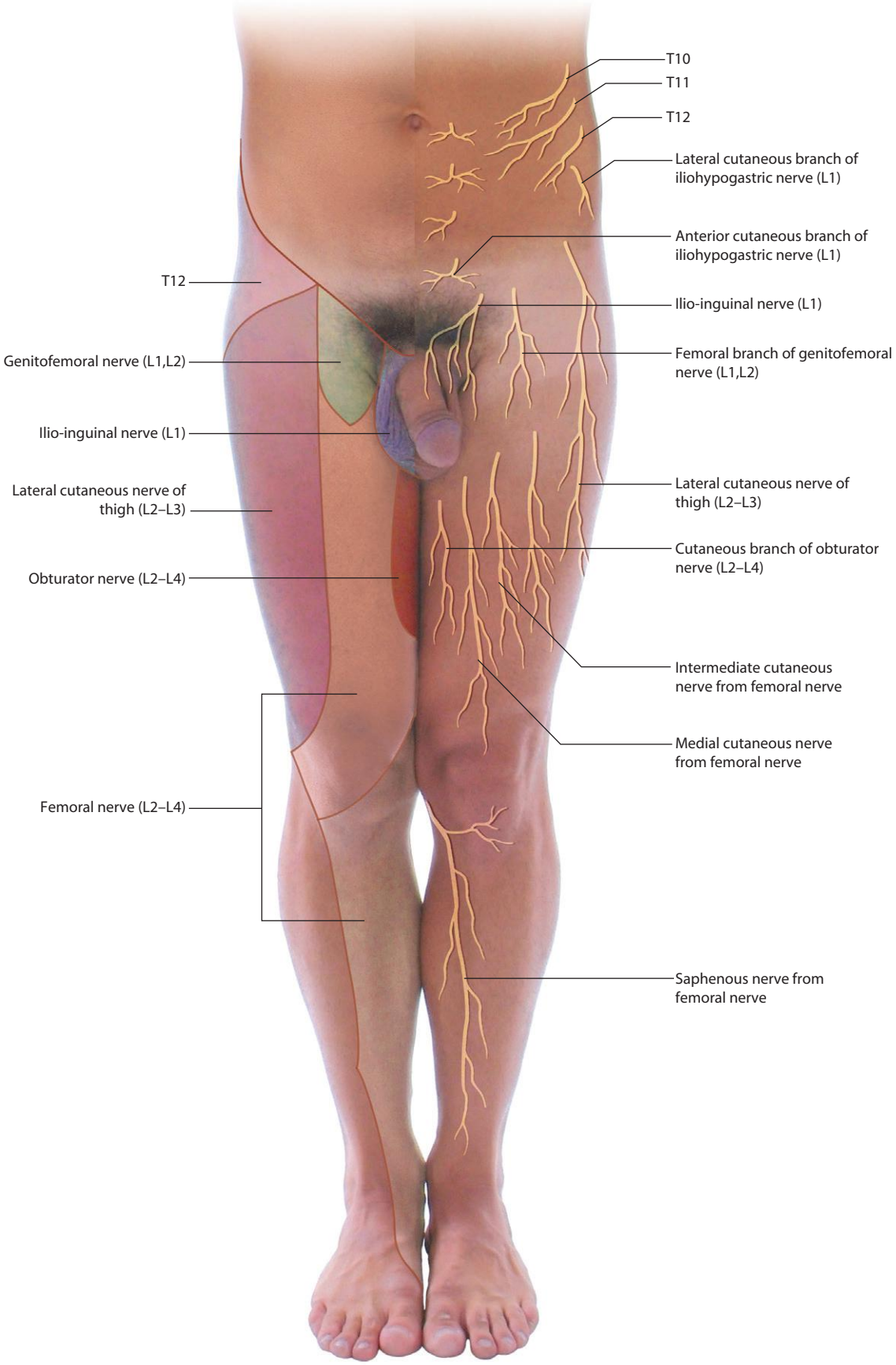




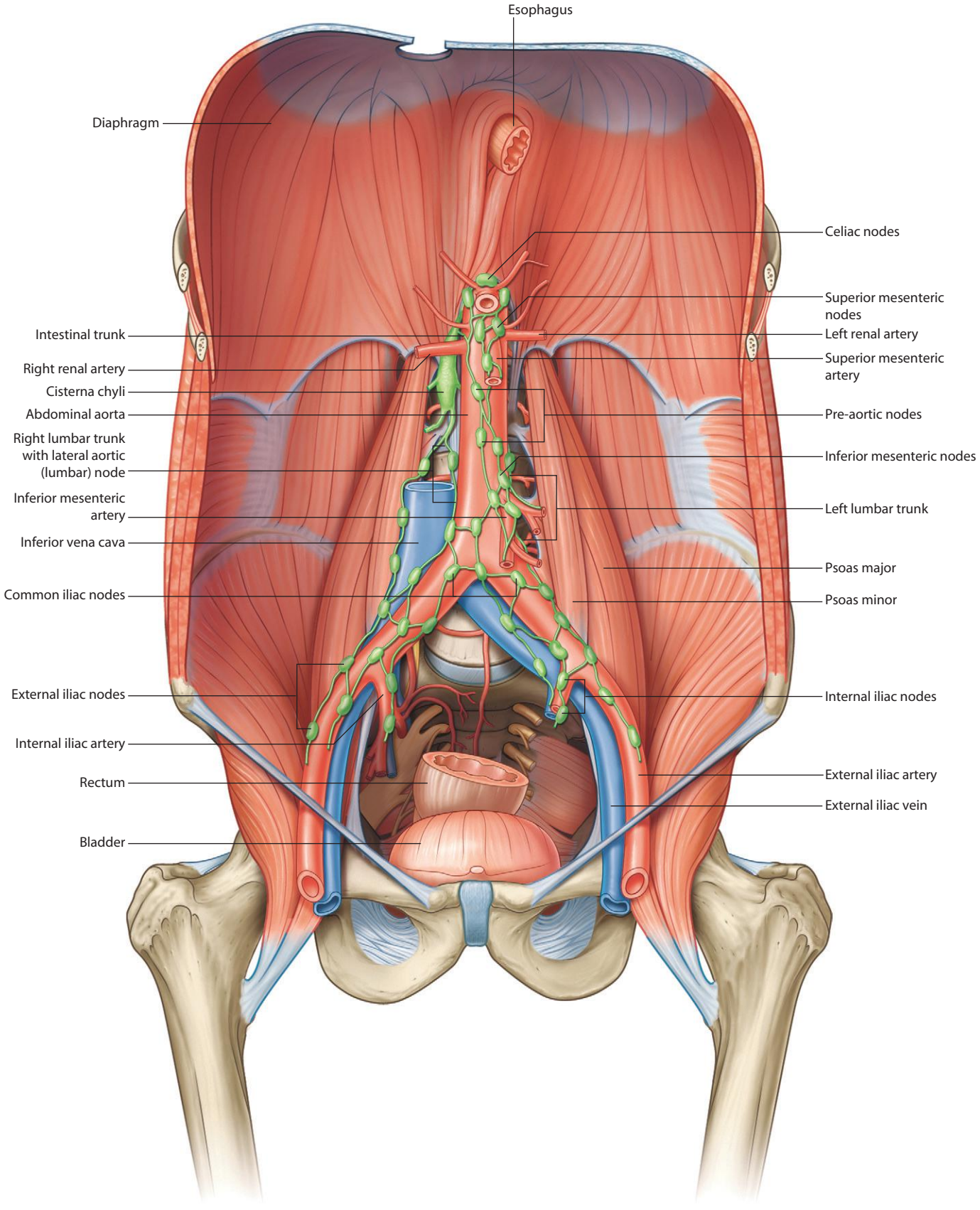
Positioning of the abdominal aorta and inferior vena cava in relation to other structures.
CT images, with contrast, in coronal plane



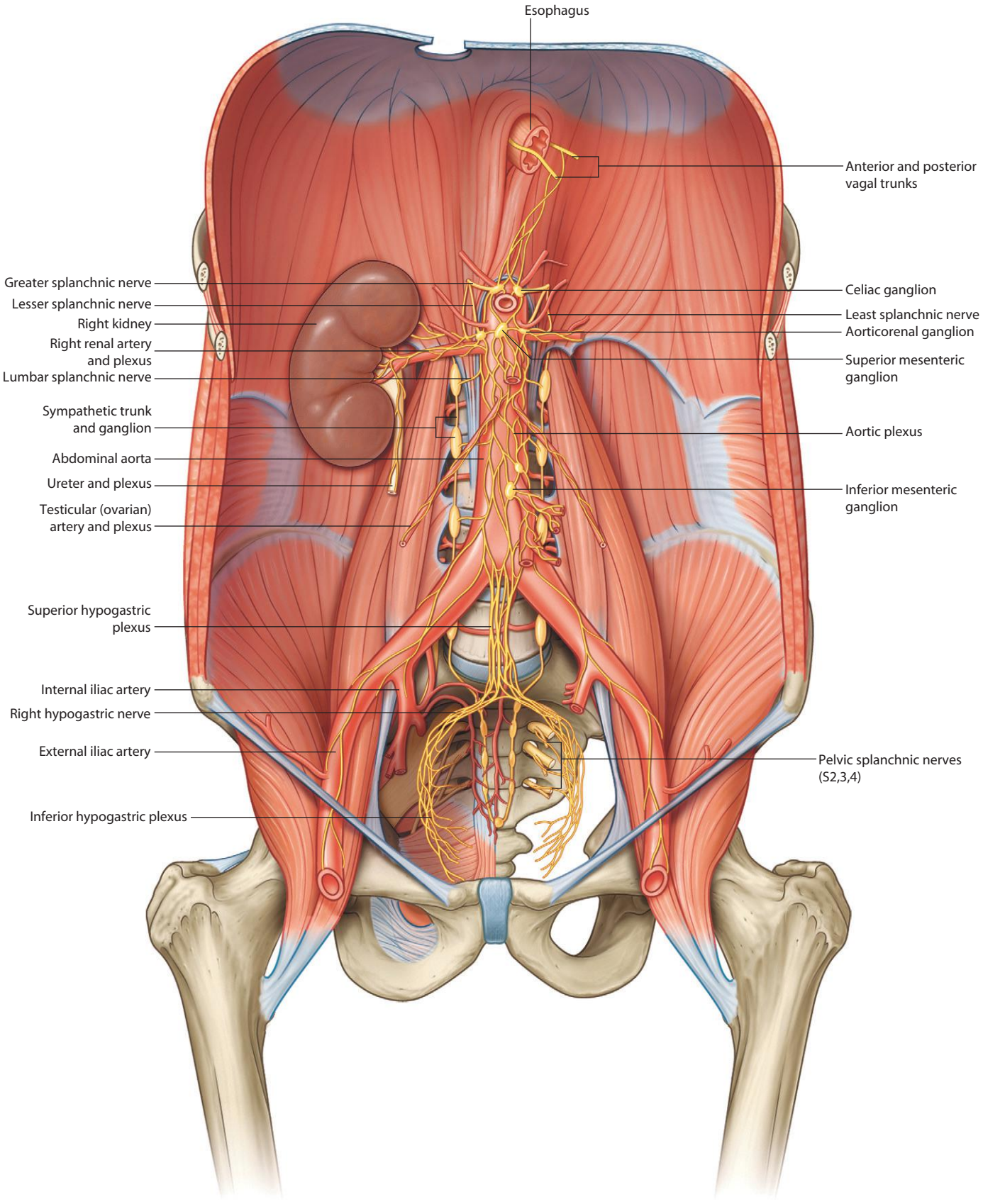
Lumbar plexus



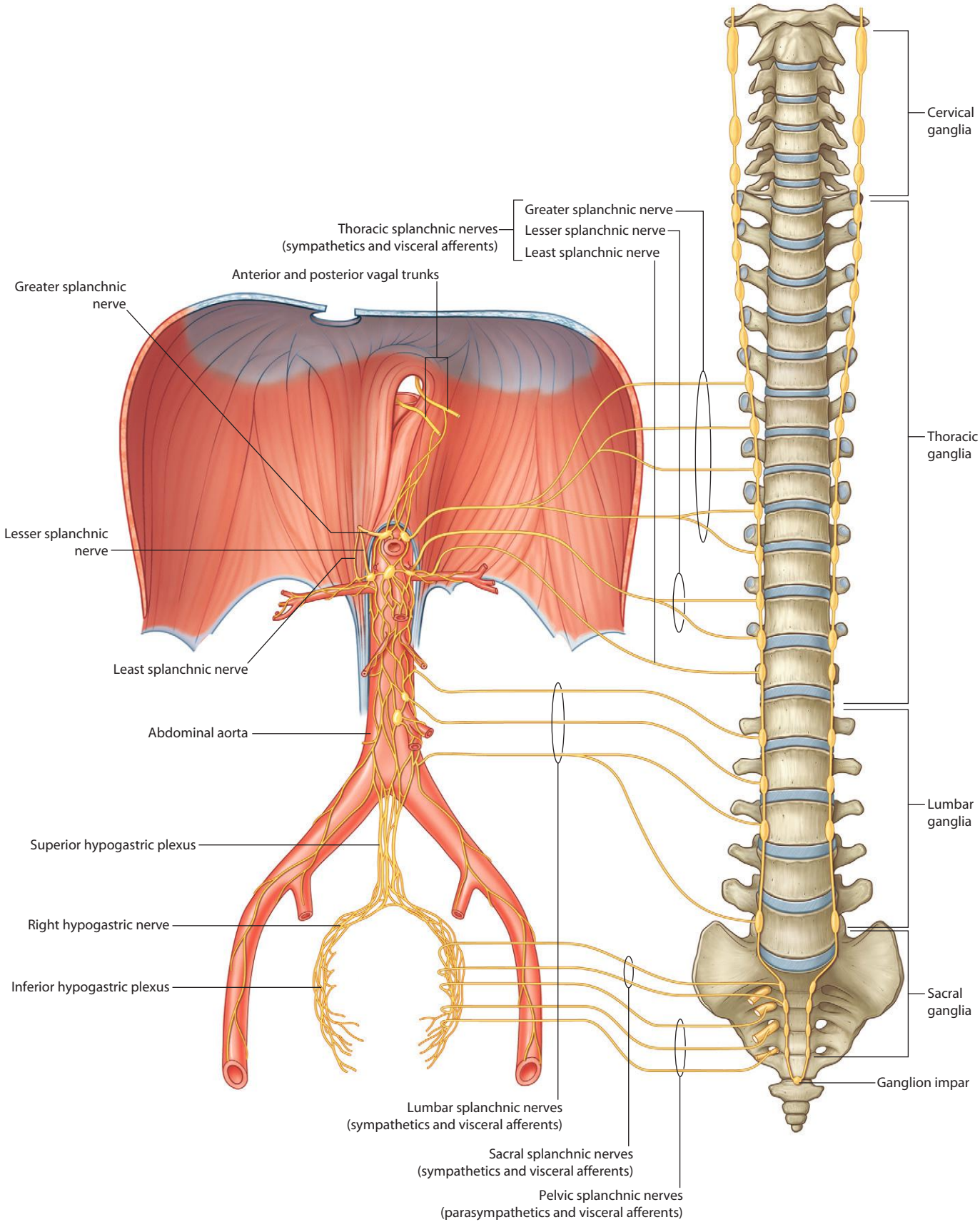
Cutaneous distribution of the nerves from the lumbar plexus



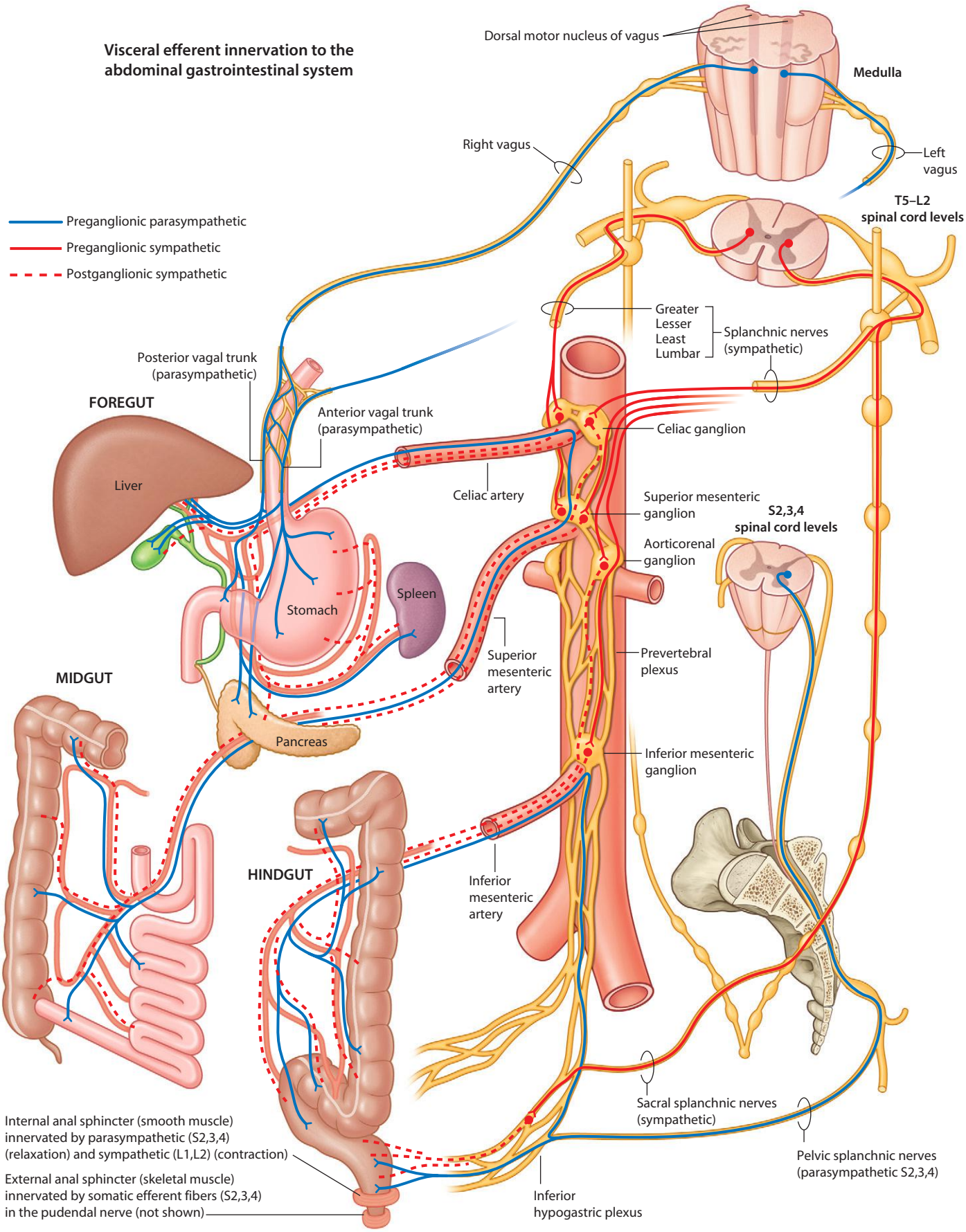
Abdominal lymphatics

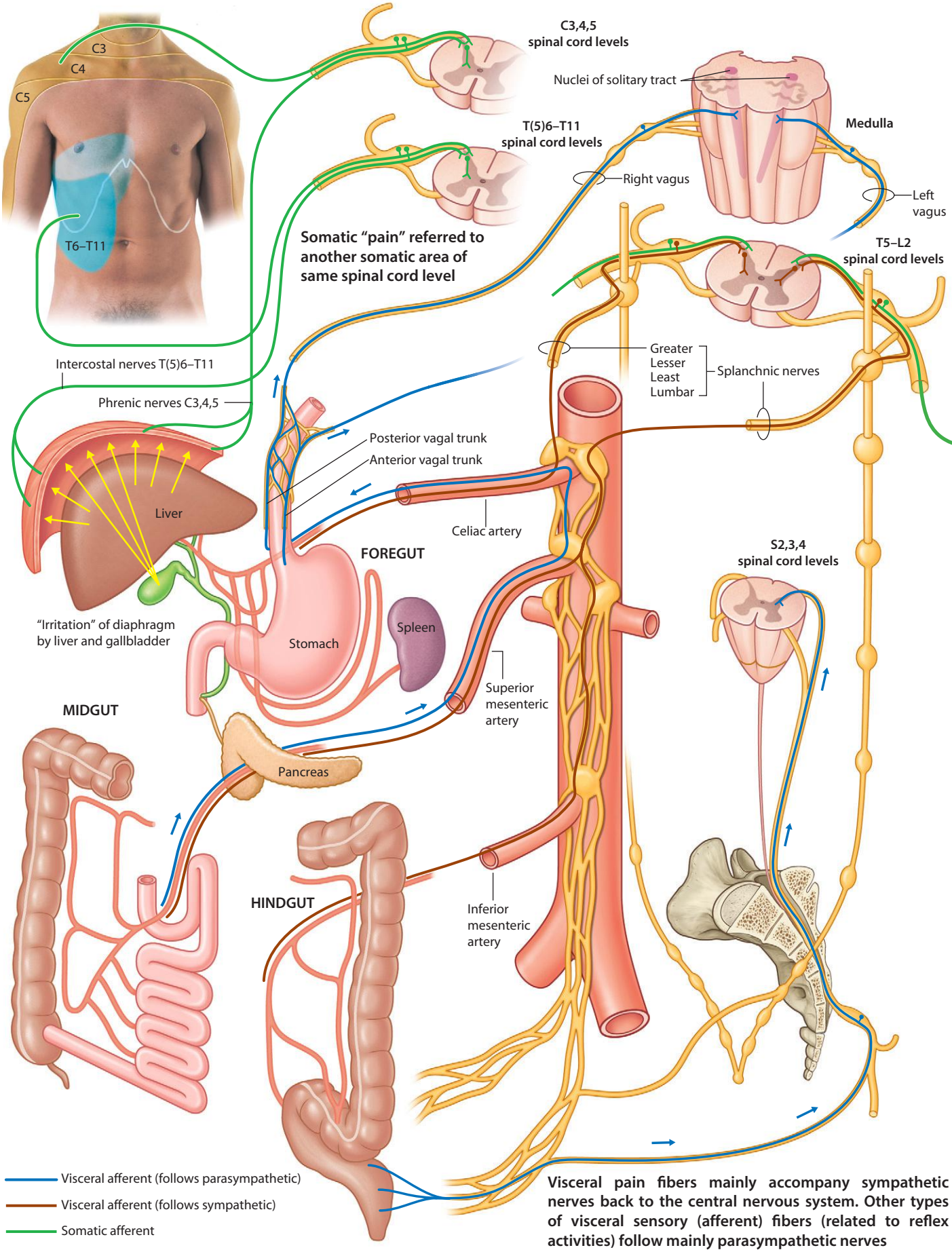


Prevertebral plexuses and ganglia with sympathetic trunks



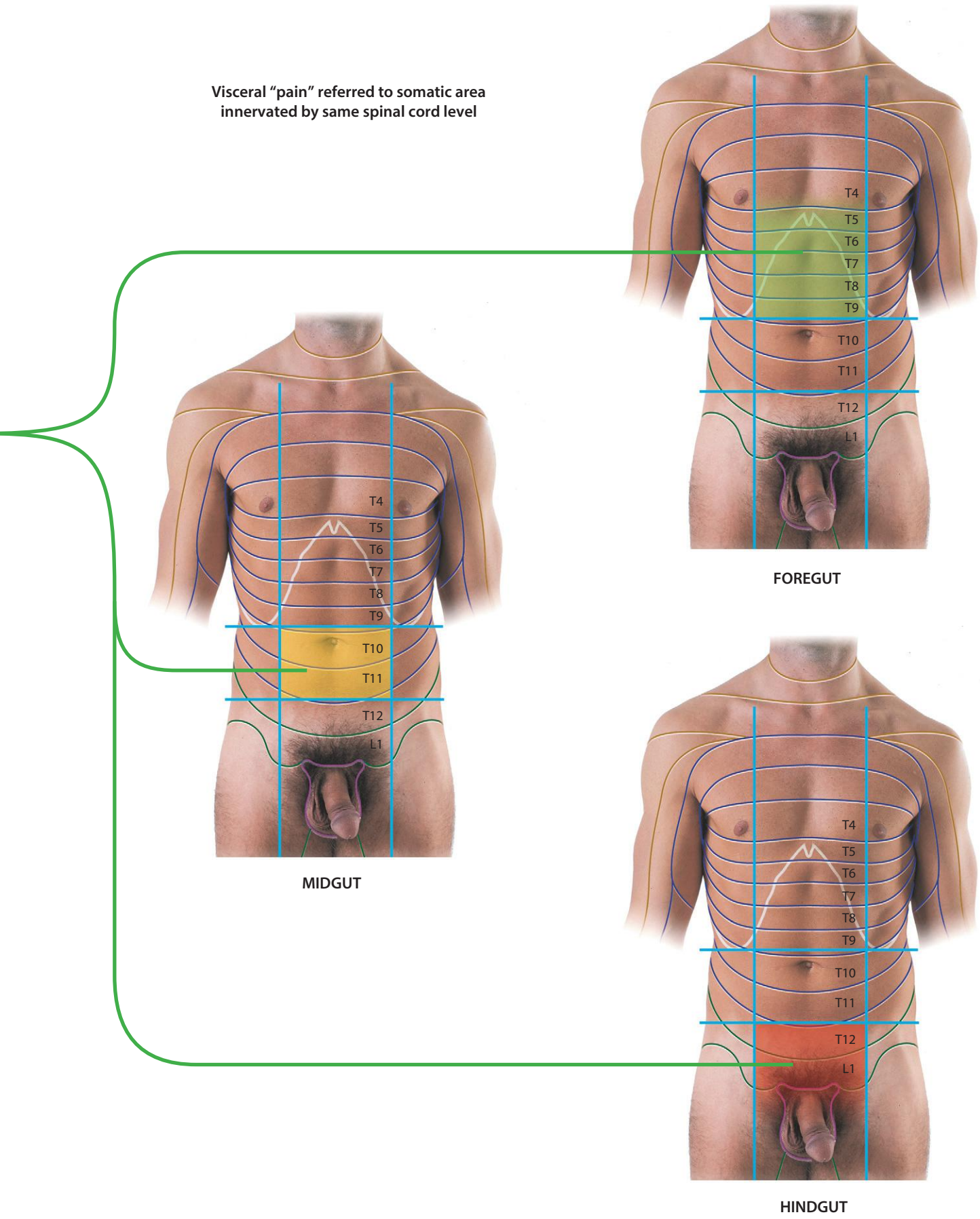
Splanchnic nerves

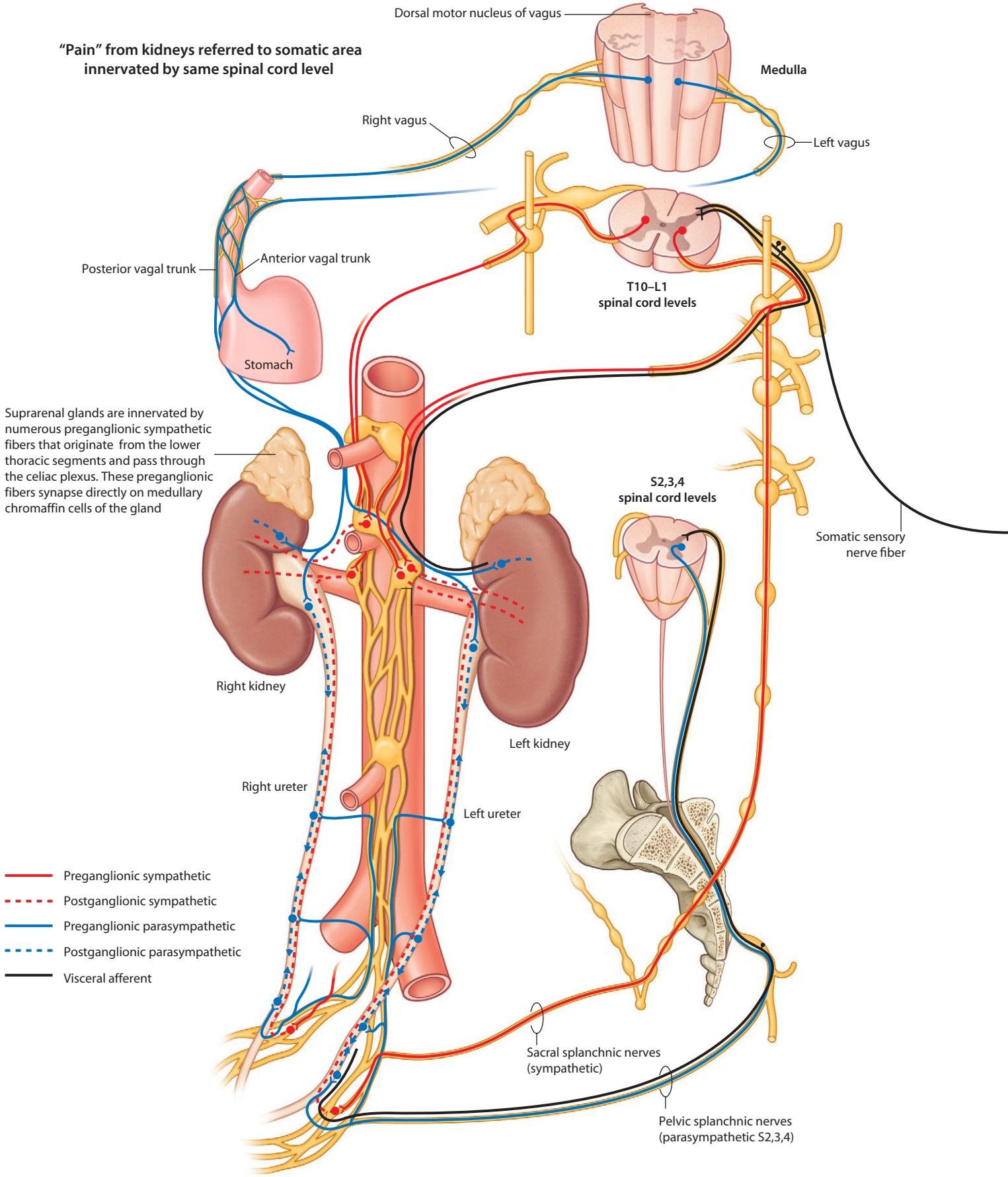

Visceral efferent innervation to the abdominal gastrointestinal system
Preganglionic parasympathetic
Preganglionic sympathetic
Postganglionic sympathetic
Dorsal motor nucleus of vagus
Medulla
Right vagus
Left vagus
T5–L2 spinal cord levels
Greater
Lesser
Least
Lumbar
Splanchnic nerves (sympathetic)
Posterior vagal trunk (parasympathetic)
Anterior vagal trunk (parasympathetic)
FOREGUT
Liver
Celiac ganglion
Celiac artery
Superior mesenteric ganglion
S2,3,4 spinal cord levels
Aorticorenal ganglion
Stomach
Spleen
Superior mesenteric artery
Prevertebral plexus
MIDGUT
Pancreas
Inferior mesenteric ganglion
HINDGUT
Inferior mesenteric artery
Sacral splanchnic nerves (sympathetic)
Pelvic splanchnic nerves (parasympathetic S2,3,4)
Internal anal sphincter (smooth muscle) innervated by parasympathetic (S2,3,4) (relaxation) and sympathetic (L1,L2) (contraction)
External anal sphincter (skeletal muscle) innervated by somatic efferent fibers (S2,3,4) in the pudendal nerve (not shown)
Inferior hypogastric plexus

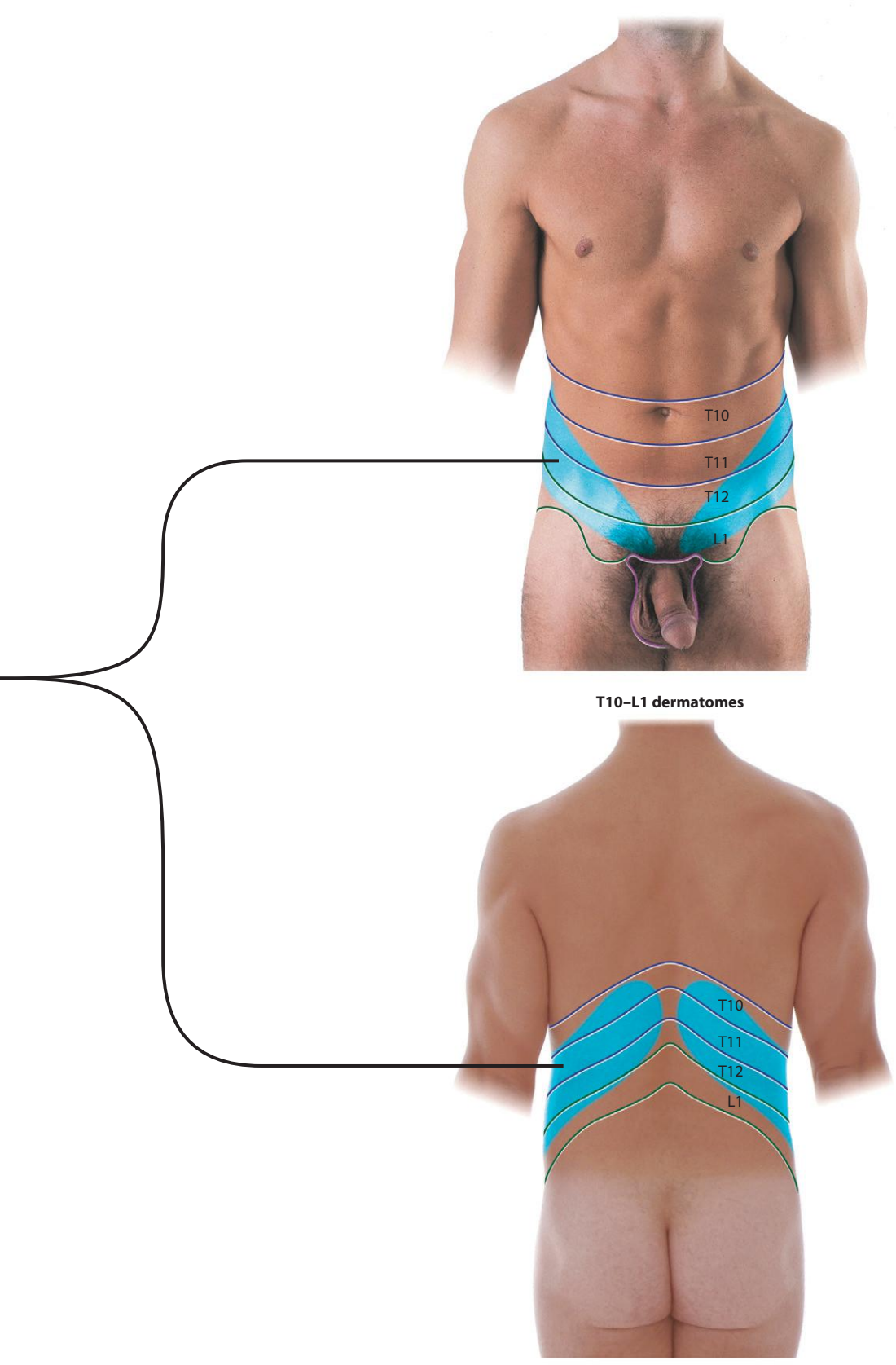


Visceral pain fibers mainly accompany sympathetic nerves back to the central nervous system. Other types of visceral sensory (afferent) fibers (related to reflex activities) follow mainly parasympathetic nerves

Visceral "pain" referred to somatic area innervated by same spinal cord level




"Pain" from kidneys referred to somatic area innervated by same spinal cord level
Dorsal motor nucleus of vagus
Medulla
Right vagus
Left vagus
Posterior vagal trunk
Anterior vagal trunk
Stomach
T10–L1 spinal cord levels
Suprarenal glands are innervated by numerous preganglionic sympathetic fibers that originate from the lower thoracic segments and pass through the celiac plexus. These preganglionic fibers synapse directly on medullary chromaffin cells of the gland
S2,3,4 spinal cord levels
Somatic sensory nerve fiber
Right kidney
Left kidney
Right ureter
Left ureter
Preganglionic sympathetic
Postganglionic sympathetic
Preganglionic parasympathetic
Postganglionic parasympathetic
Visceral afferent
Sacral splanchnic nerves (sympathetic)
Pelvic splanchnic nerves (parasympathetic S2,3,4)



T10–L1 dermatomes

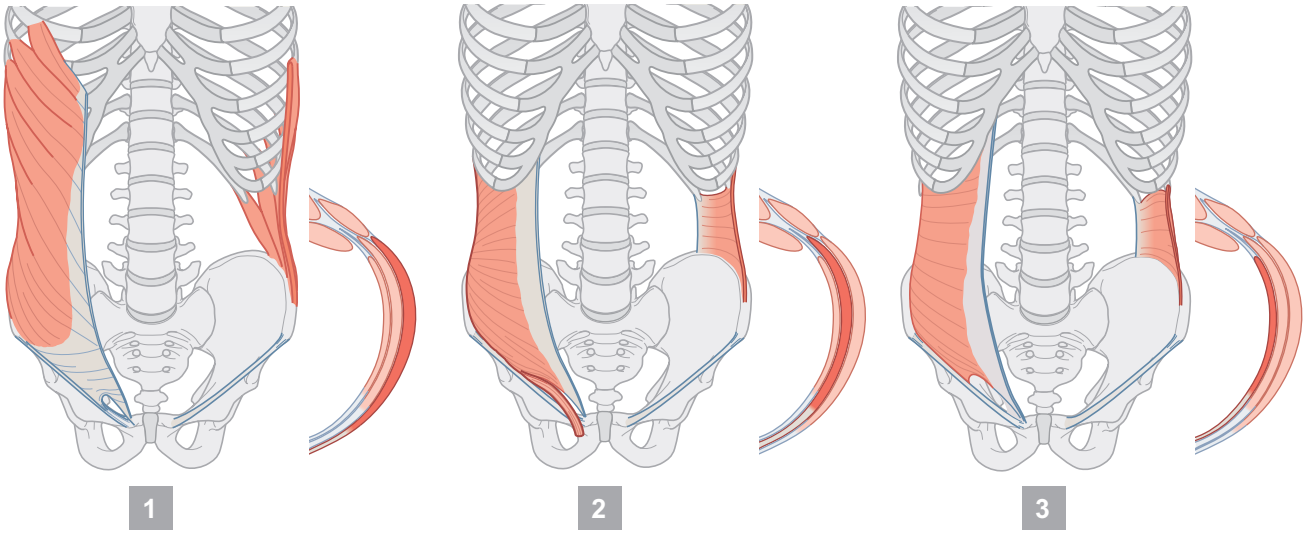
Pain fibers mainly follow sympathetic nerves to the central nervous system (CNS). This pain is 'referred' by the CNS to the somatic area innervated by the same spinal levels. Other types of visceral afferent (sensory) fibers (related to reflex activities) follow mainly parasympathetic nerves

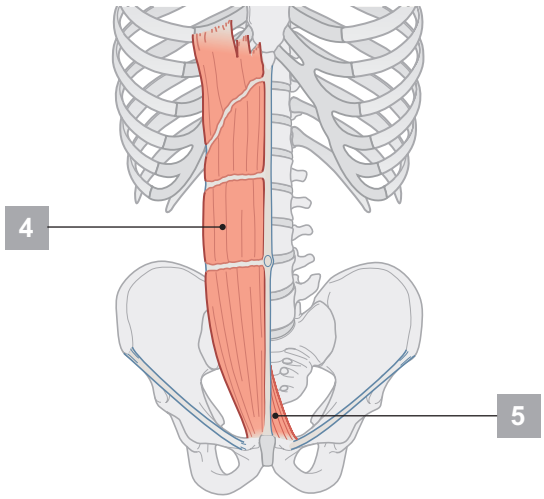
Abdominal wall muscles

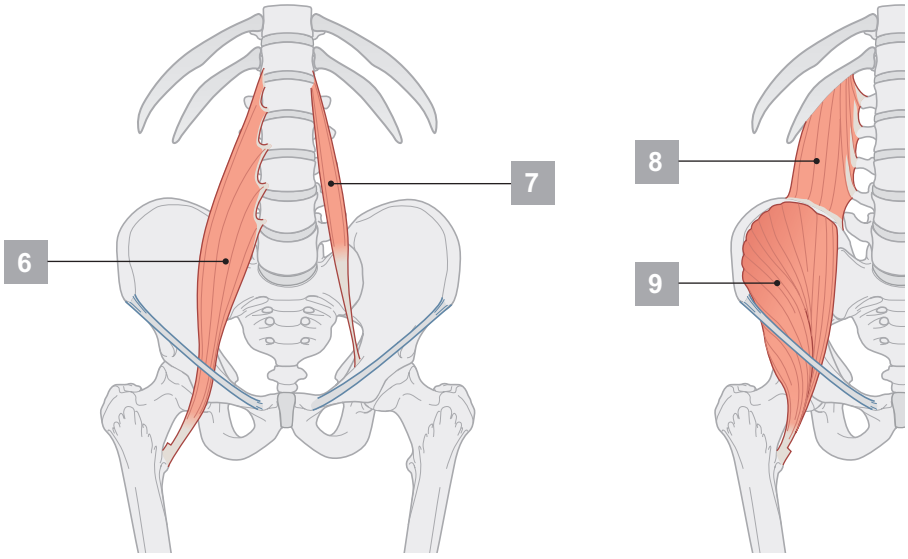
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
External oblique	1	Muscular slips from the outer surfaces of the lower eight ribs (ribs V to XII)	Lateral lip of iliac crest; aponeurosis ending in midline raphe (linea alba)	Anterior rami of lower six thoracic spinal nerves (T7 to T12)	Compress abdominal contents; both muscles flex trunk; each muscle bends trunk to same side, turning anterior part of abdomen to opposite side
Internal oblique	2	Thoracolumbar fascia; iliac crest between origins of external and transversus; lateral two thirds of inguinal ligament	Inferior border of the lower three or four ribs; aponeurosis ending in linea alba; pubic crest and pectineal line	Anterior rami of lower six thoracic spinal nerves (T7 to T12) and L1	Compress abdominal contents; both muscles flex trunk; each muscle bends trunk and turns anterior part of abdomen to same side
Transversus abdominis	3	Thoracolumbar fascia; medial lip of iliac crest; lateral one third of inguinal ligament; costal cartilages lower six ribs (ribs VII to XII)	Aponeurosis ending in linea alba; pubic crest and pectineal line	Anterior rami of lower six thoracic spinal nerves (T7 to T12) and L1	Compress abdominal contents
Rectus abdominis	4	Pubic crest, pubic tubercle, and pubic symphysis	Costal cartilages of ribs V to VII; xiphoid process	Anterior rami of lower seven thoracic spinal nerves (T7 to T12)	Compress abdominal contents; flex vertebral column; tense abdominal wall
Pyramidalis	5	Front of pubis and pubic symphysis	Into linea alba	Anterior ramus of T12	Tenses the linea alba

Posterior abdominal wall muscles

Psoas major	6	Lateral surface of bodies of TXII and LI to LV vertebrae, transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, and the intervertebral discs between TXII and LI to LV vertebrae	Lesser trochanter of the femur	Anterior rami of L1 to L3	Flexion of thigh at hip joint
Psoas minor	7	Lateral surface of bodies of TXII and LI vertebrae and intervening intervertebral disc	Pectineal line of the pelvic brim and iliopubic eminence	Anterior rami of L1	Weak flexion of lumbar vertebral column
Quadratus lumborum	8	Transverse process of LV vertebra, iliolumbar ligament, and iliac crest	Transverse processes of LI to LIV vertebrae and inferior border of rib XII	Anterior rami of T12 and L1 to L4	Depress and stabilize rib XII and some lateral bending of trunk
Iliacus	9	Upper two thirds of iliac fossa, anterior sacro-iliac and iliolumbar ligaments, and upper lateral surface of sacrum	Lesser trochanter of femur	Femoral nerve (L2 to L4)	Flexion of thigh at hip joint


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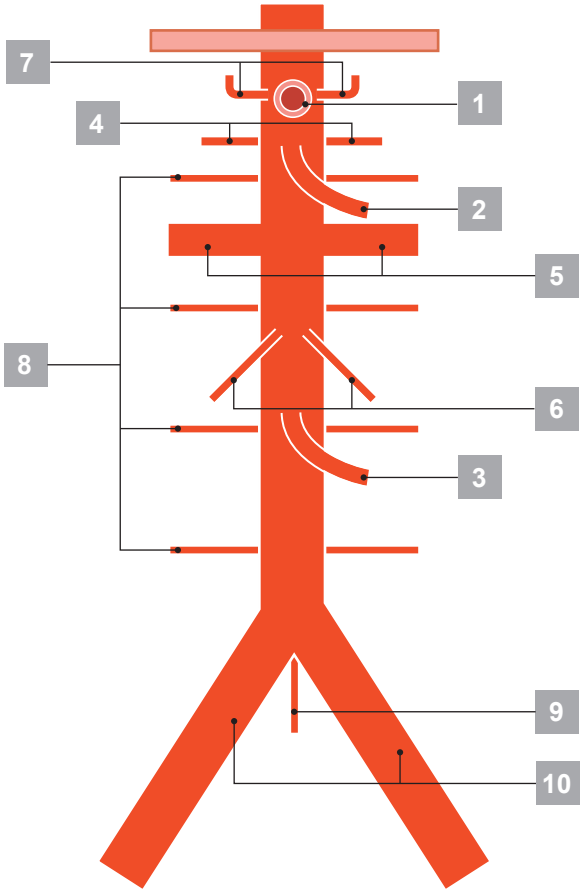

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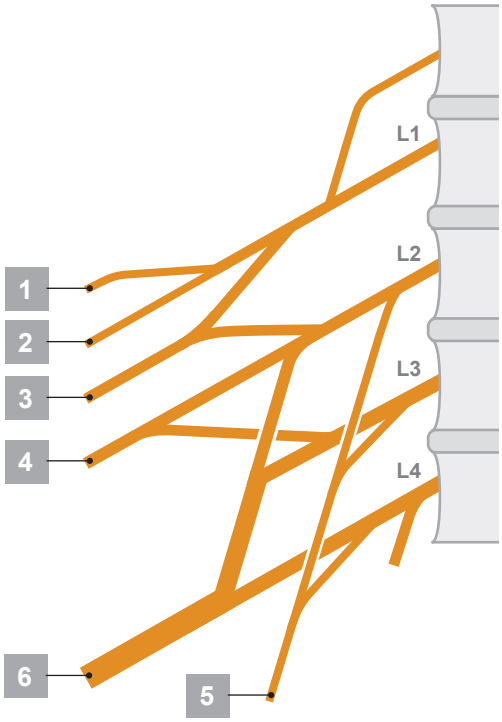
Branches of the abdominal aorta

Artery		Branch	Origin	Parts supplied
Celiac trunk	1	Anterior	Immediately inferior to the aortic hiatus of the diaphragm	Abdominal foregut
Superior mesenteric artery	2	Anterior	Immediately inferior to the celiac trunk	Abdominal midgut
Inferior mesenteric artery	3	Anterior	Inferior to the renal arteries	Abdominal hindgut
Middle suprarenal arteries	4	Lateral	Immediately superior to the renal arteries	Suprarenal glands
Renal arteries	5	Lateral	Immediately inferior to the superior mesenteric artery	Kidneys
Testicular or ovarian arteries	6	Paired anterior	Inferior to the renal arteries	Testes in male and ovaries in female
Inferior phrenic arteries	7	Lateral	Immediately inferior to the aortic hiatus	Diaphragm
Lumbar arteries	8	Posterior	Usually four pairs	Posterior abdominal wall and spinal cord
Median sacral artery	9	Posterior	Just superior to the aortic bifurcation, passes inferiorly across lumbar vertebrae, sacrum, and coccyx	
Common iliac arteries	10	Terminal	Bifurcation usually occurs at the level of LIV vertebra	

Branches of the lumbar plexus

Branch		Origin	Spinal segments	Function: motor	Function: sensory
Iliohypogastric	1	Anterior ramus L1	L1	Internal oblique and transversus abdominis	Posterolateral gluteal skin and skin in pubic region
Ilio-inguinal	2	Anterior ramus L1	L1	Internal oblique and transversus abdominis	Skin in the upper medial thigh, and either the skin over the root of the penis and anterior scrotum or the mons pubis and labium majus
Genitofemoral	3	Anterior rami L1 and L2	L1, L2	Genital branch—male cremasteric muscle	Genital branch—skin of anterior scrotum or skin of mons pubis and labium majus; femoral branch—skin of upper anterior thigh
Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh	4	Anterior rami L2 and L3	L2, L3		Skin on anterior and lateral thigh to the knee
Obturator	5	Anterior rami L2 to L4	L2 to L4	Obturator externus, pectineus, and muscles in medial compartment of thigh	Skin on medial aspect of the thigh
Femoral	6	Anterior rami L2 to L4	L2 to L4	Iliacus, pectineus, and muscles in anterior compartment of thigh	Skin on anterior thigh and medial surface of leg


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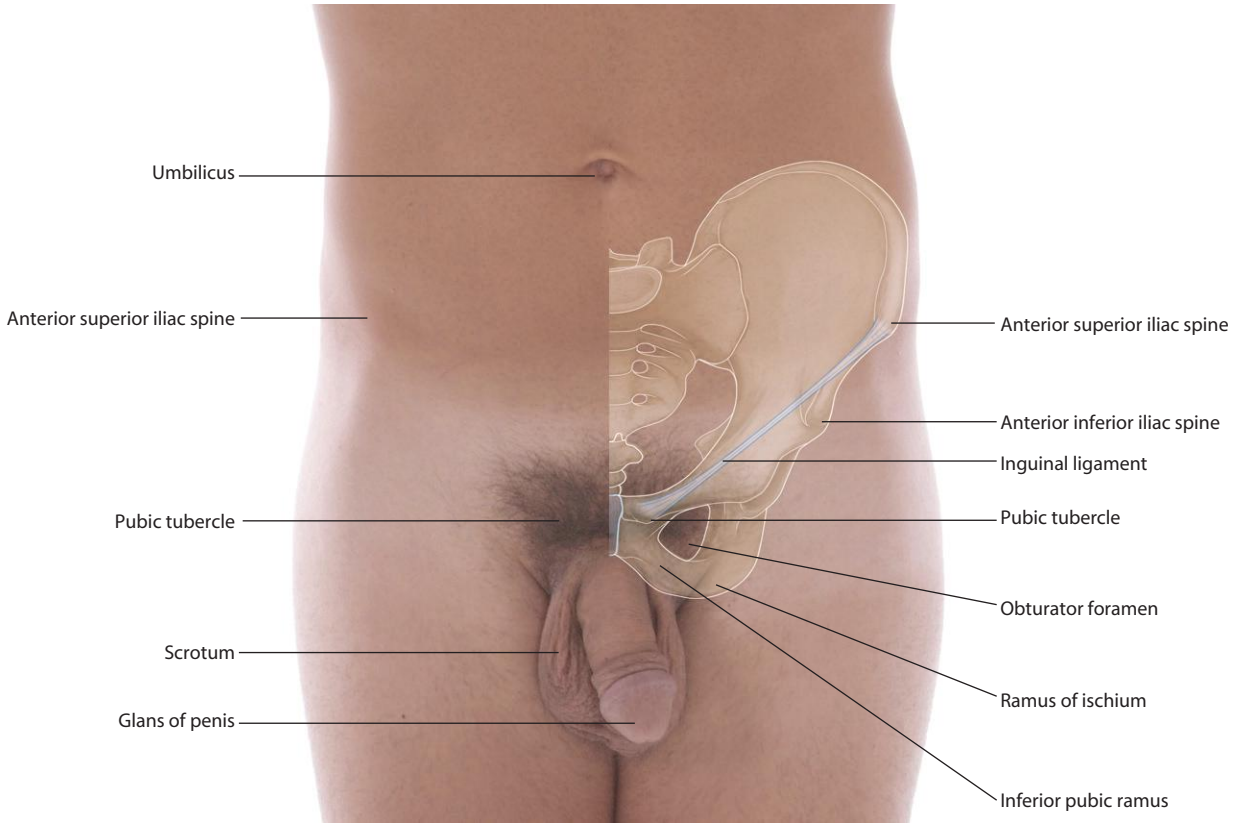
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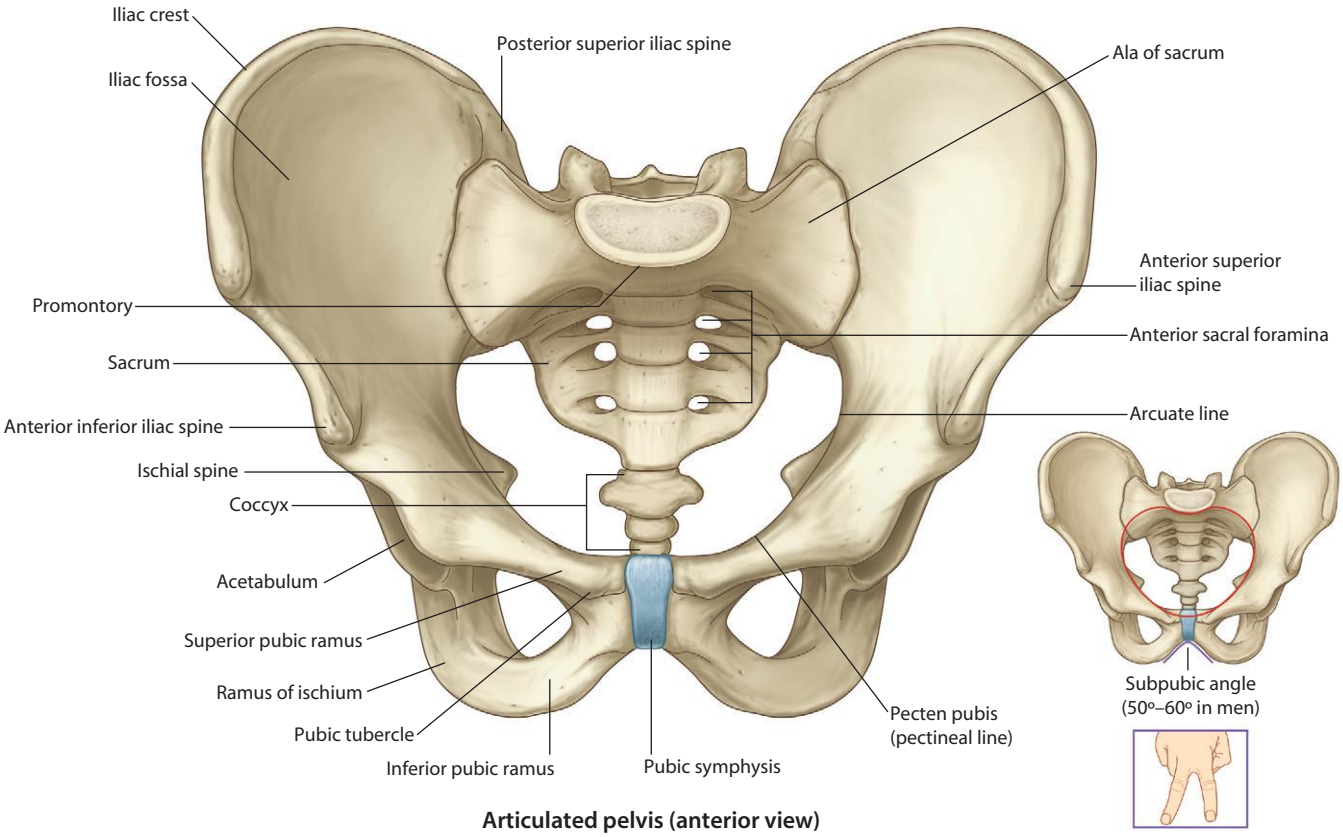
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PELVIS AND PERINEUM

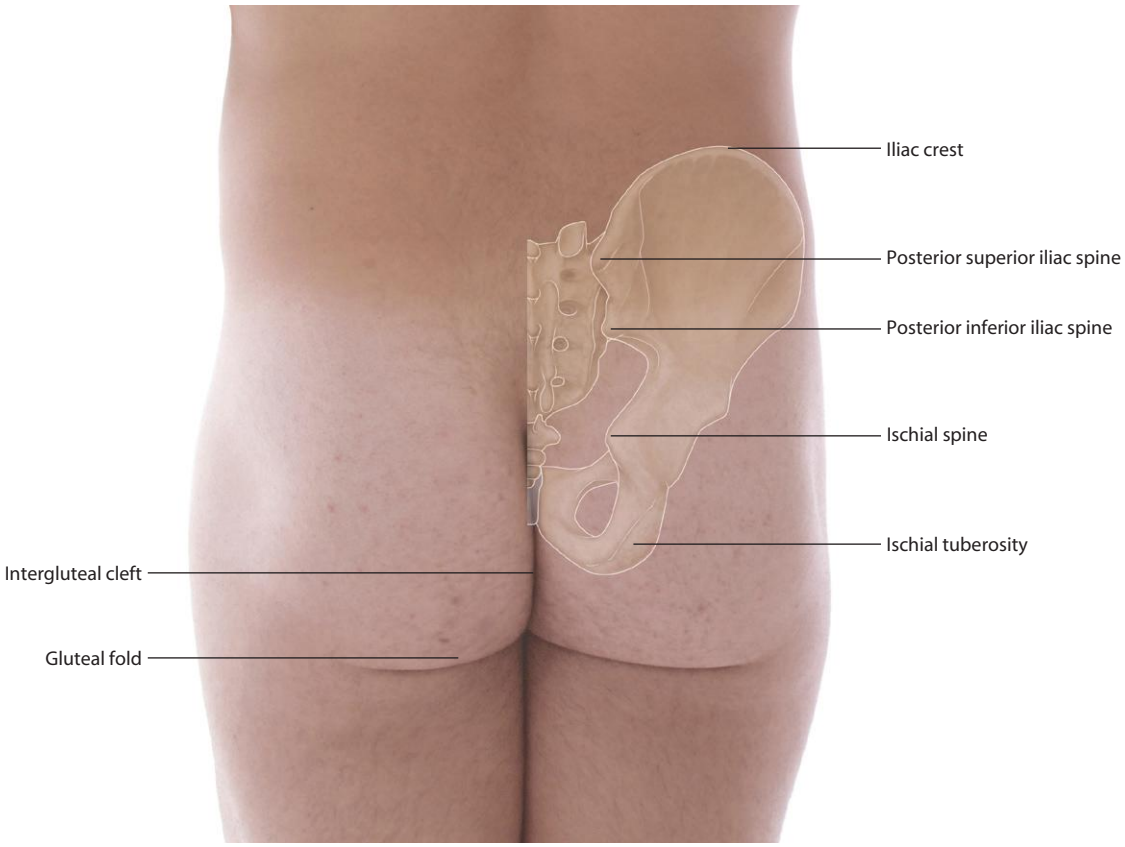
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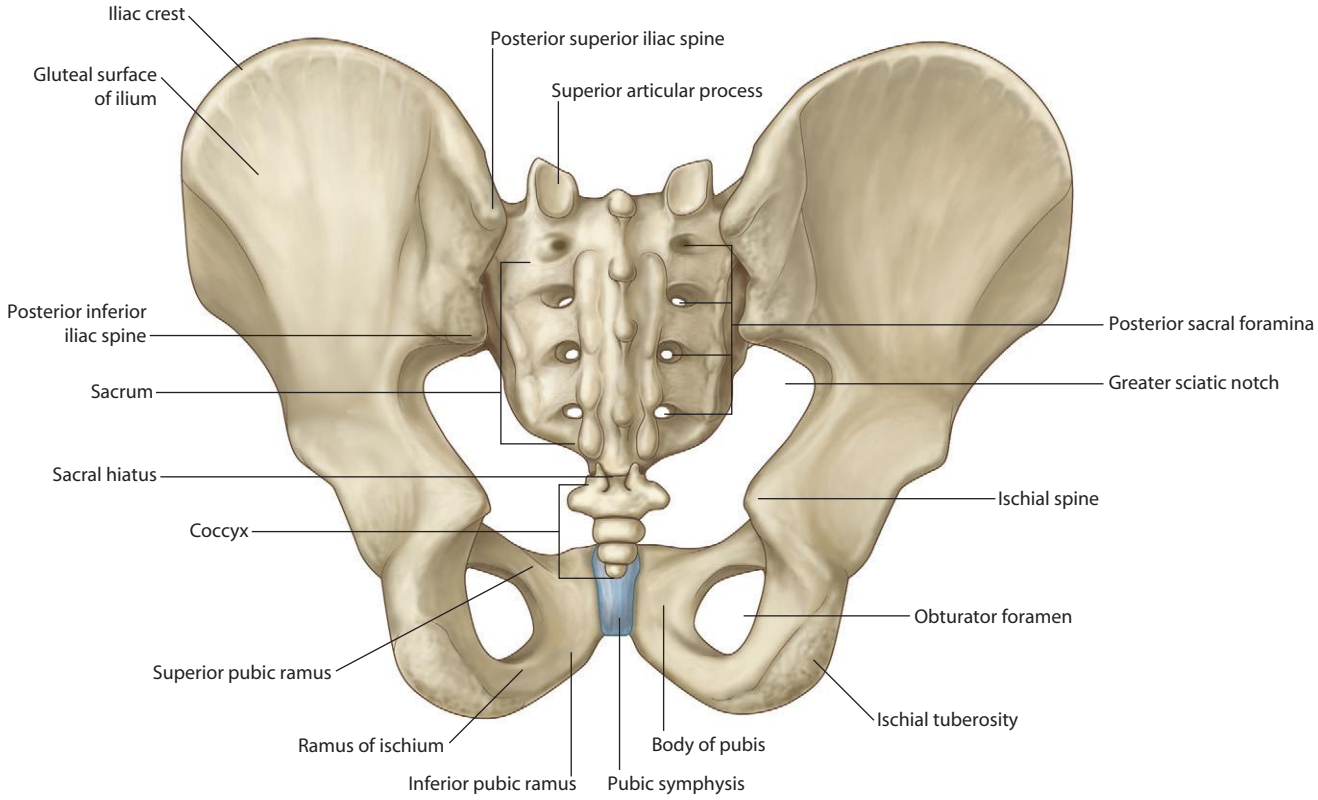
Surface anatomy with bones (anterior view)



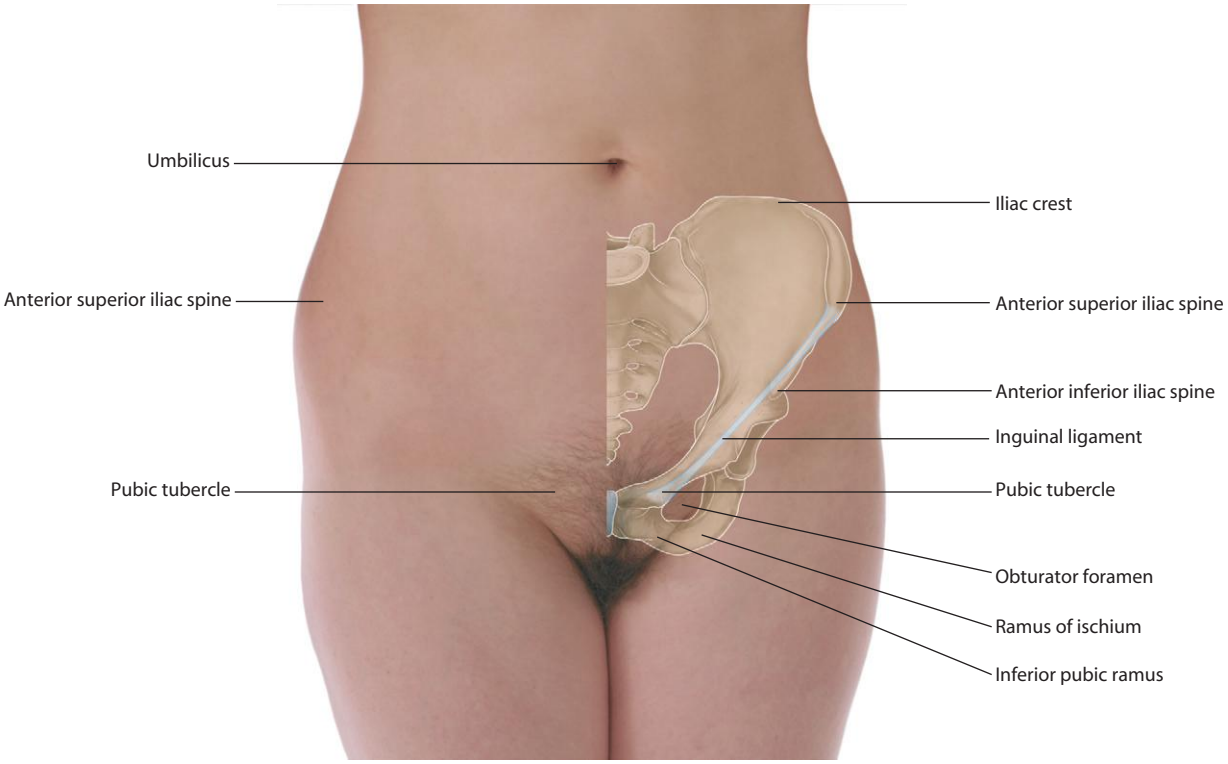
Articulated pelvis (anterior view)



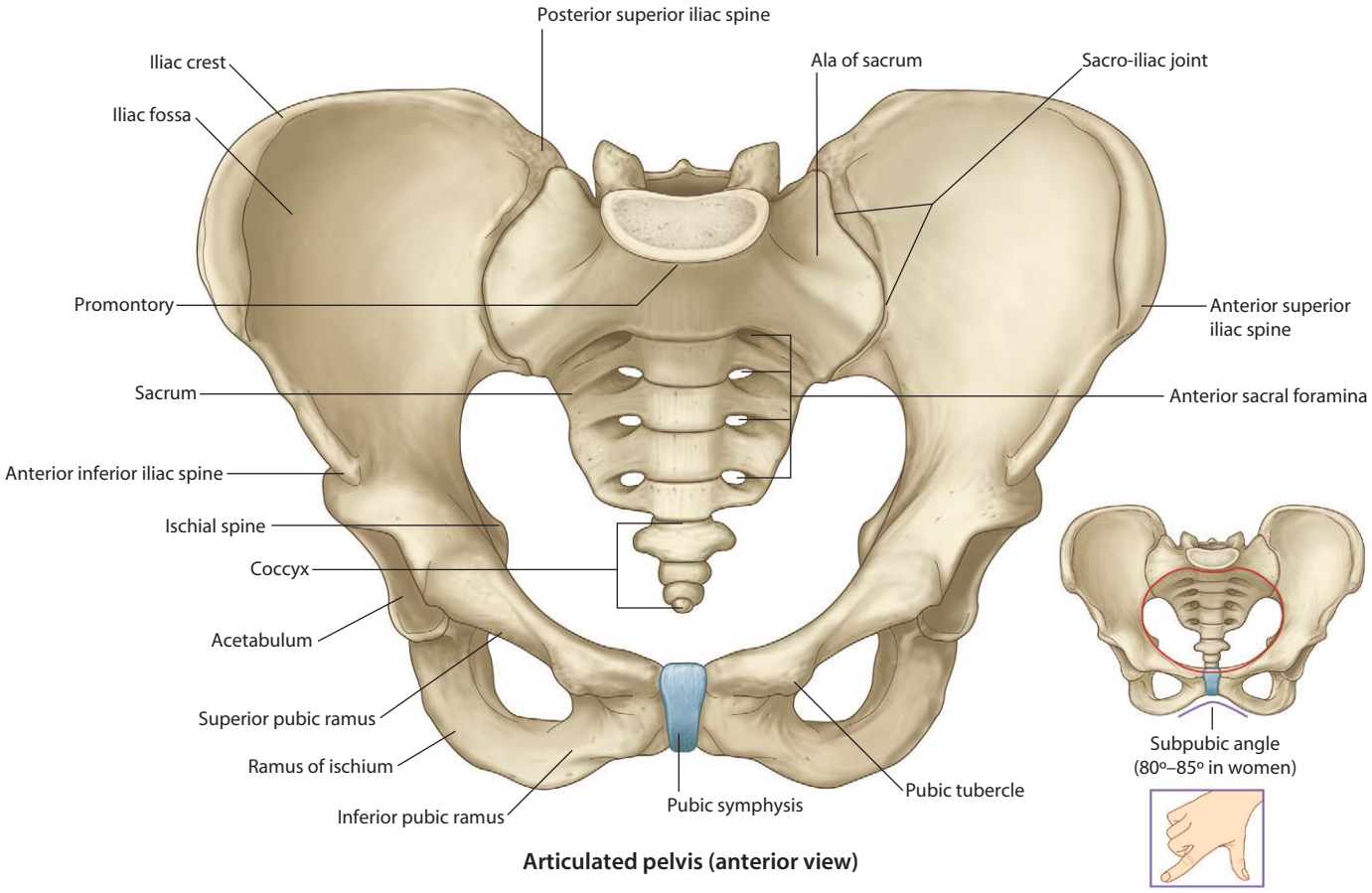
Surface anatomy with bones (posterior view)



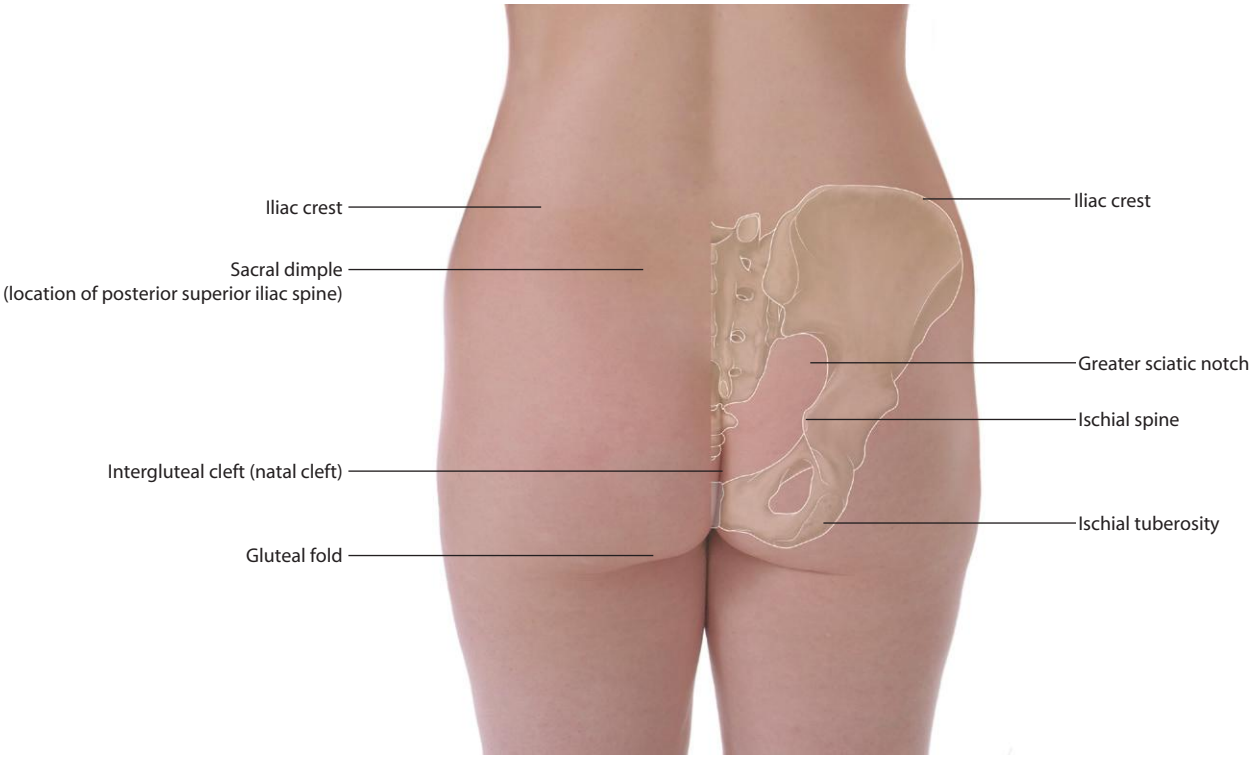
Articulated pelvis (posterior view)



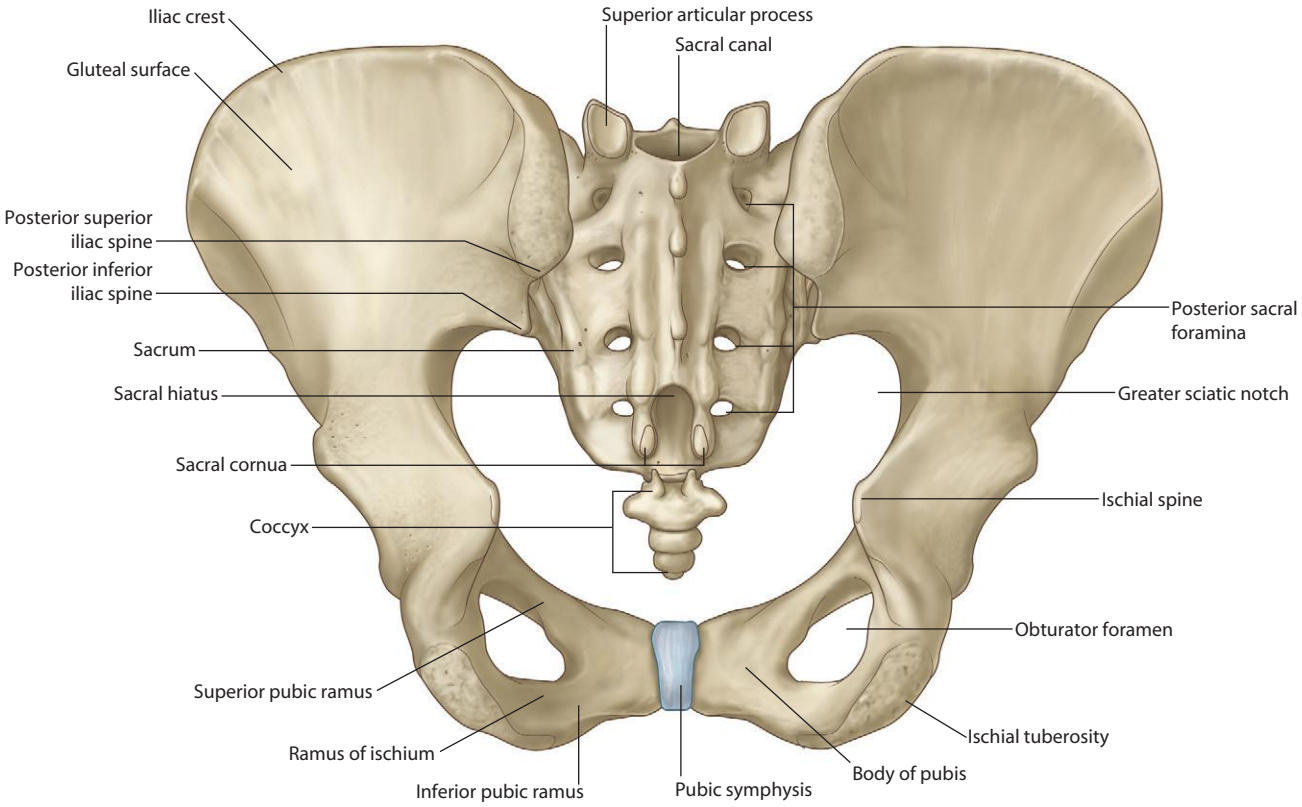
Surface anatomy with bones (anterior view)



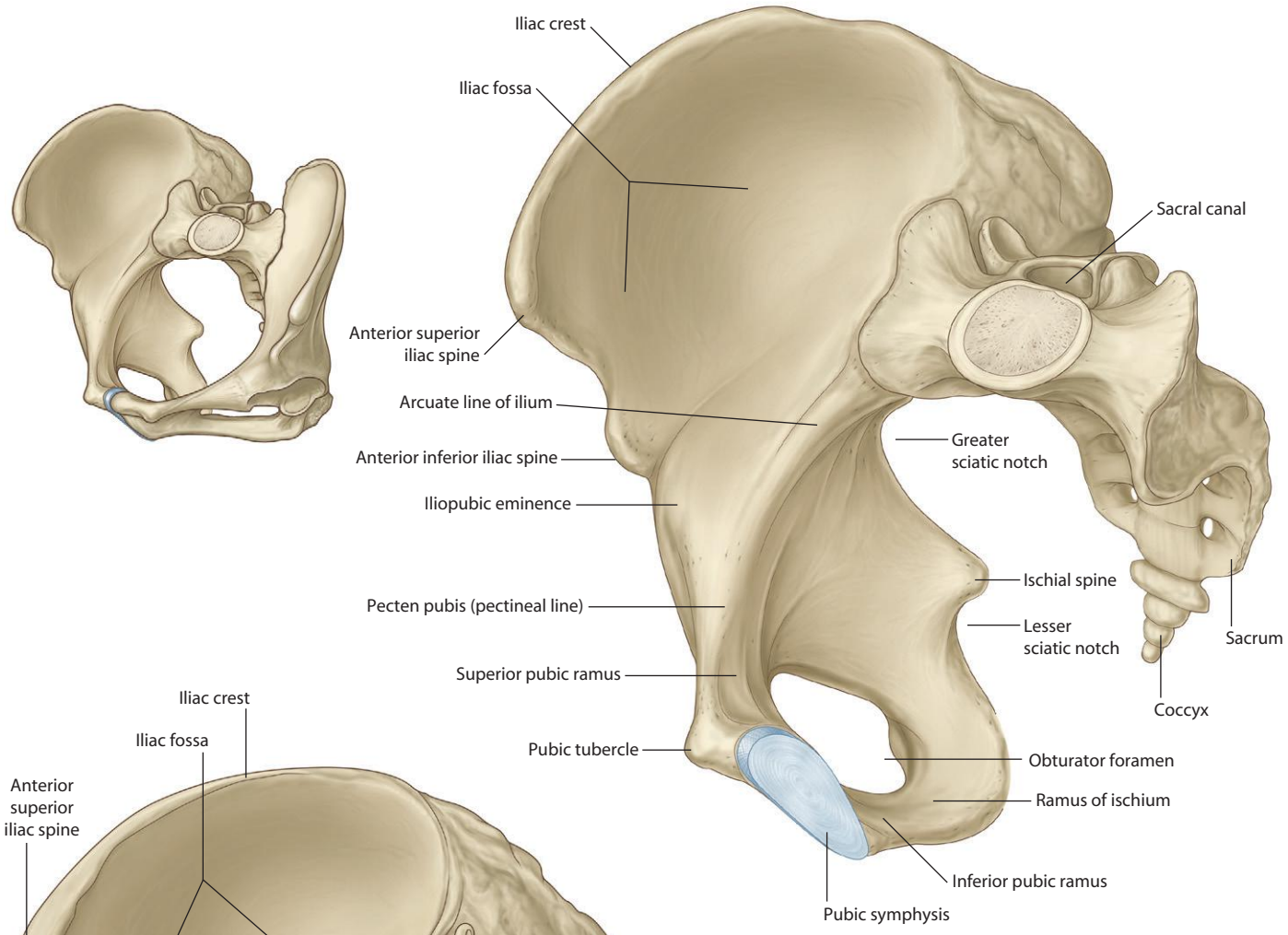
Articulated pelvis (anterior view)



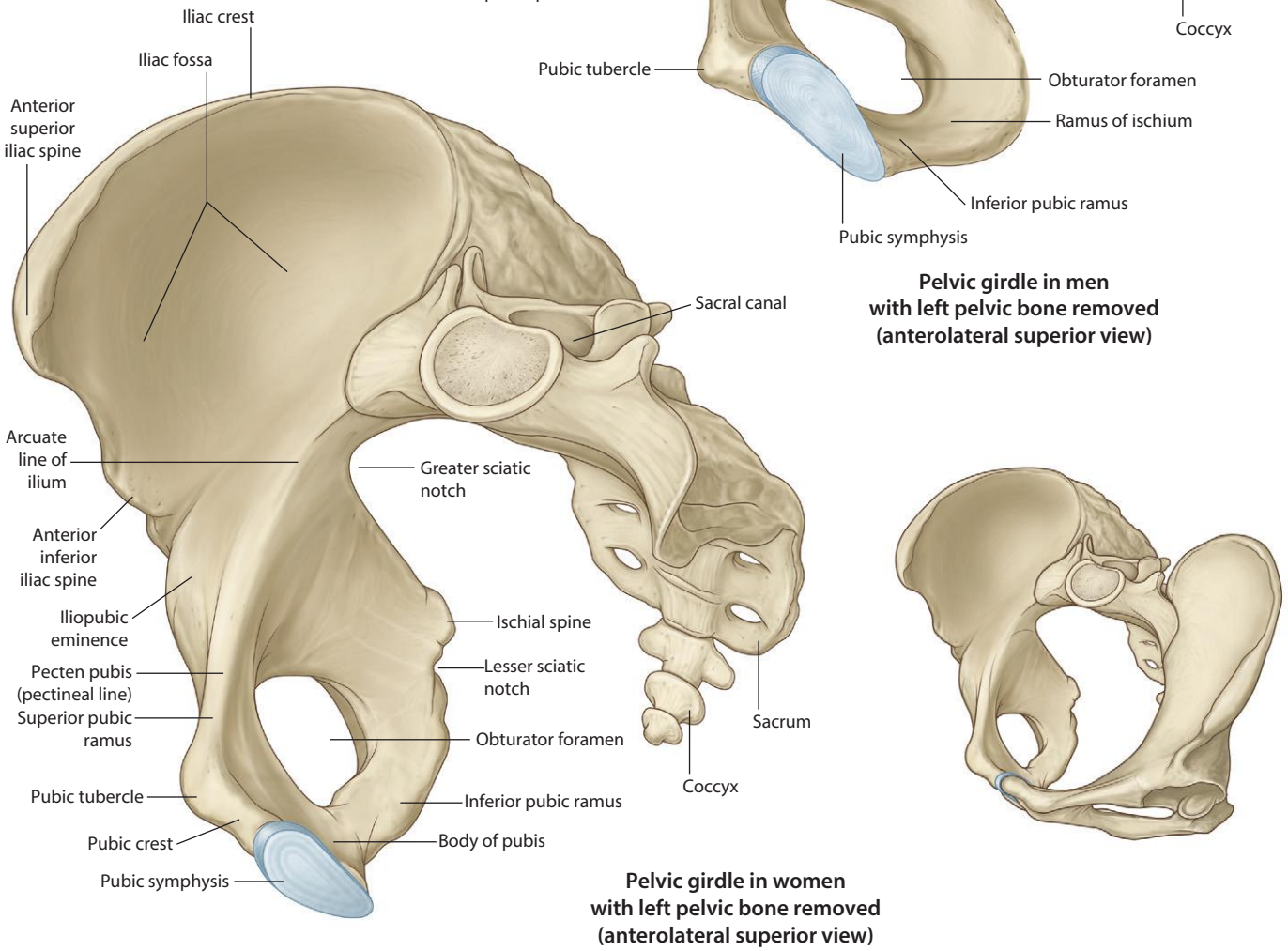
Surface anatomy with bones (posterior view)



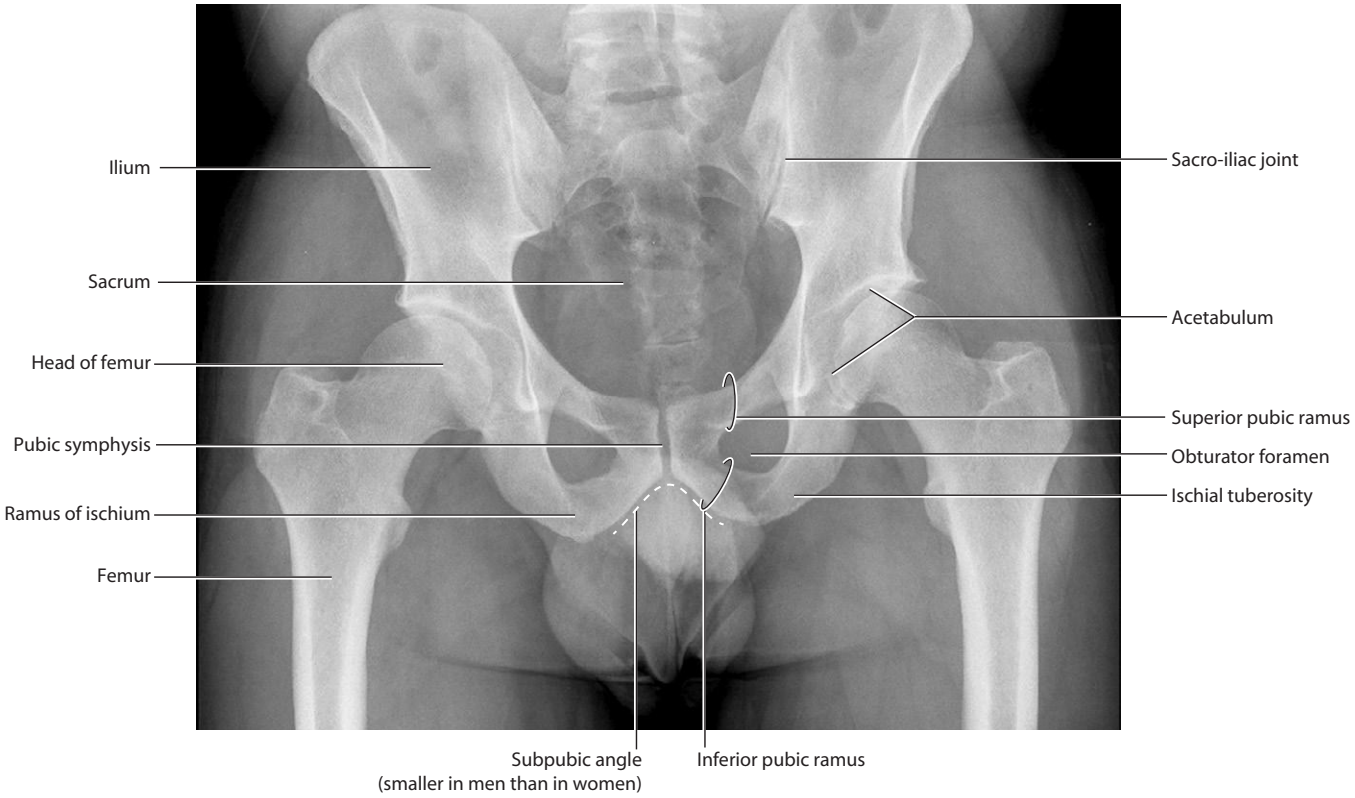
Articulated pelvis (posterior view)



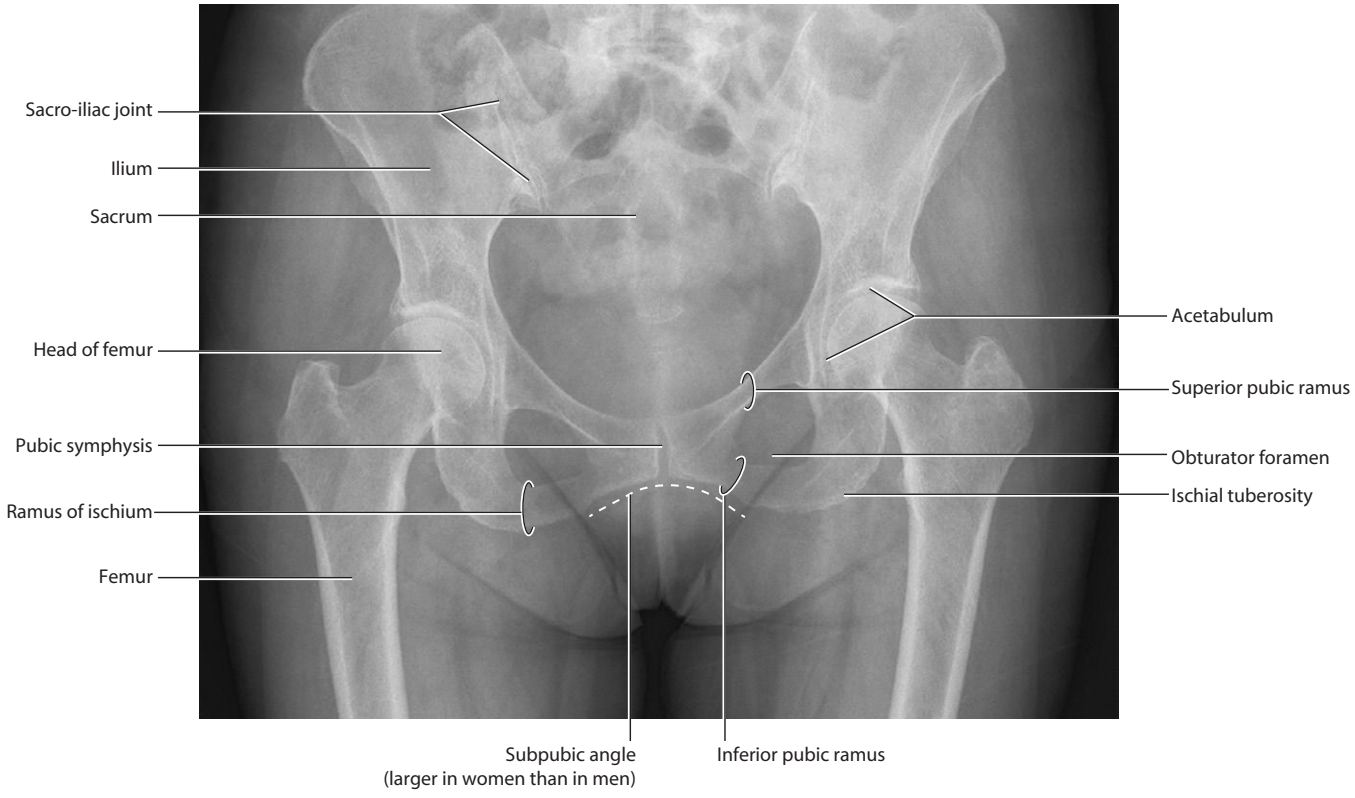
Pelvic girdle in men with left pelvic bone removed (anterolateral superior view)



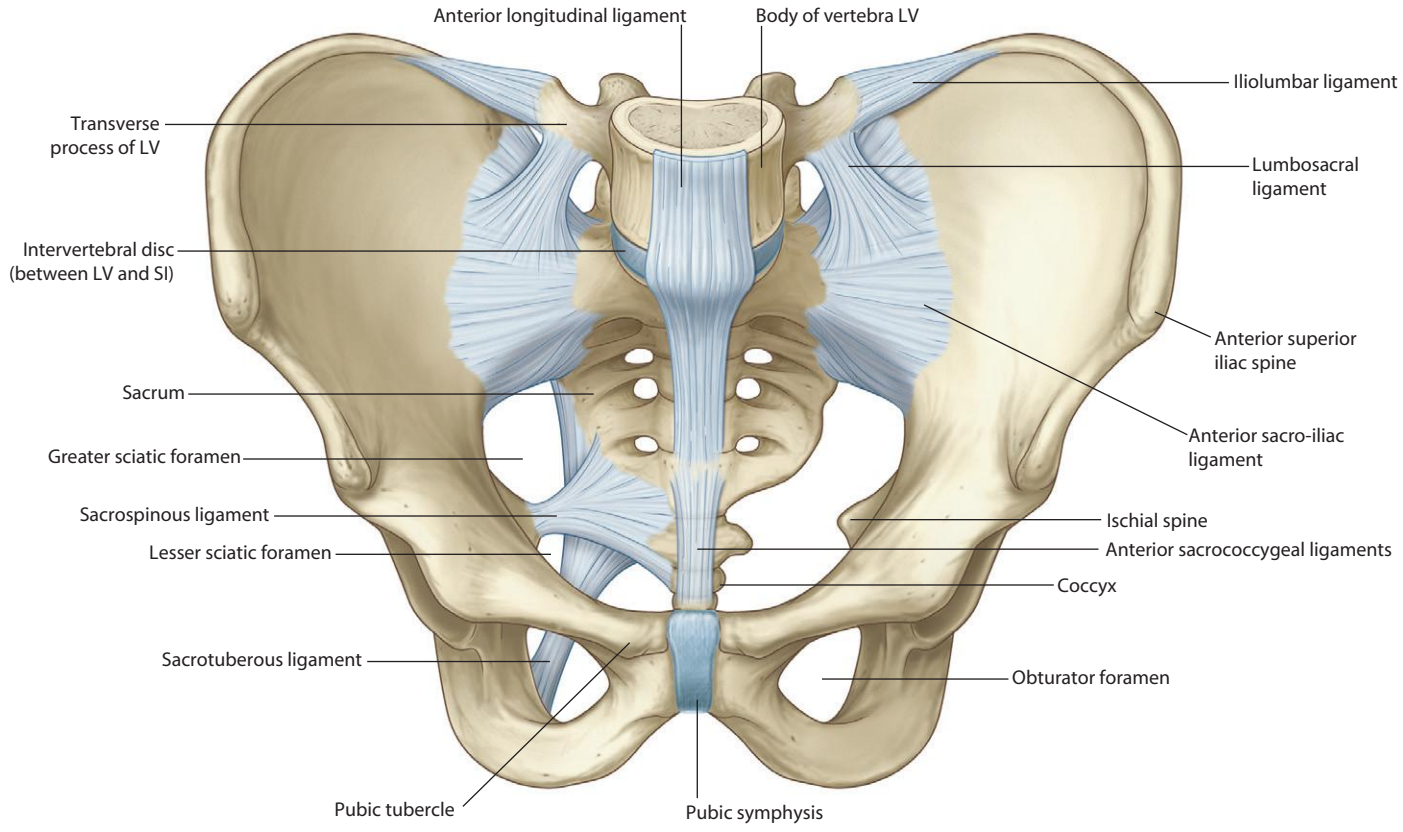
Pelvic girdle in women with left pelvic bone removed (anterolateral superior view)



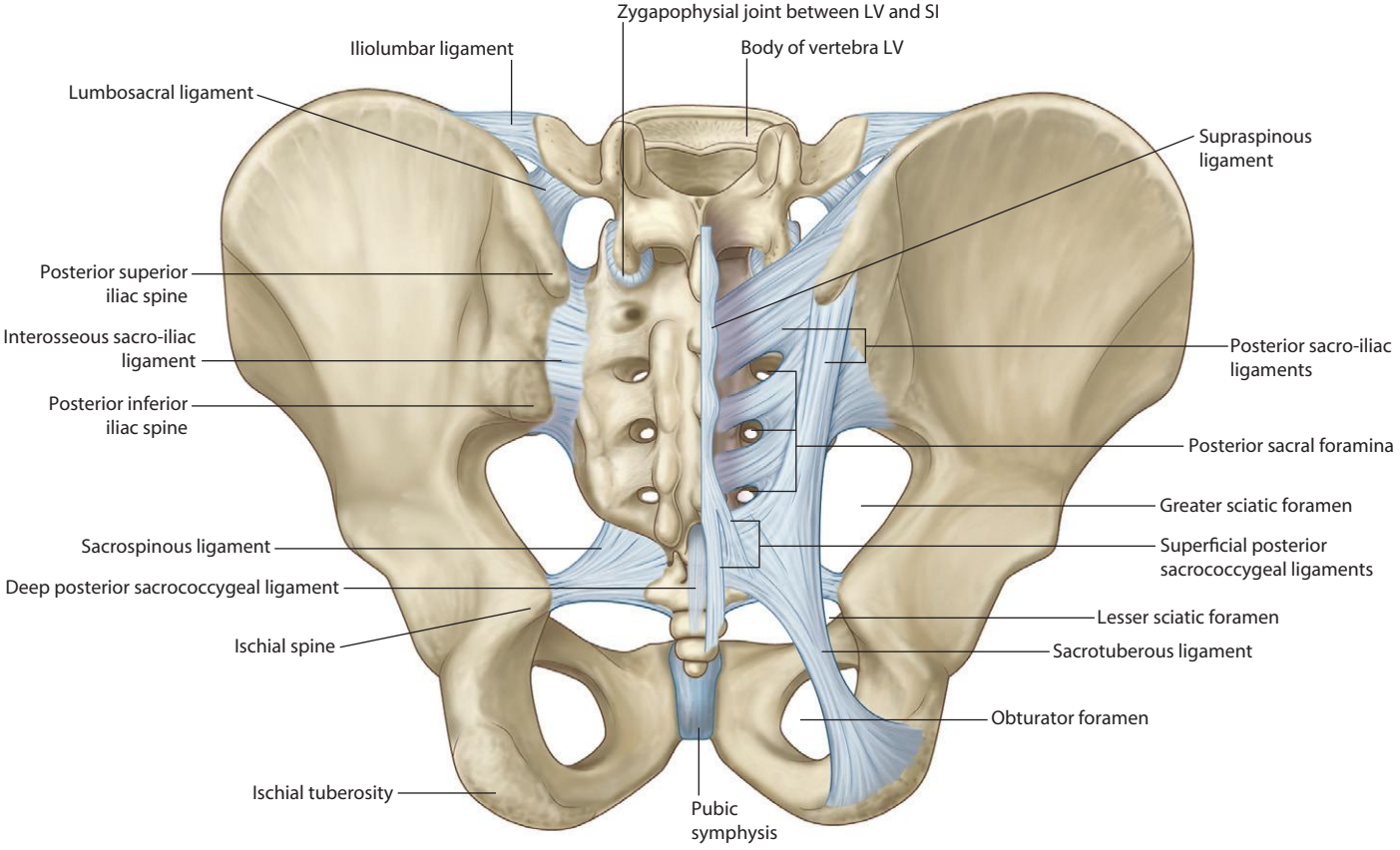
Male bony pelvis.
Radiograph, AP view



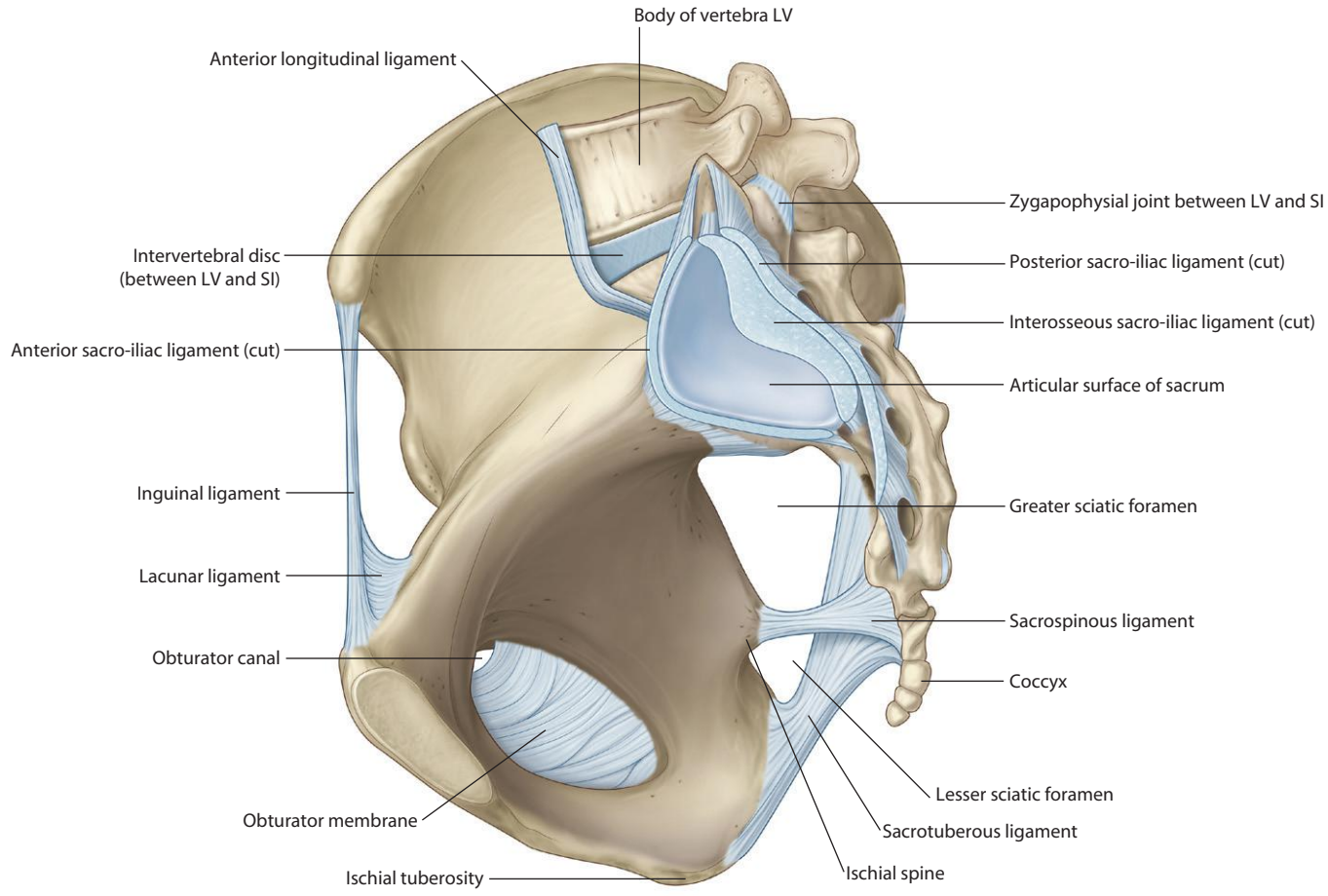
Female bony pelvis.
Radiograph, AP view



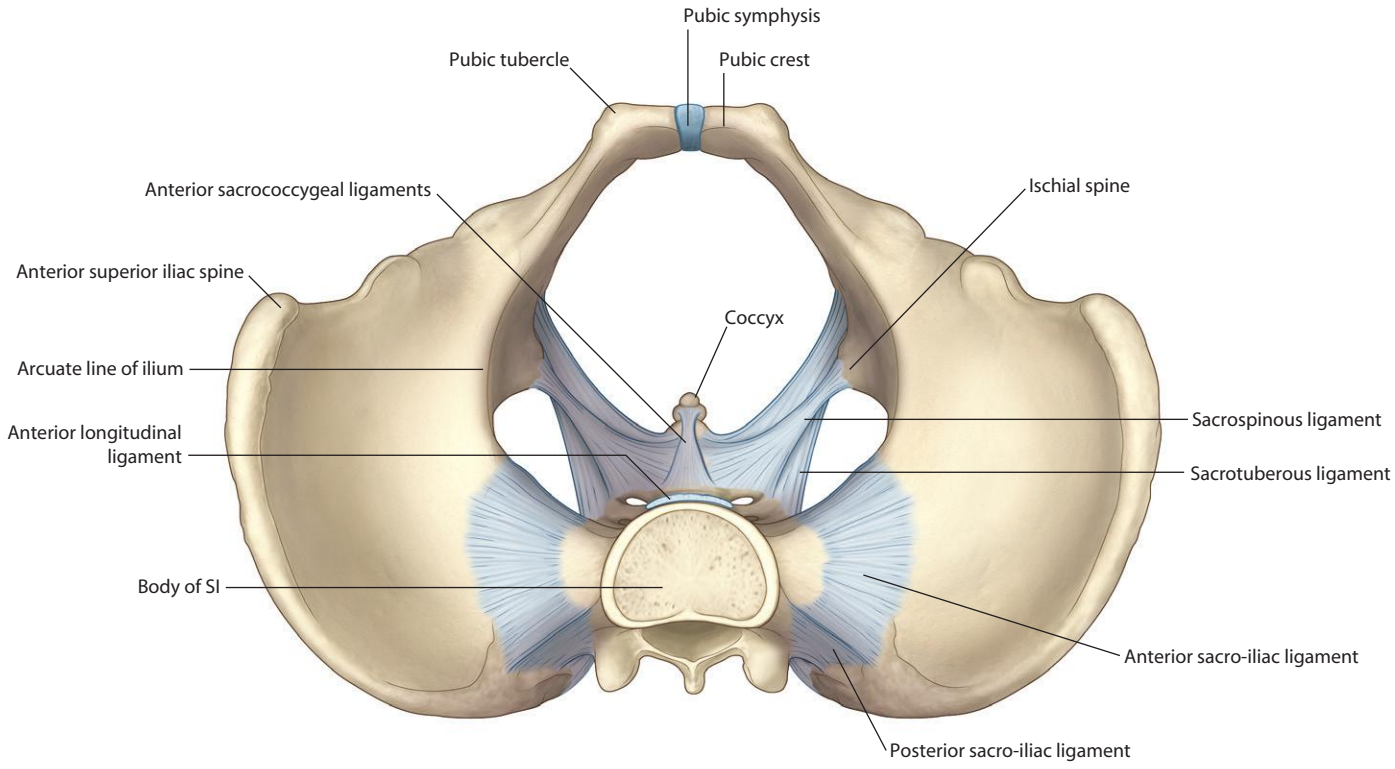
Lumbosacral joints and associated ligaments (anterior view)



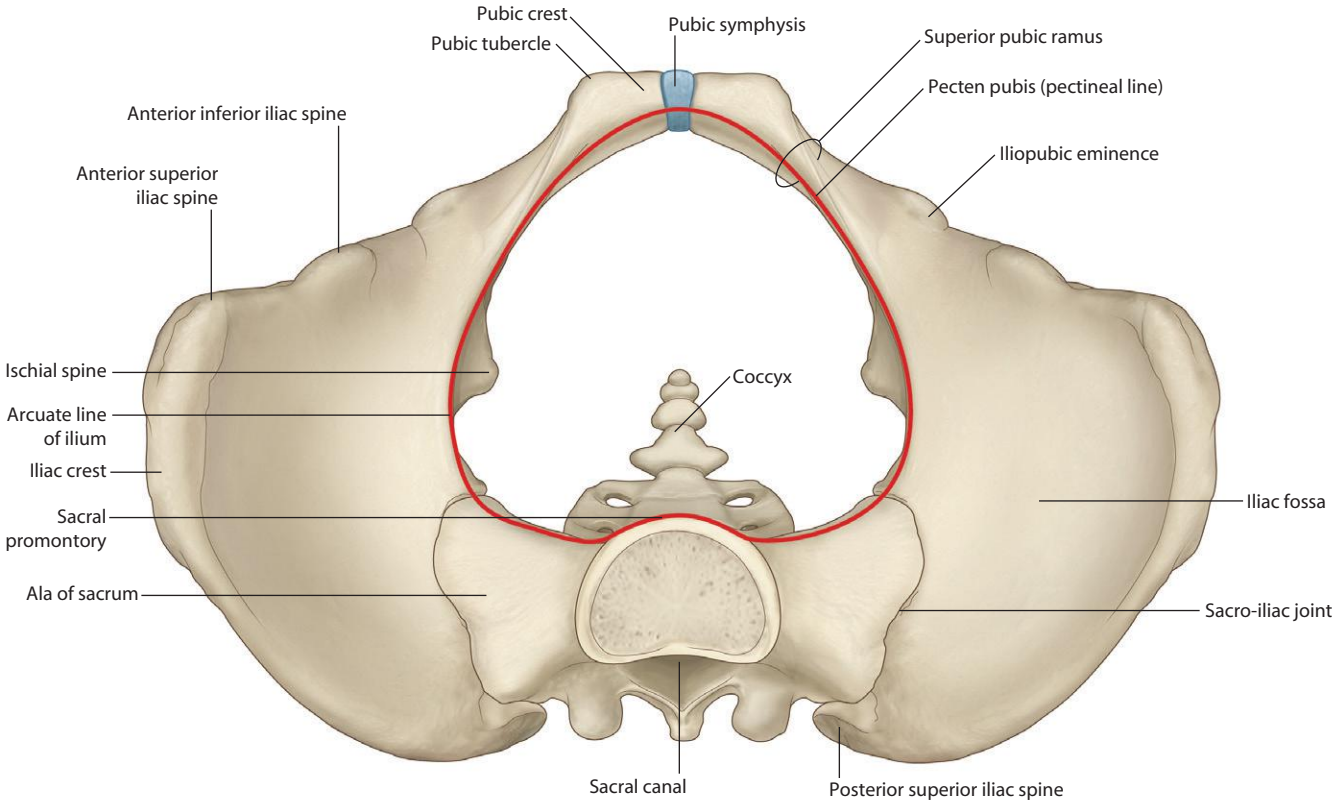
Lumbosacral joints and associated ligaments (posterior view)



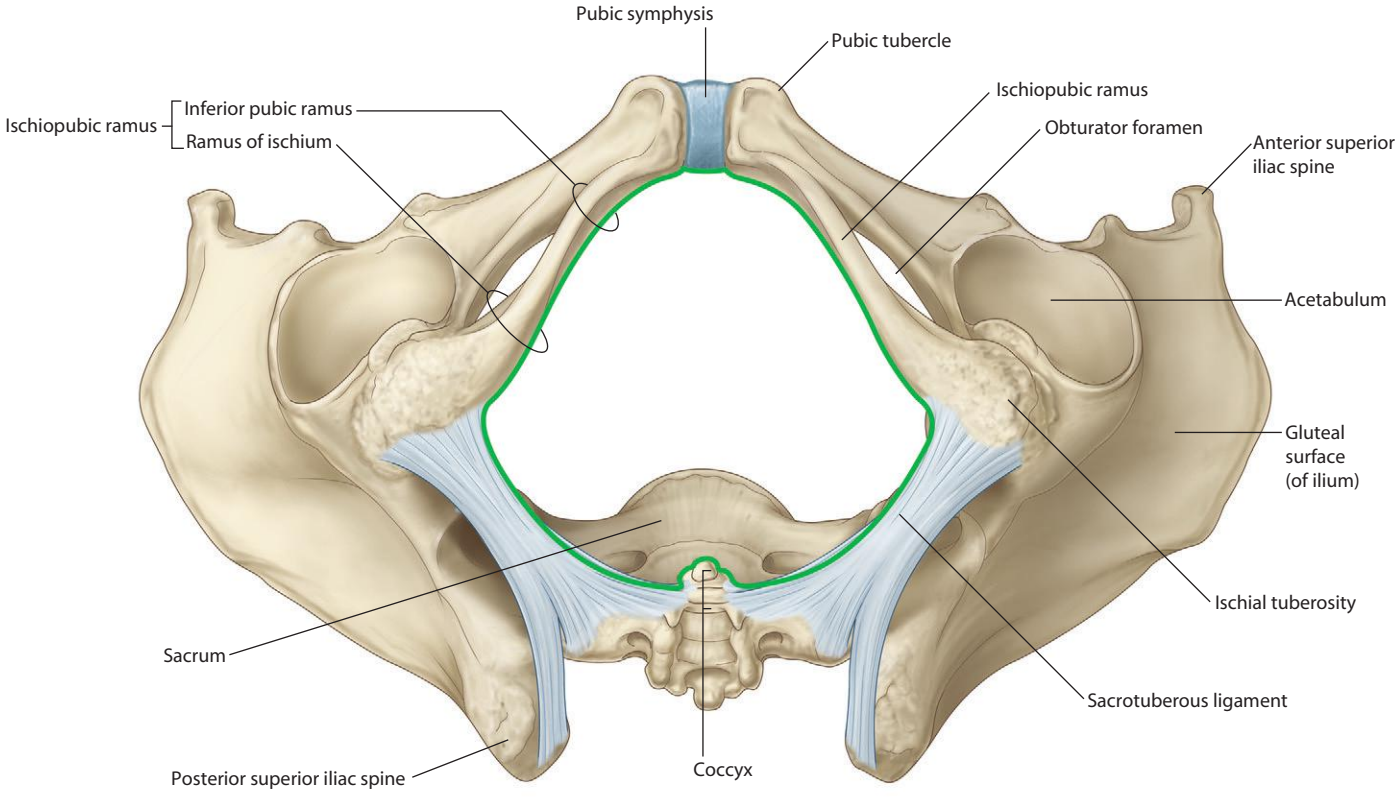
Sacro-iliac joints and associated ligaments (lateral view with left pelvic bone removed)



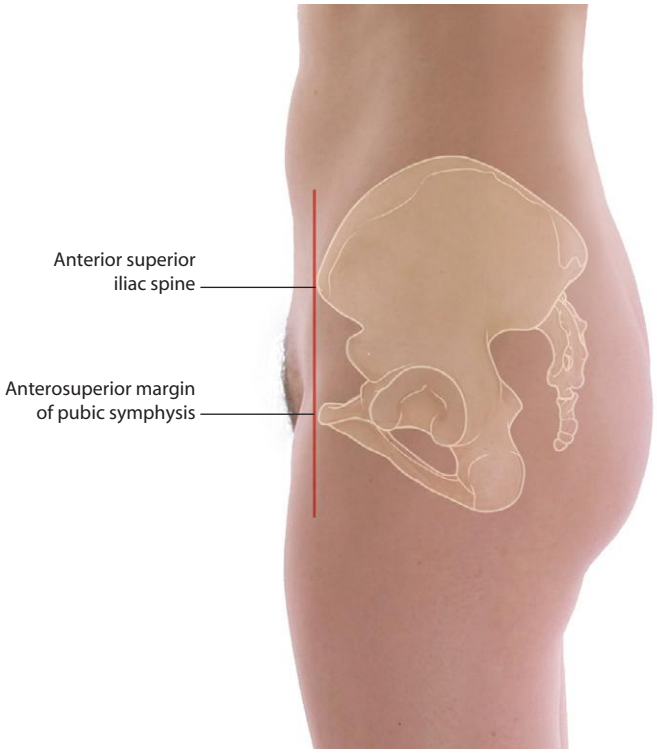
Sacro-iliac joints (anterosuperior view)



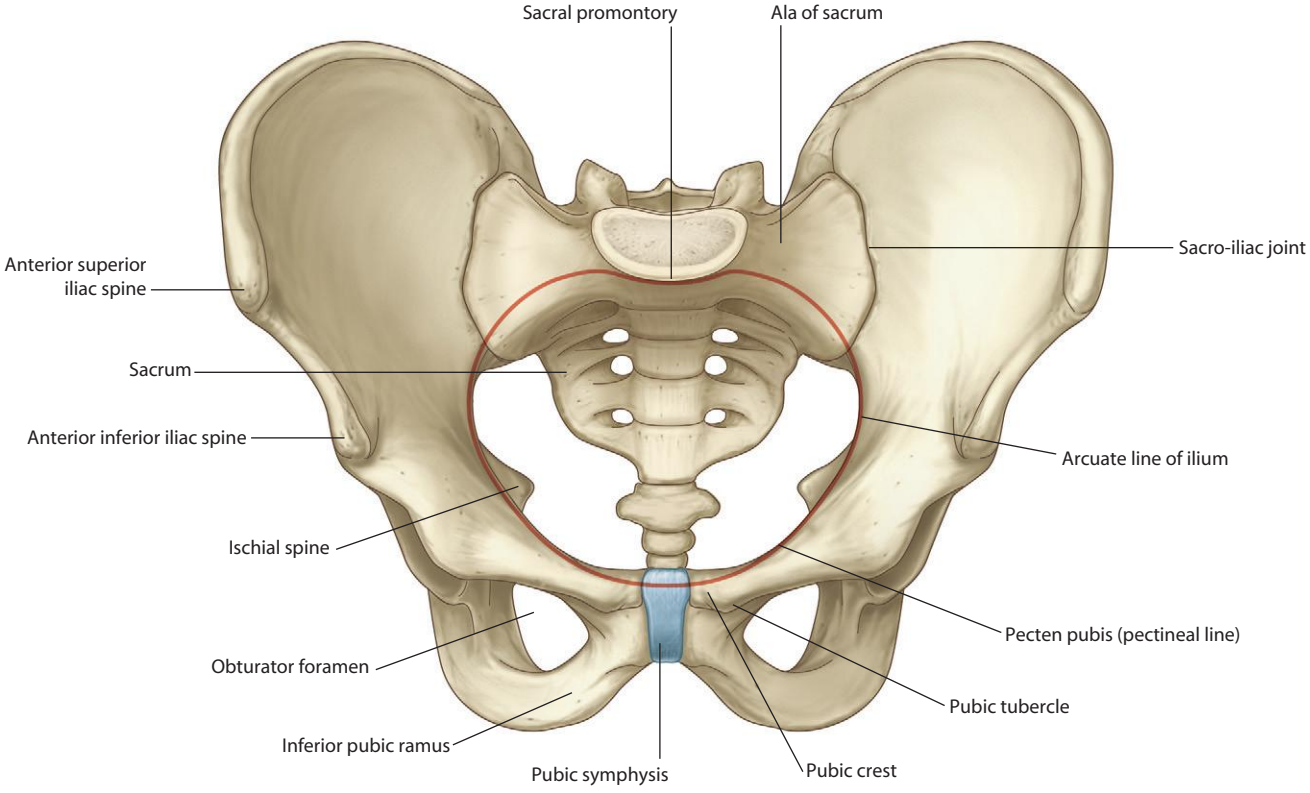
Pelvic inlet (shown in red; anterosuperior view)



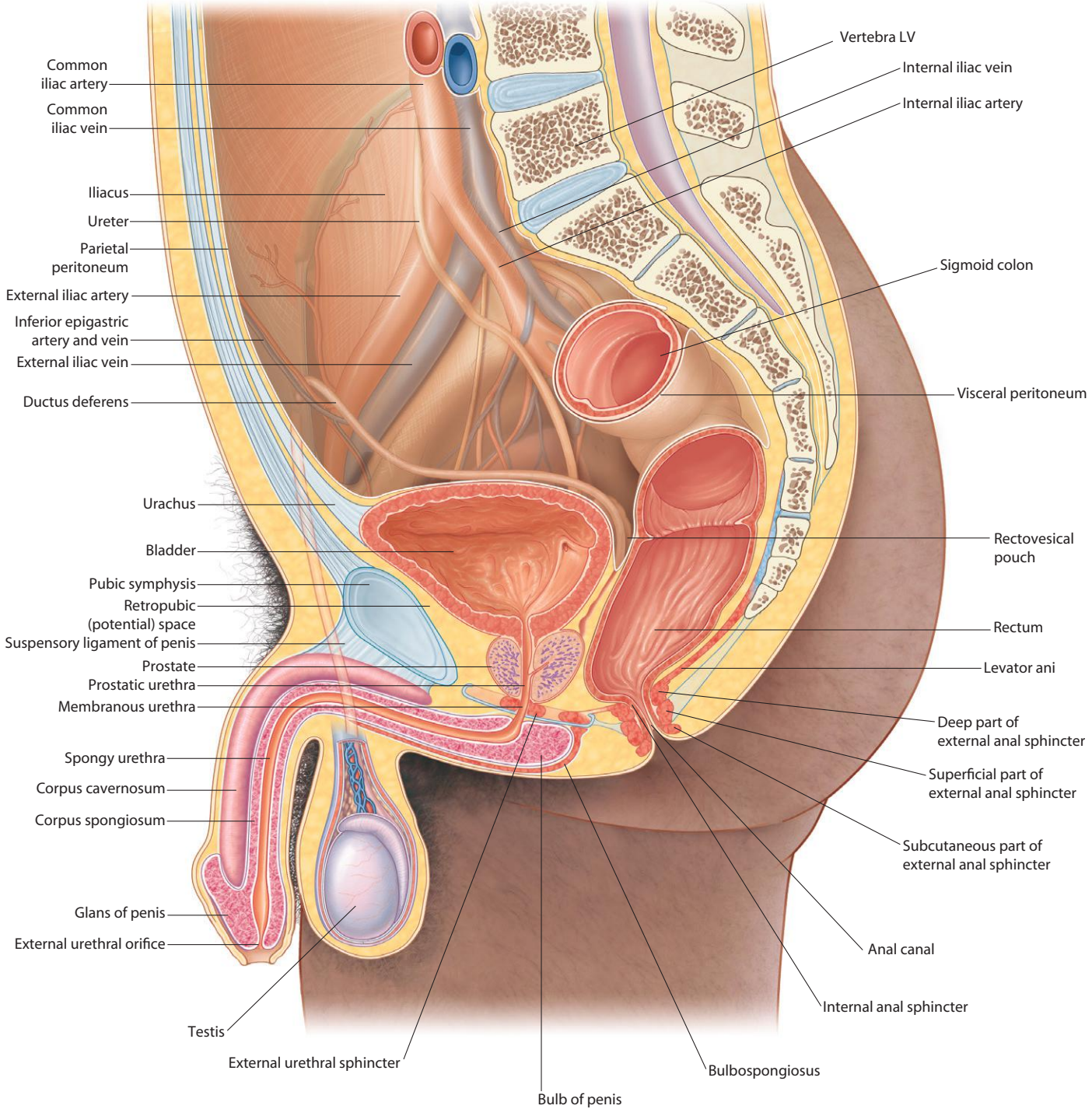
Pelvic outlet (shown in green; anteroinferior view)



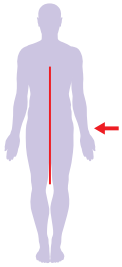
Pelvic orientation in anatomical position (lateral view)



Pelvic inlet (shown in red; anterior view)

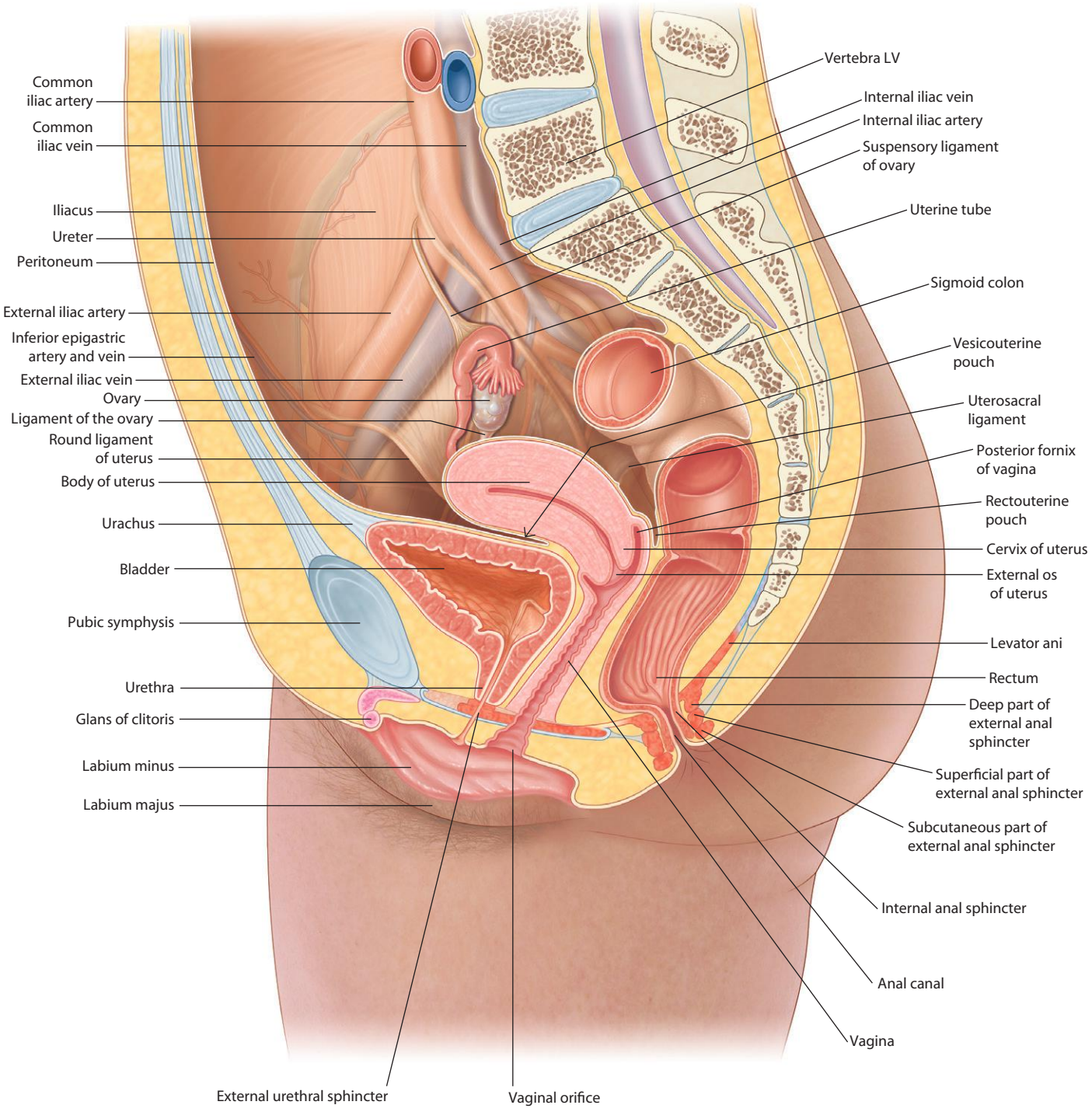


Pelvic viscera and perineum in men *in situ* (sagittal section)

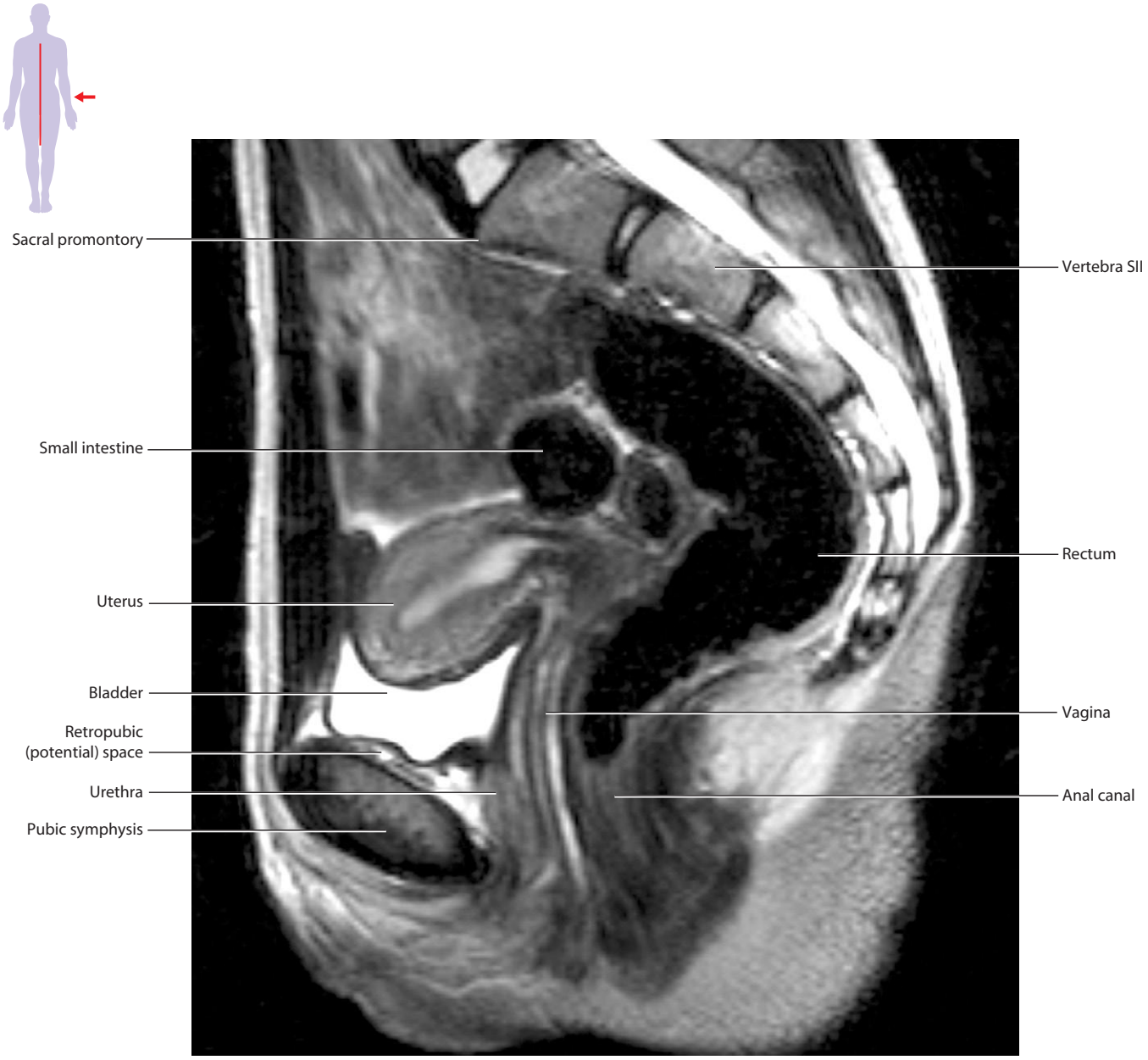




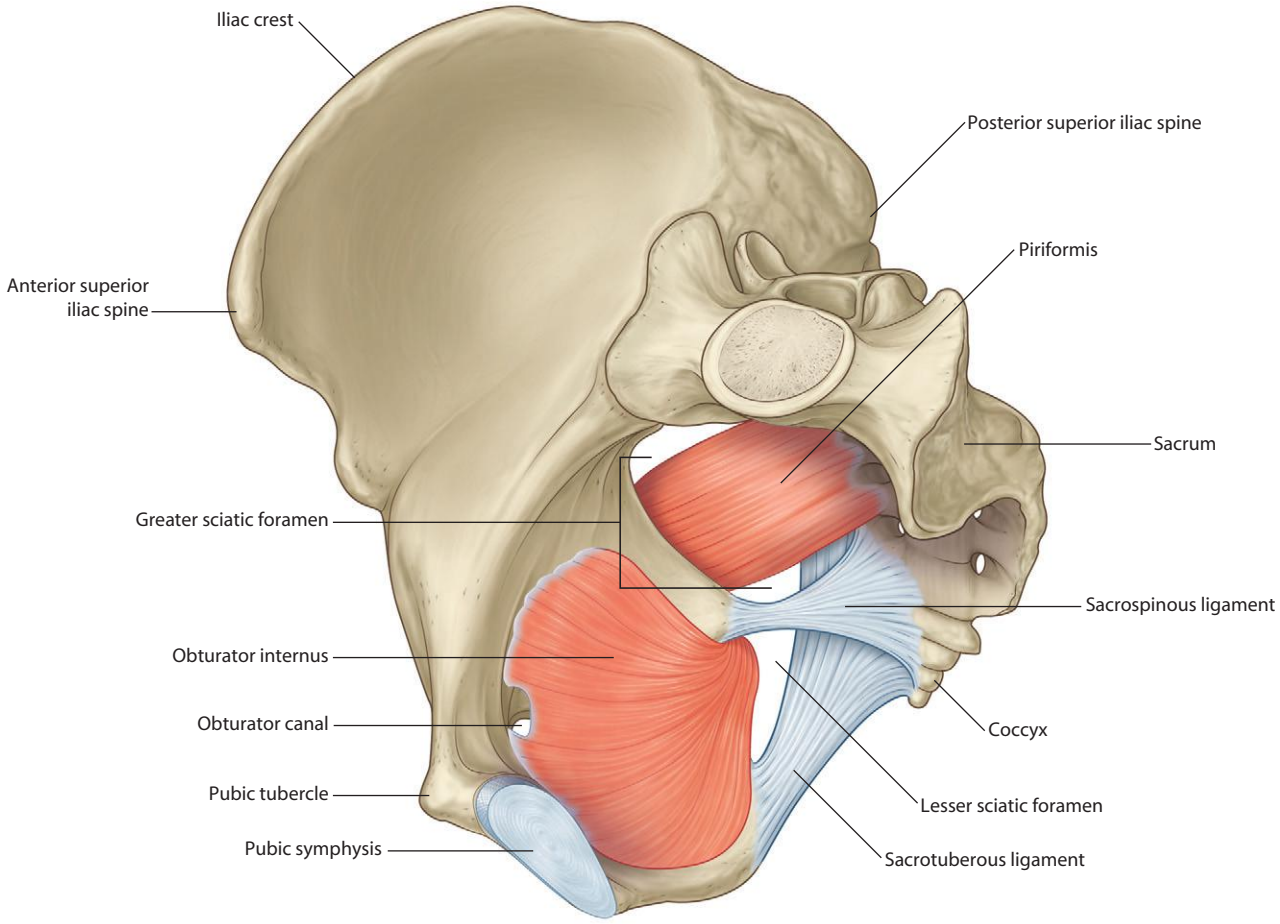
Pelvic viscera in men.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



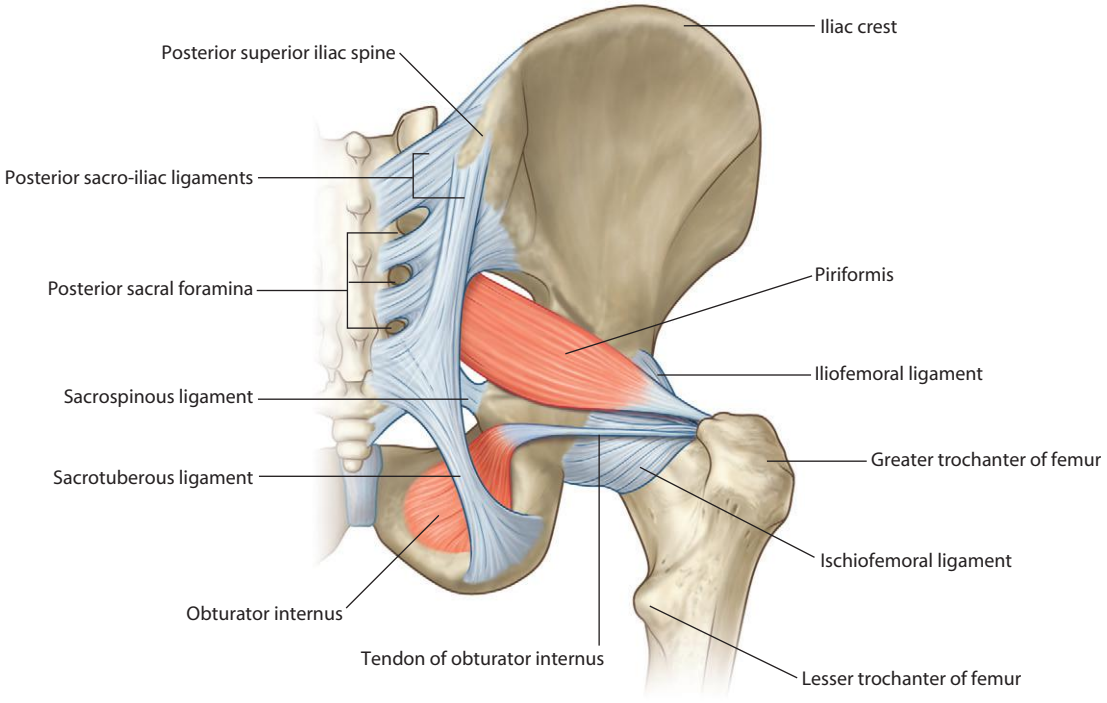
Pelvic viscera and perineum in women *in situ* (sagittal section)



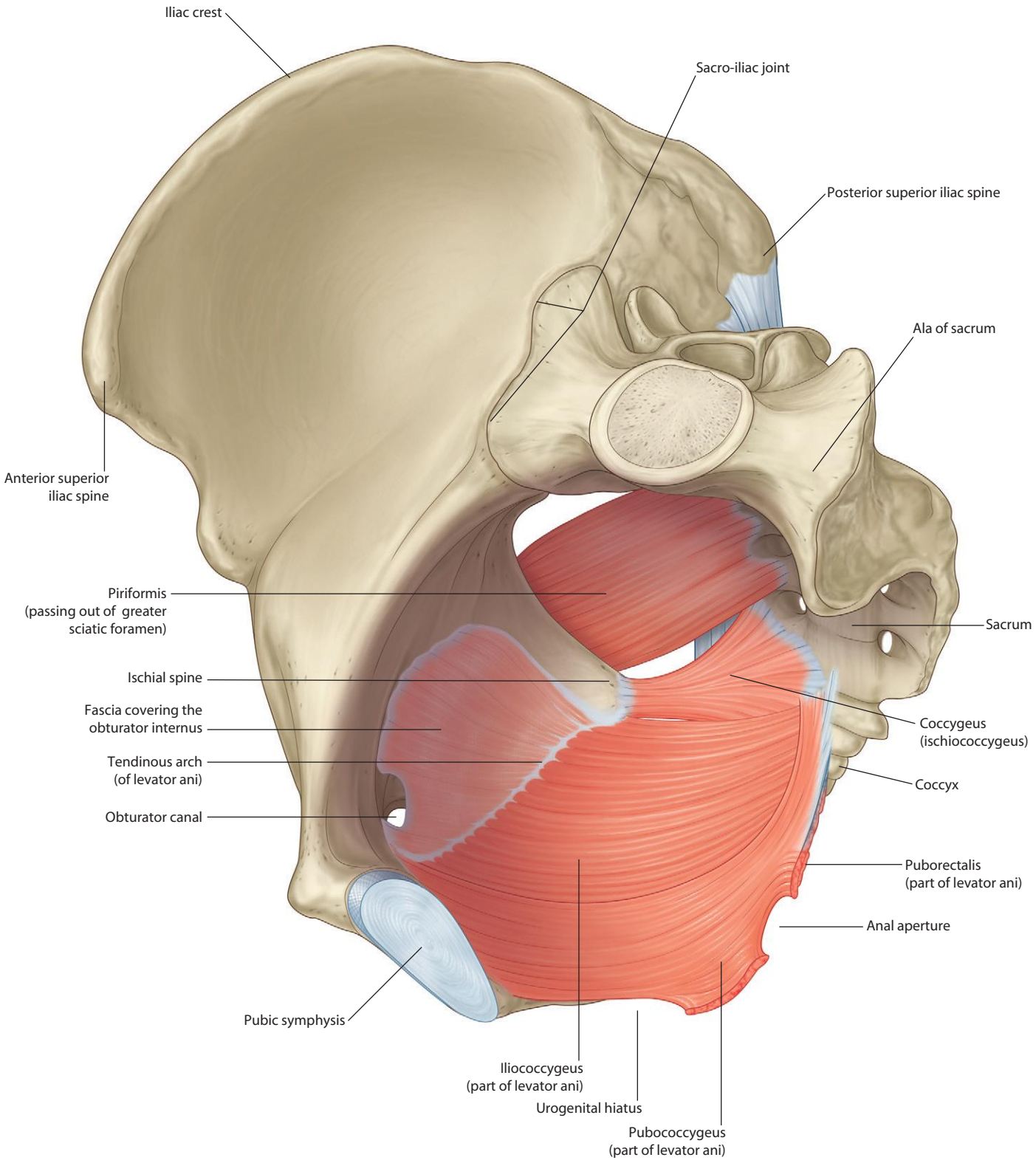
Pelvic viscera in women.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



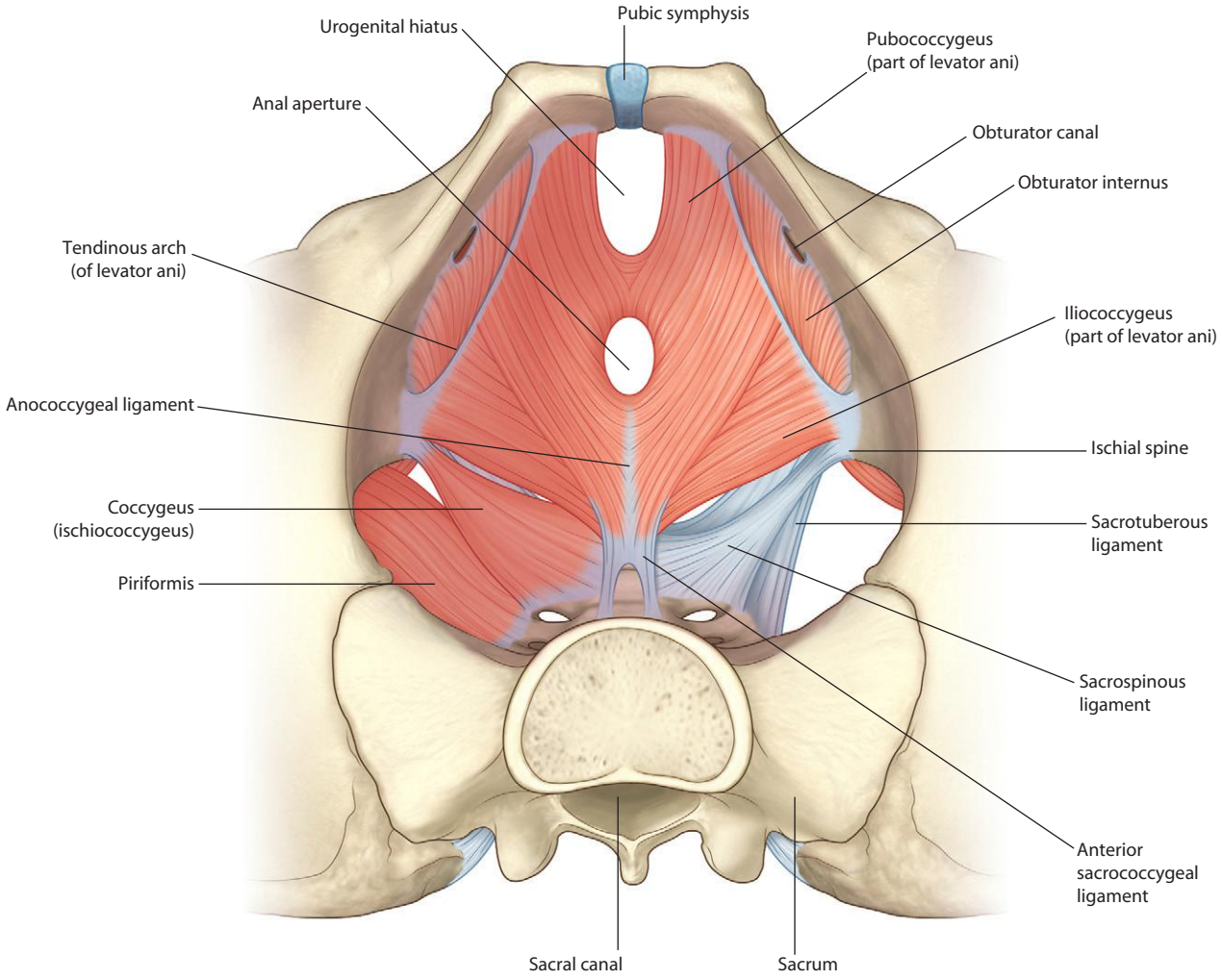
Obturator internus and piriformis muscles (oblique medial view)



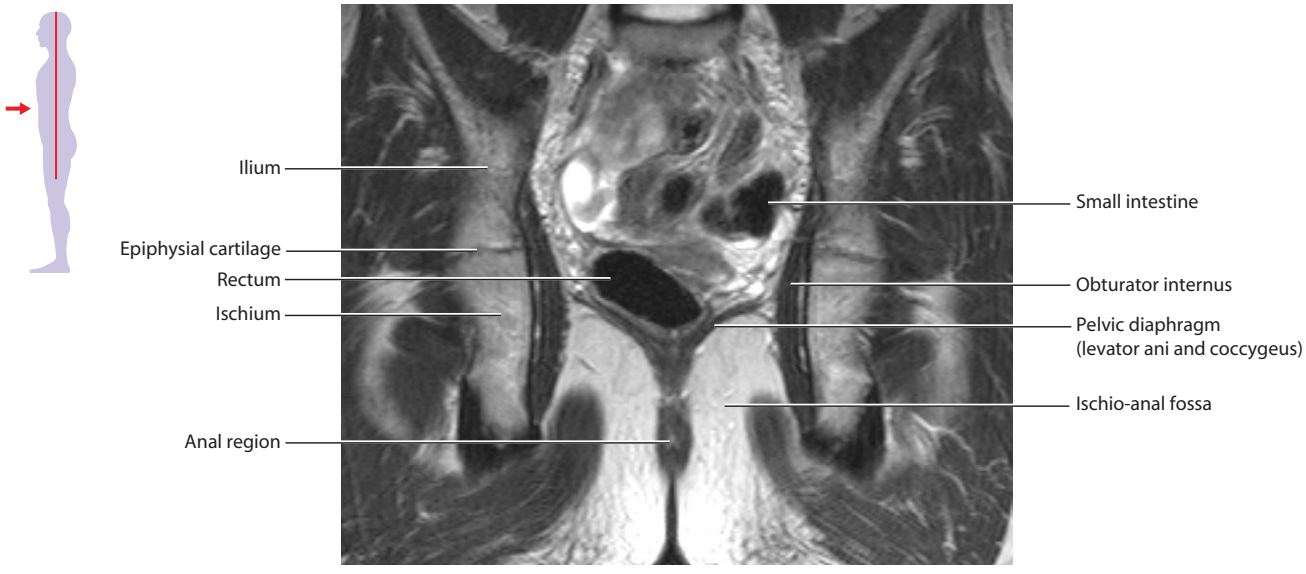
Obturator internus and piriformis muscles (posterior view)



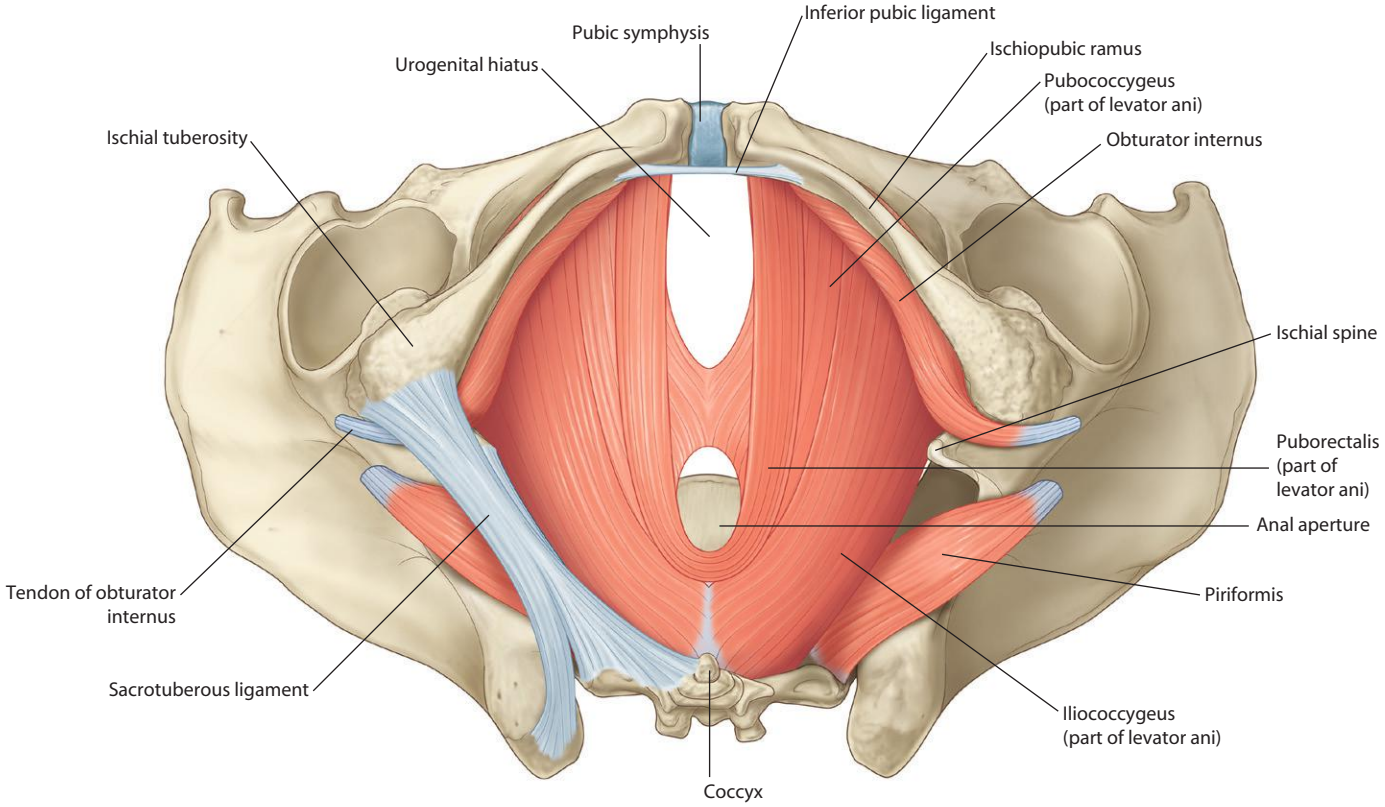
Levator ani and coccygeus (ischiococcygeus) muscles (oblique sagittal view)



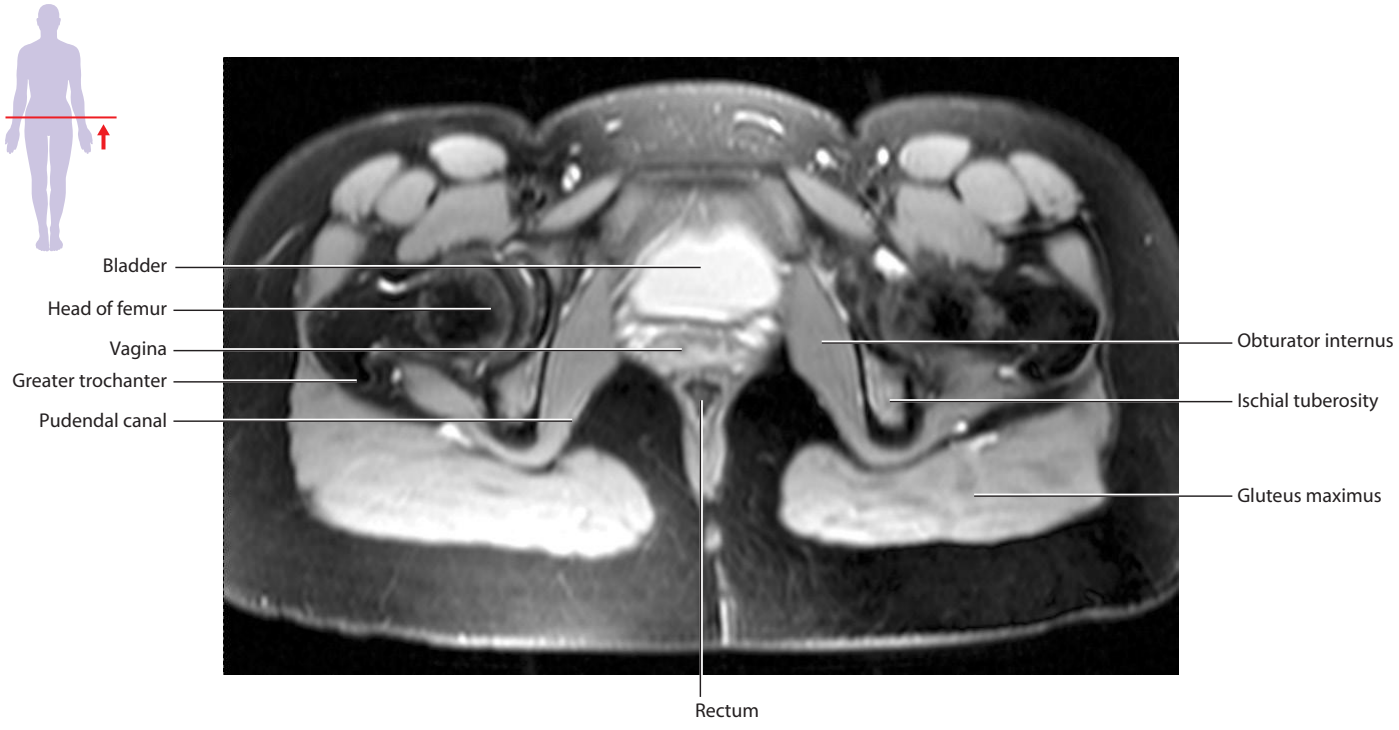
Levator ani and coccygeus (ischiococcygeus) muscles (anterosuperior view)



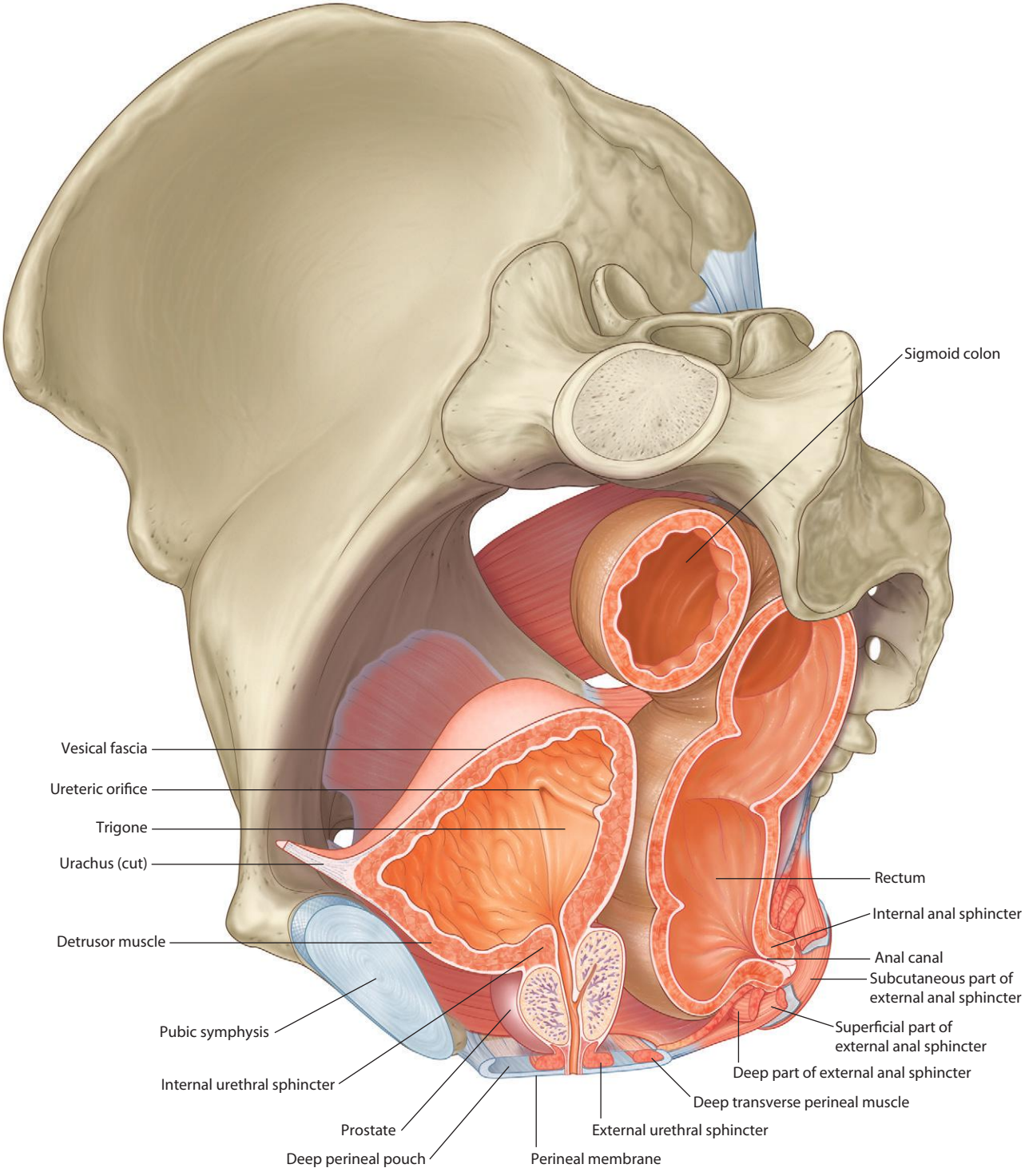
Pelvic diaphragm in relation to other structures in the pelvic cavity and perineum.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



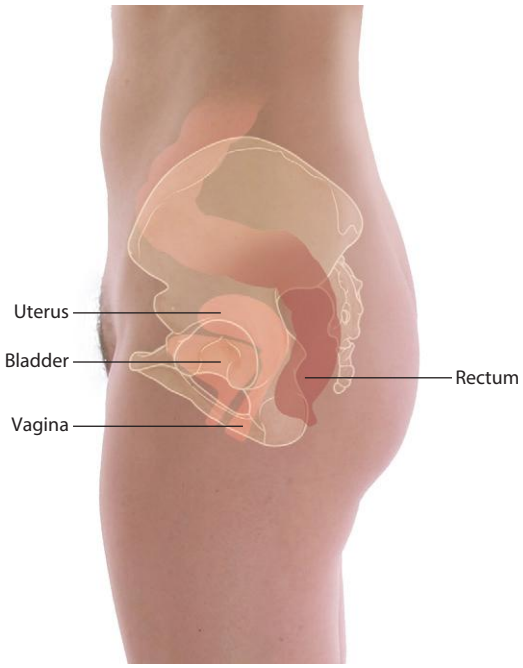
Levator ani muscle (inferior view)



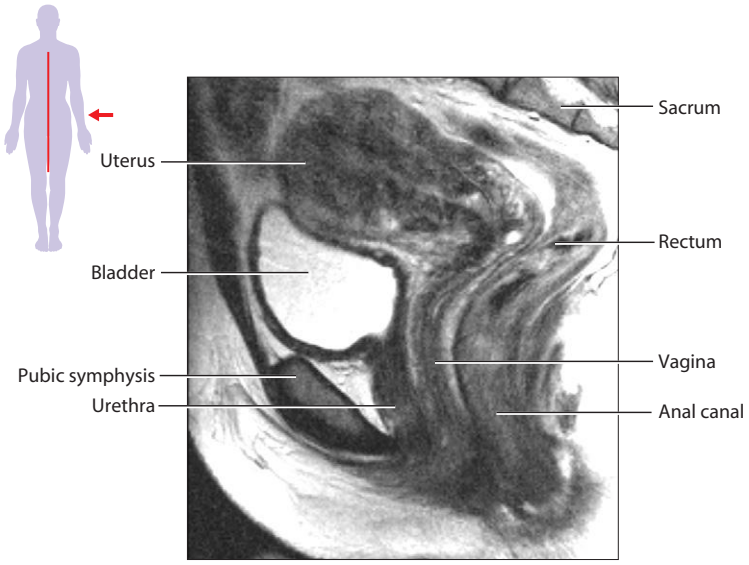
Obturator internus muscle and its relationship to other pelvic structures.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in axial plane



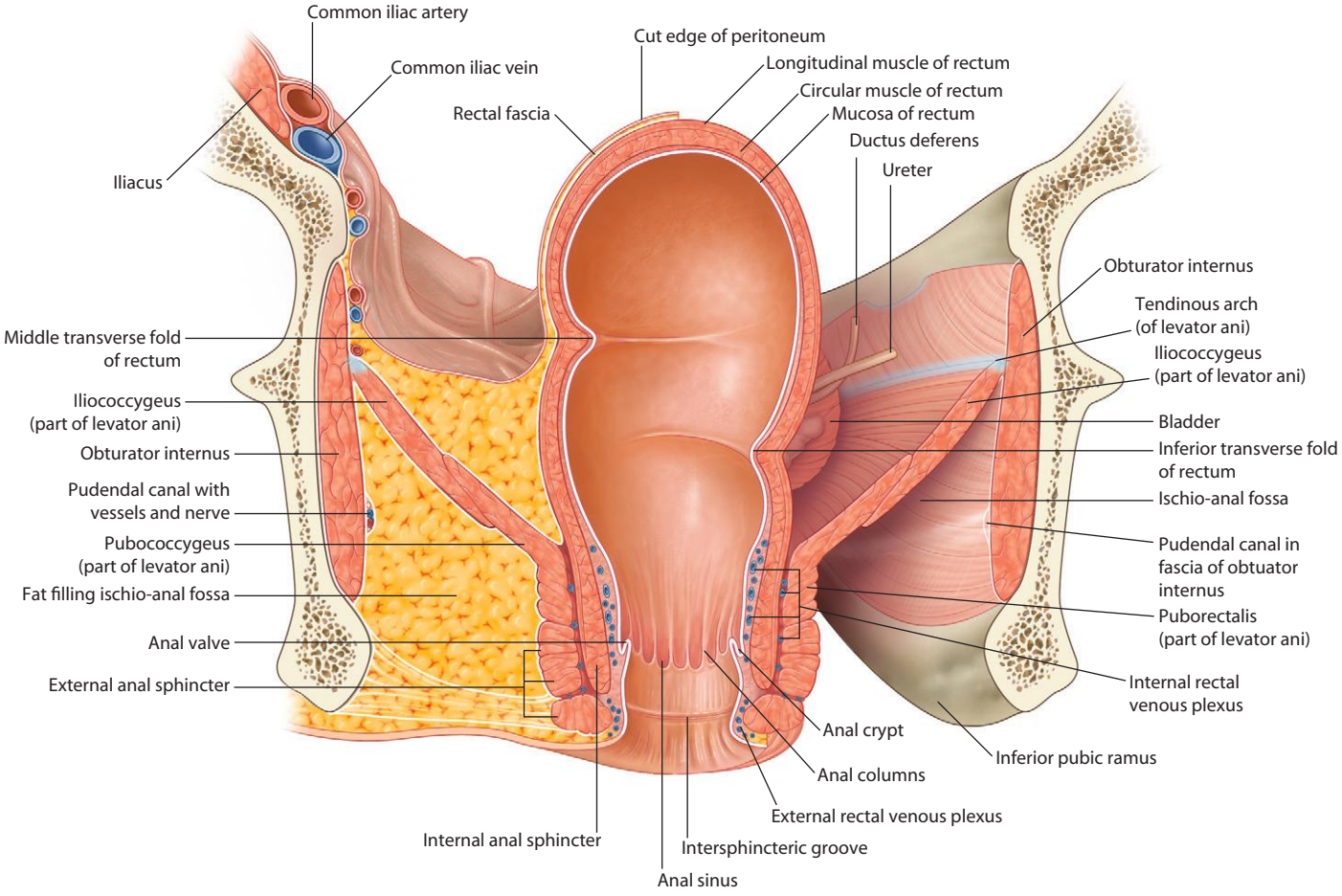
Bladder, prostate, and rectum within pelvic cavity in men (oblique sagittal view)



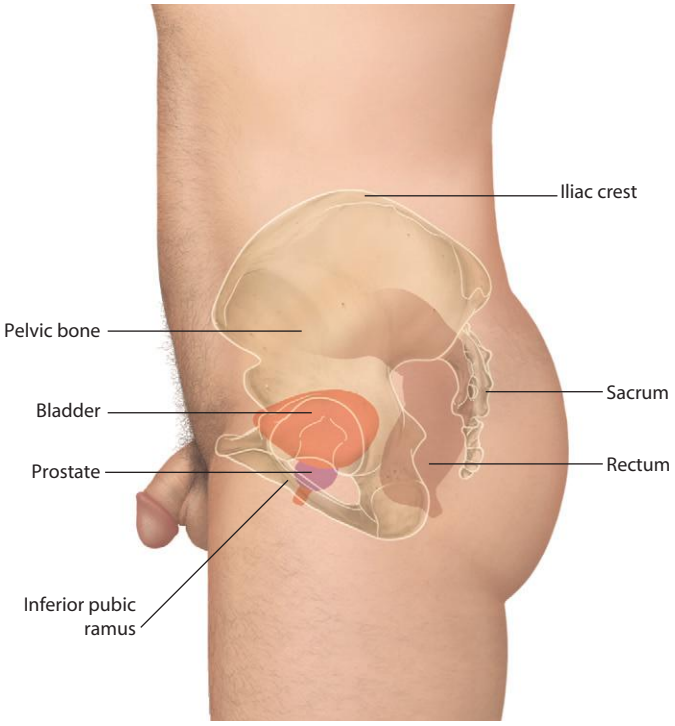
Surface projection of the rectum in women



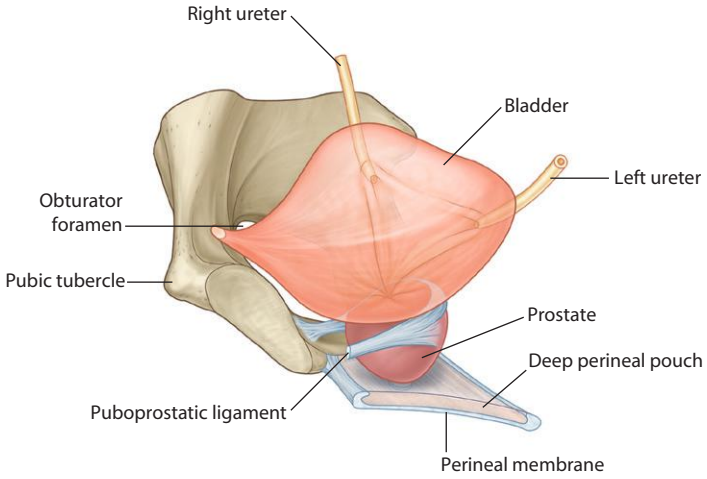
Positioning of the rectum and anal canal in relation to the other female pelvic viscera.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



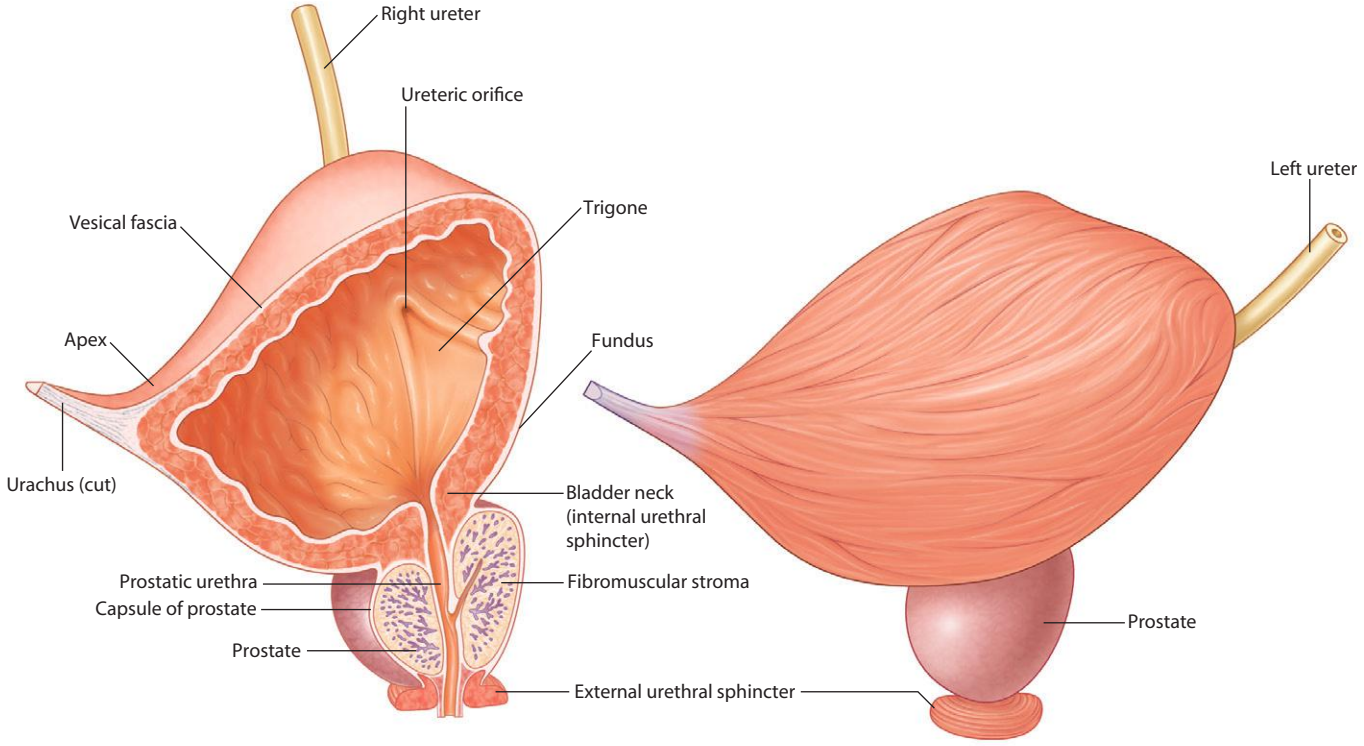
Coronal section through rectum and anal canal (posterior view)



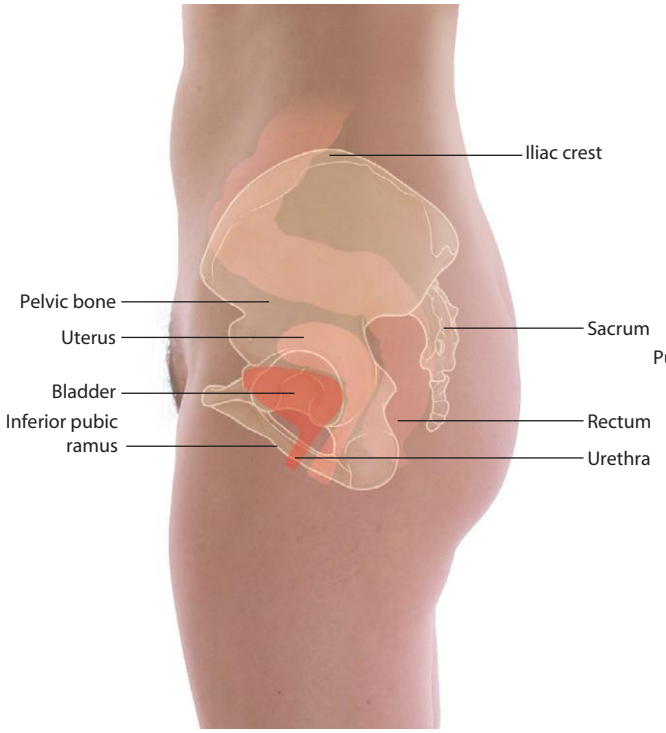
Surface projection of the bladder in men (lateral view)



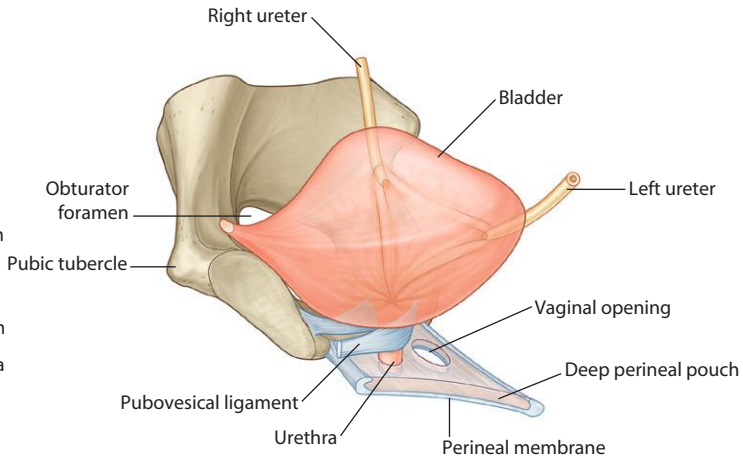
Puboprostatic ligament



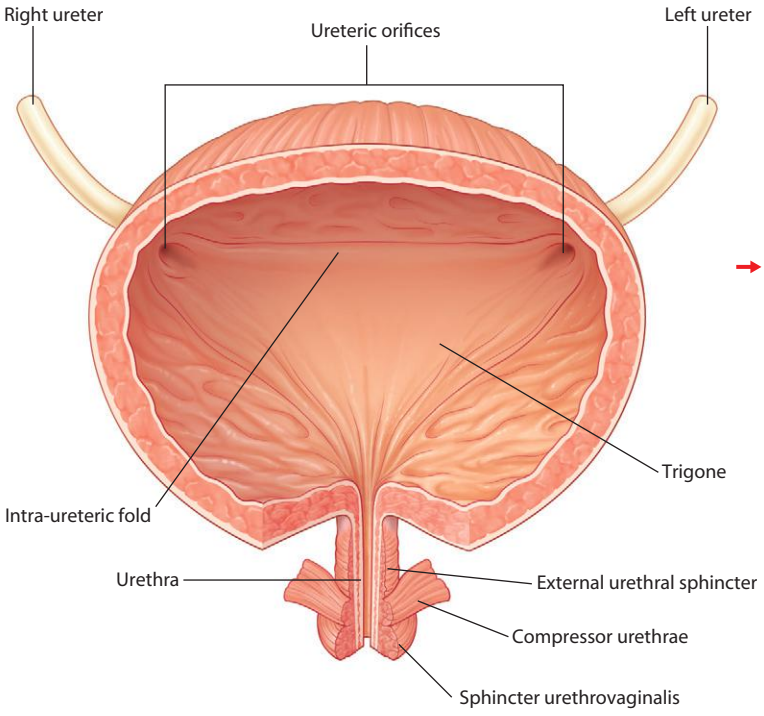
Urinary bladder in men



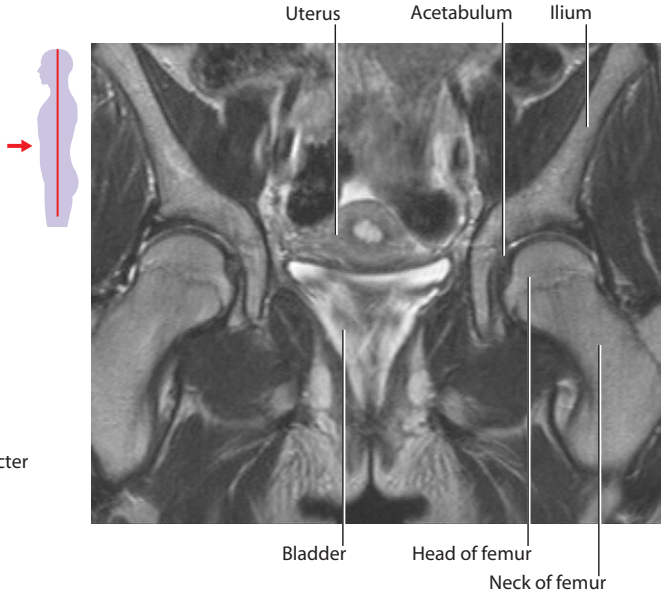
Surface projection of the bladder in women (lateral view)



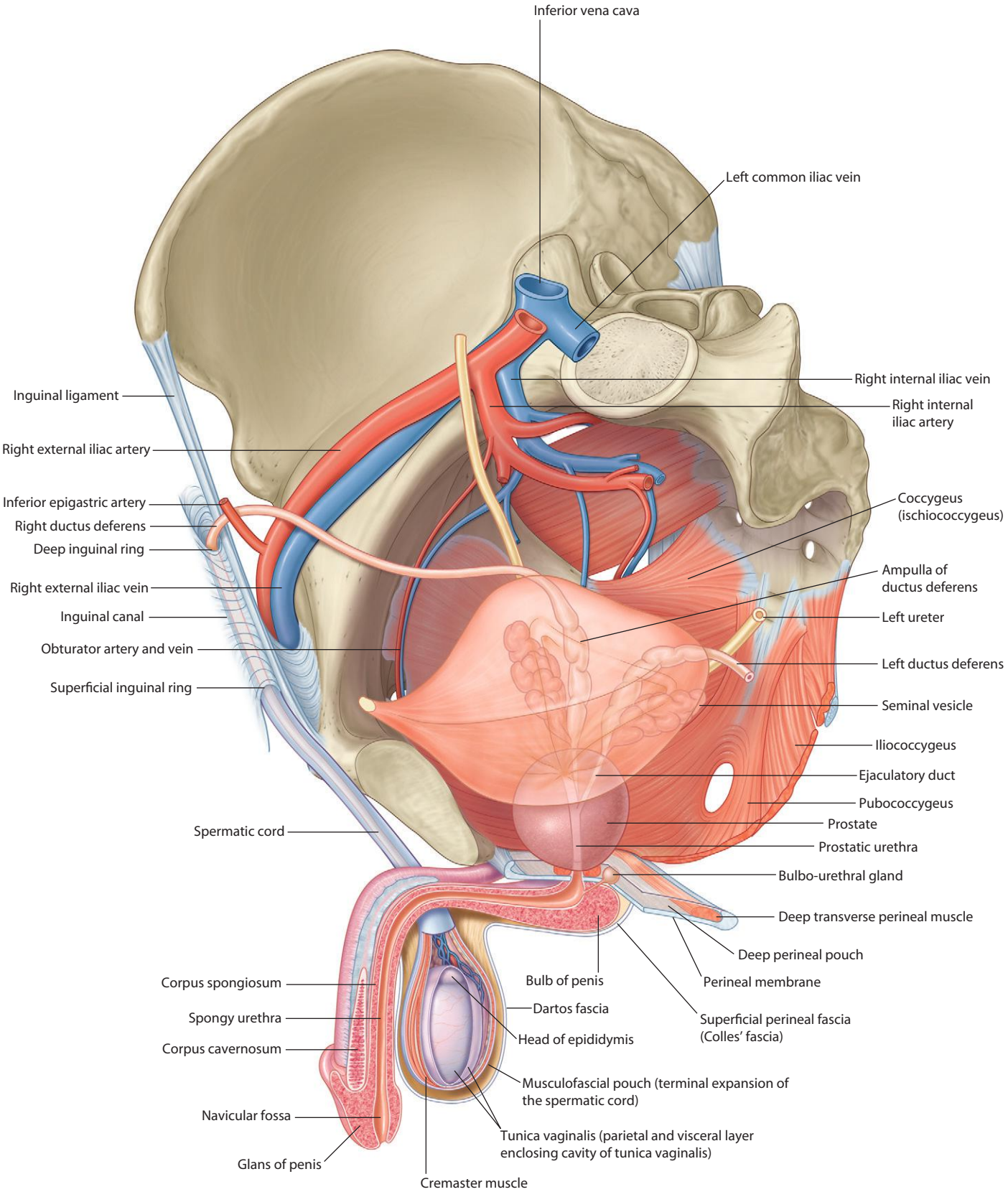
Pubovesical ligament



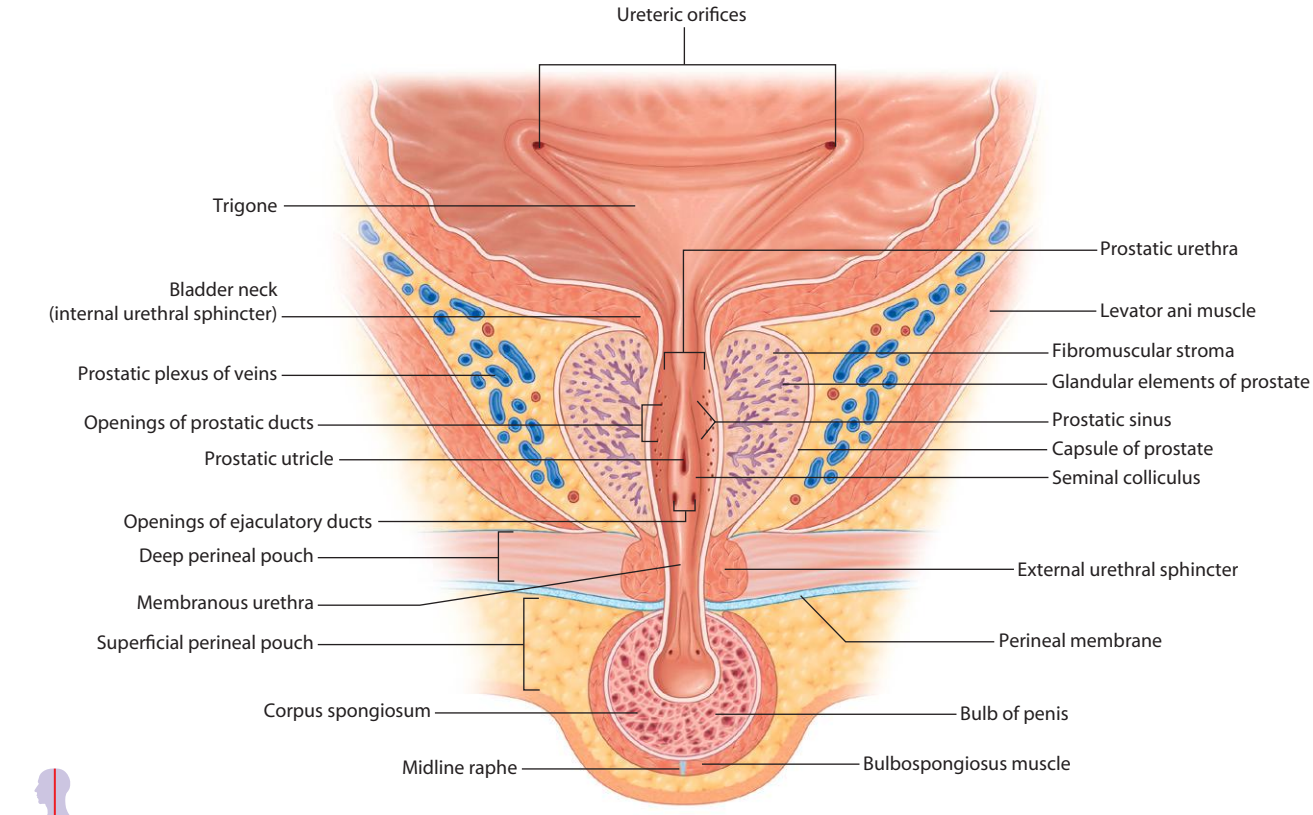
Urinary bladder and urethral sphincter muscles in women (anterior view of posterior wall)



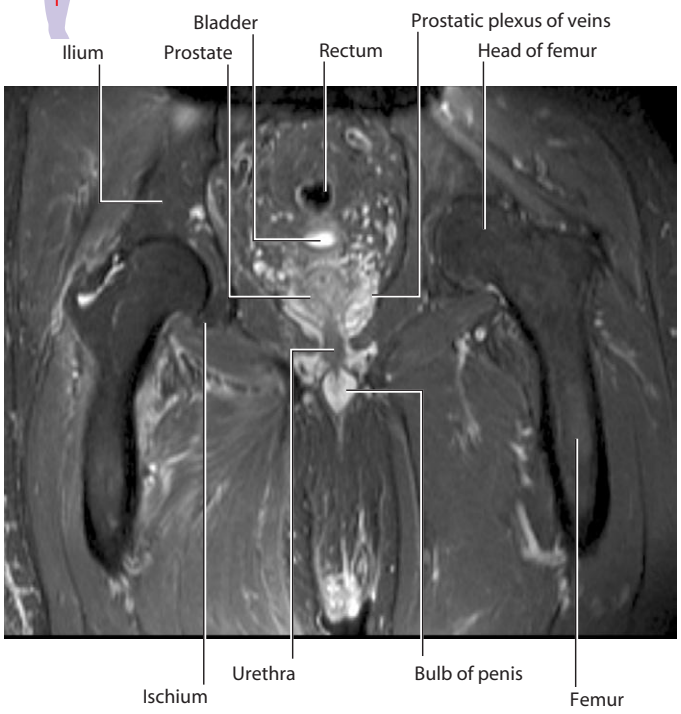
Appearance and positioning of the bladder in relation to other structures in the female pelvic cavity.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



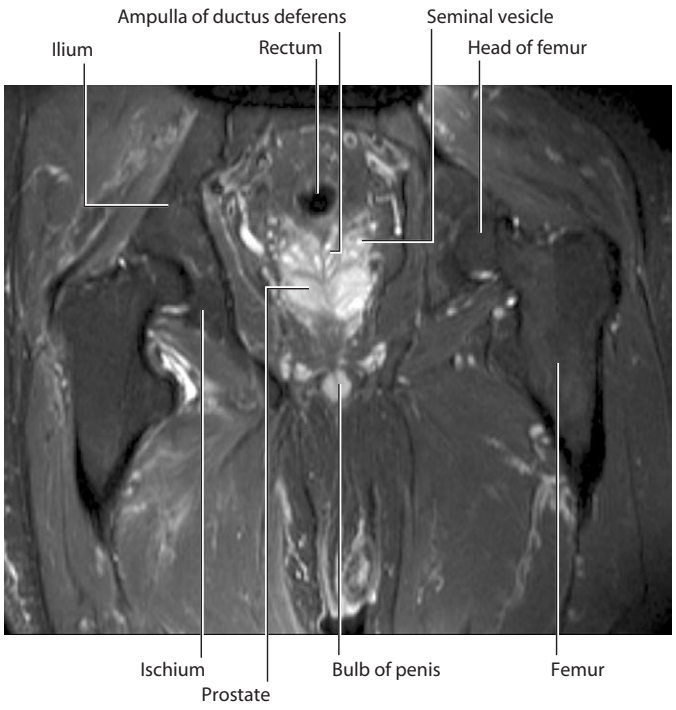
Reproductive system in men (oblique sagittal view)



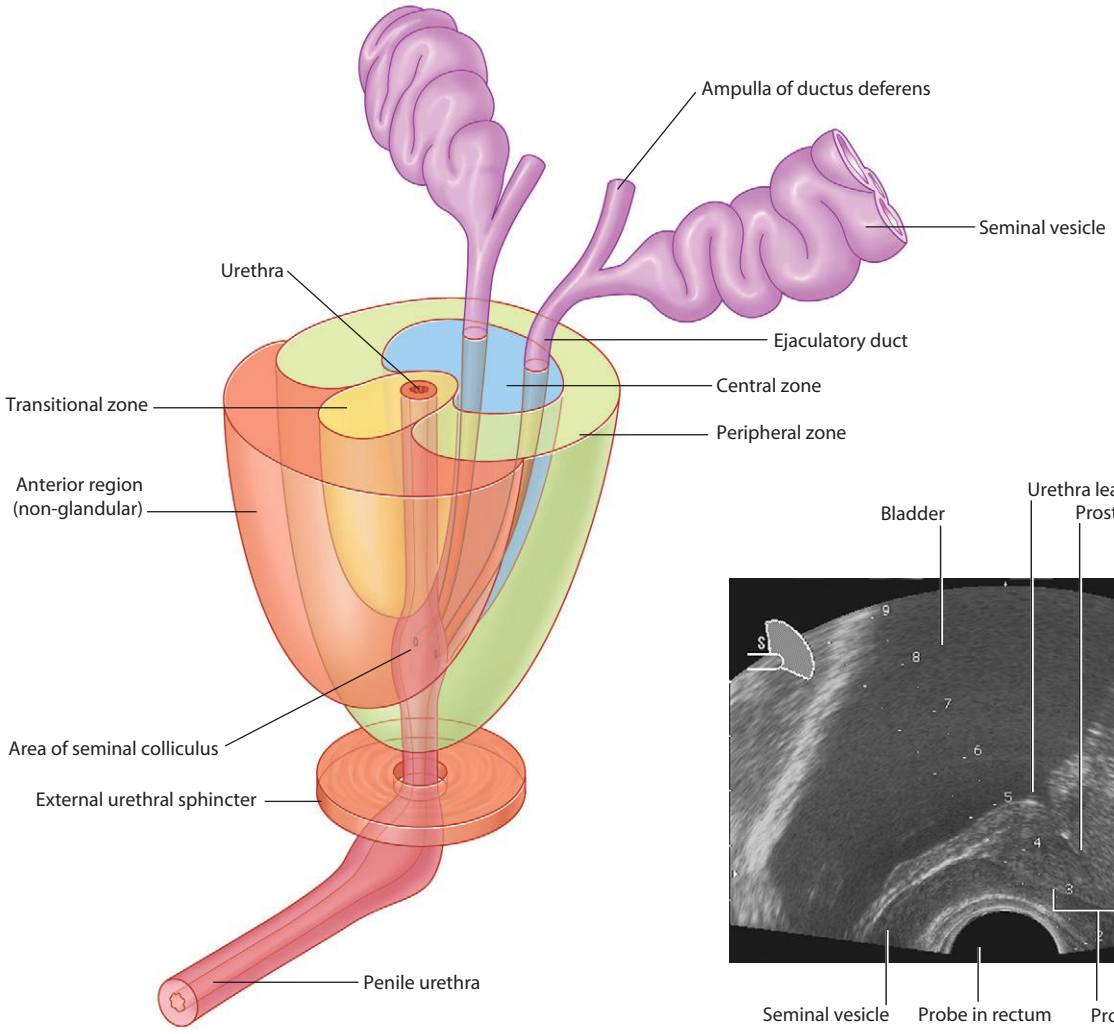
Coronal secion through bladder and prostate (anterior view)



Appearance and positioning of bladder and prostate in relation to other structures in the male pelvis and perineum.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane

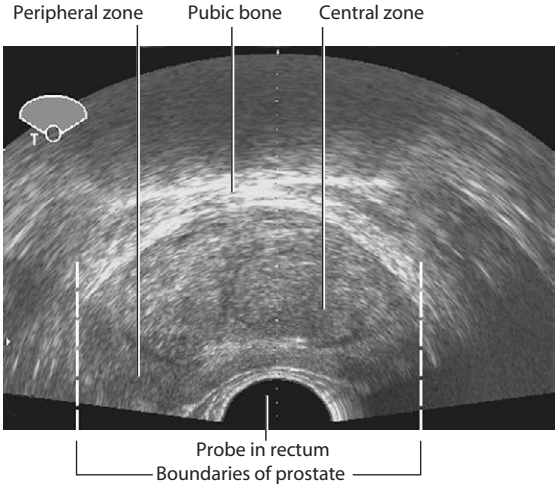


Appearance and positioning of ductus deferens and seminal vesicles in relation to other structures in the male pelvis and perineum.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane

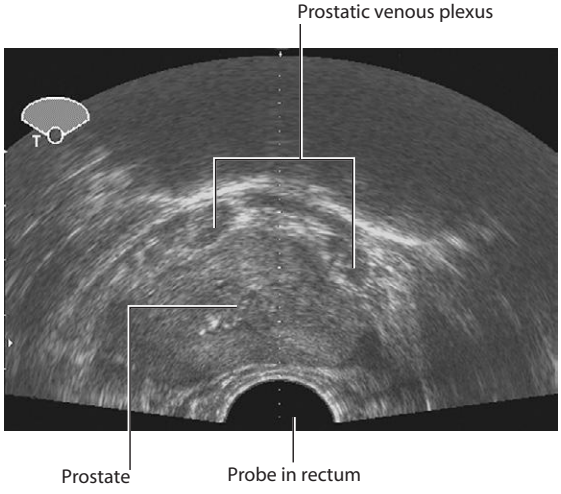


**Zonal anatomy of the prostate gland.
Most carcinomas originate in the peripheral zone.
Benign prostatic hypertrophy (BPH)
affects mainly the transitional zone**

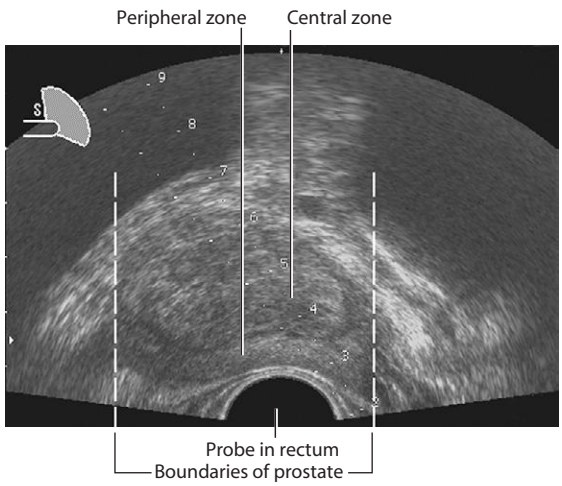
Rectal ultrasound imaging of the prostate, bladder, and seminal vesicle. Sagittal view also showing the urethra



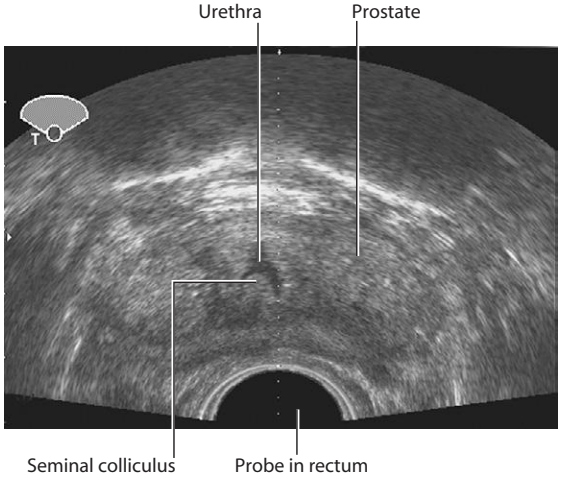
**Rectal ultrasound imaging of the prostate.
Axial view showing the central and peripheral zones**



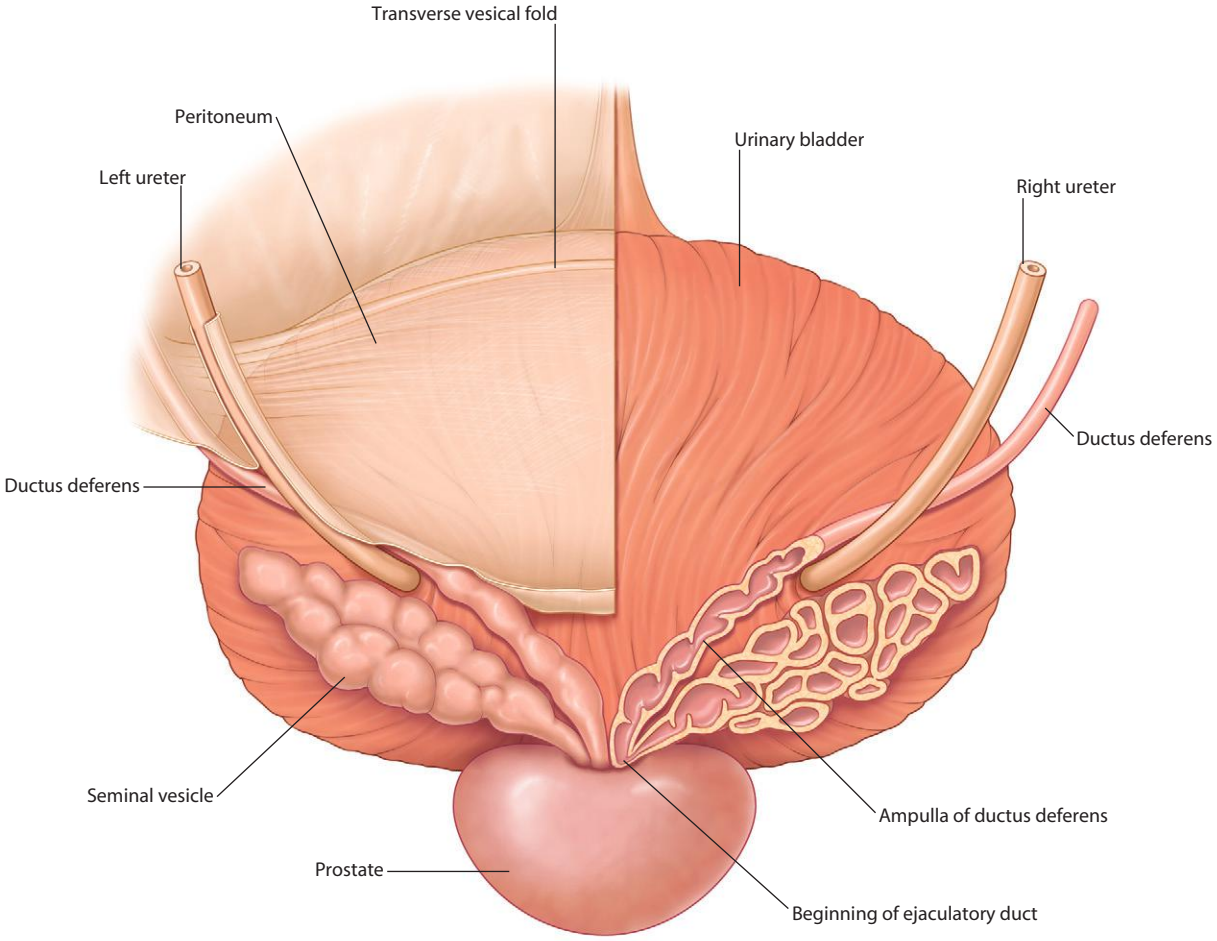
**Rectal ultrasound imaging of the prostate.
Axial view showing the surrounding plexus of veins**



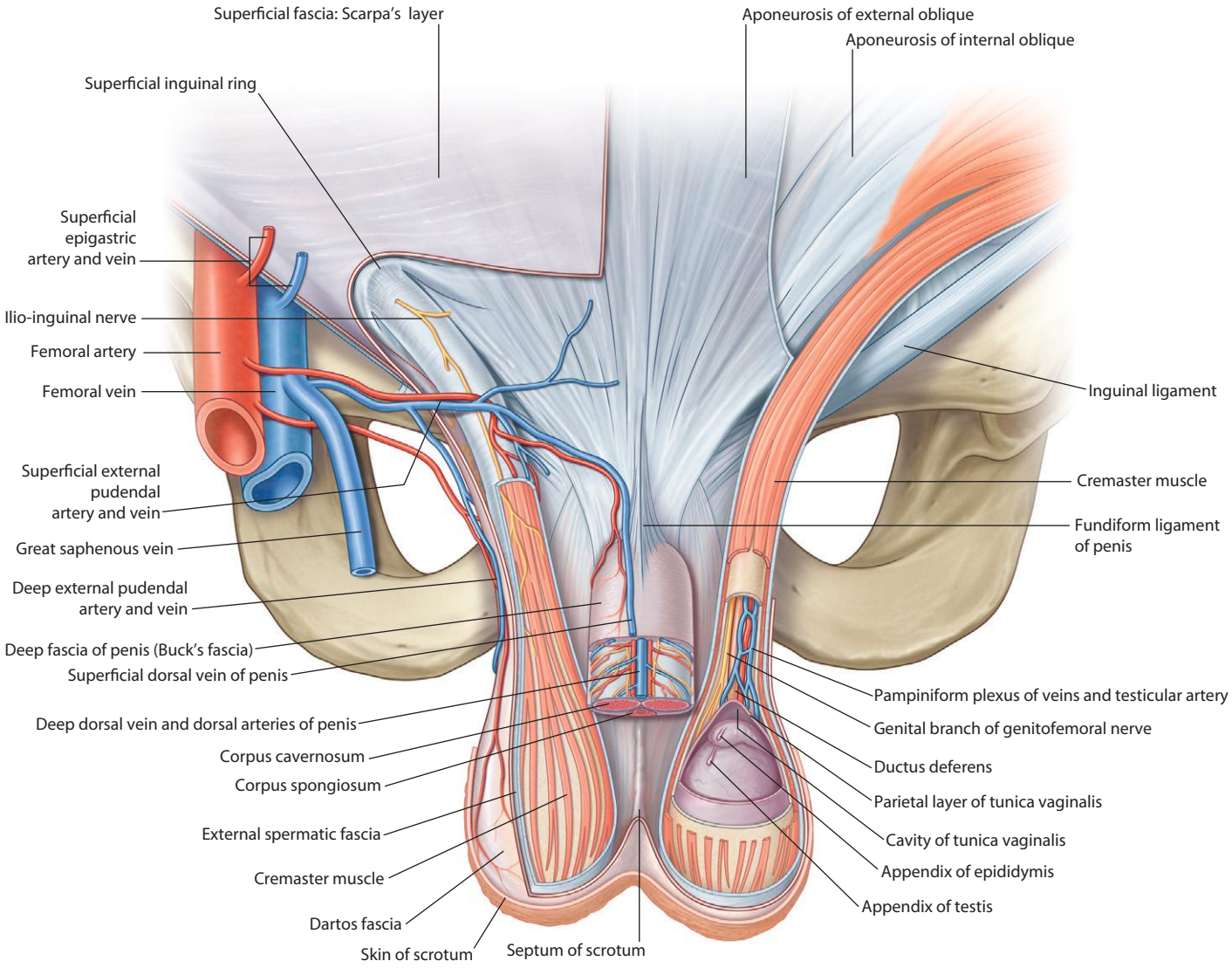
Rectal ultrasound imaging of the prostate.
Sagittal view showing the central and peripheral zones



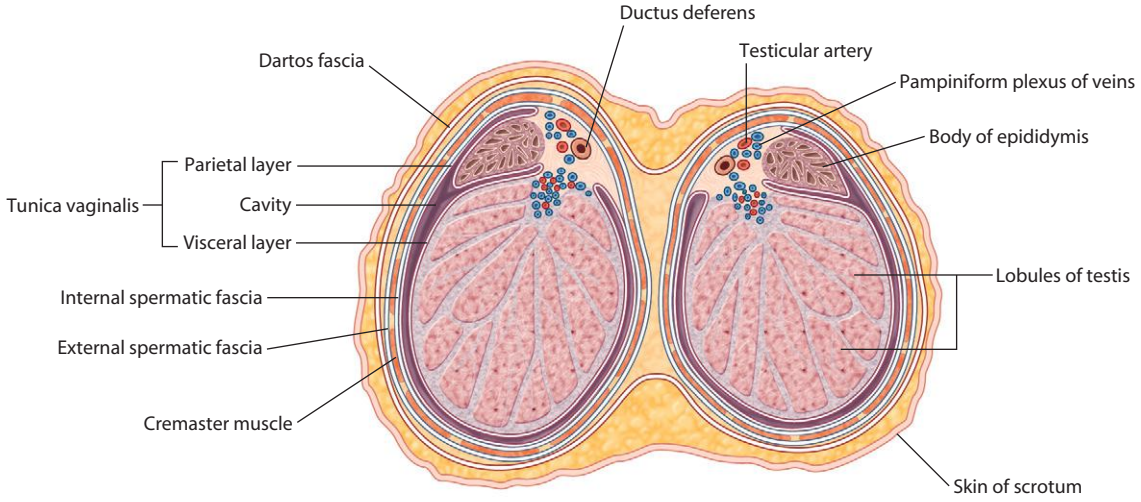
Rectal ultrasound imaging of the prostate.
Axial view showing the urethra and seminal colliculus



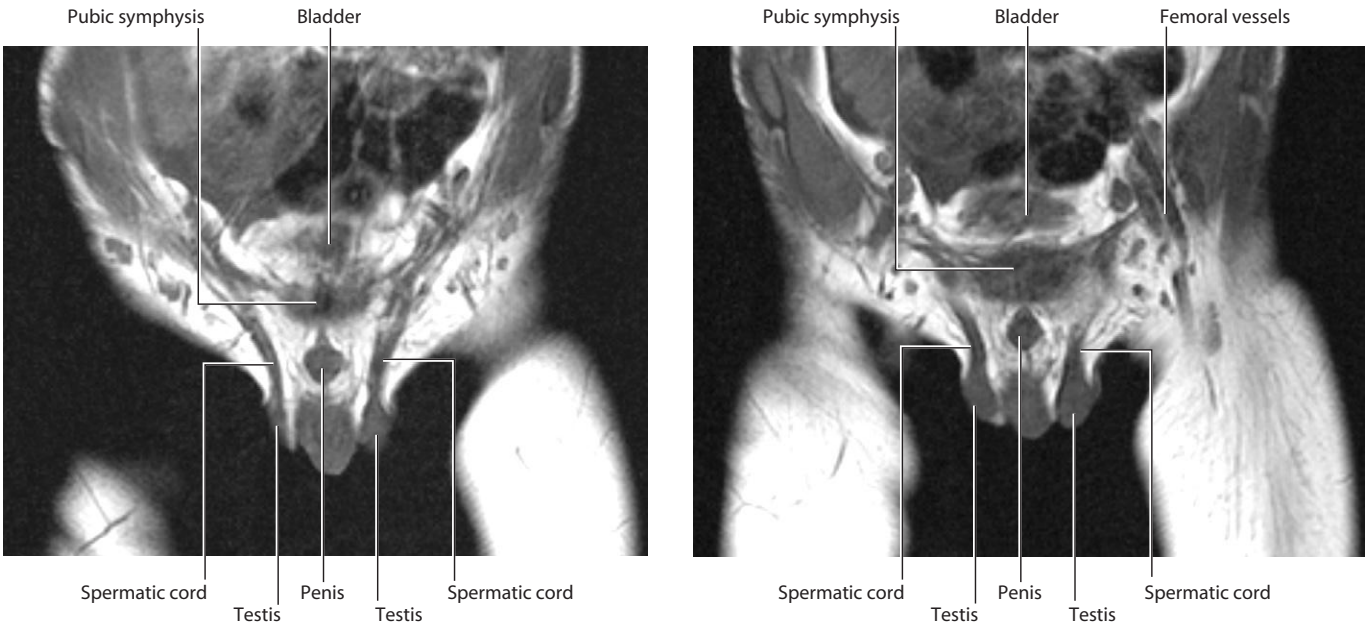
Bladder and prostate (posterior view)



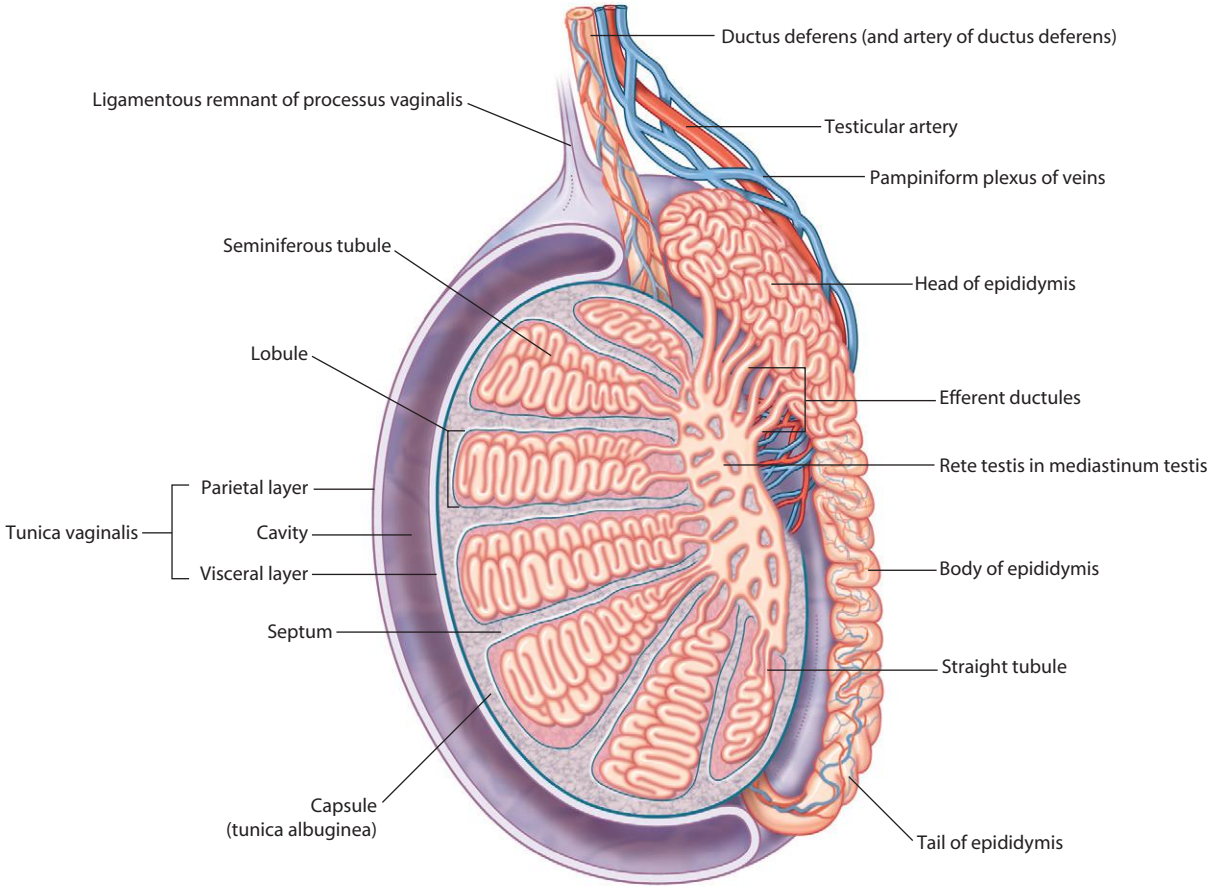
Contents of the scrotum (anterior view)



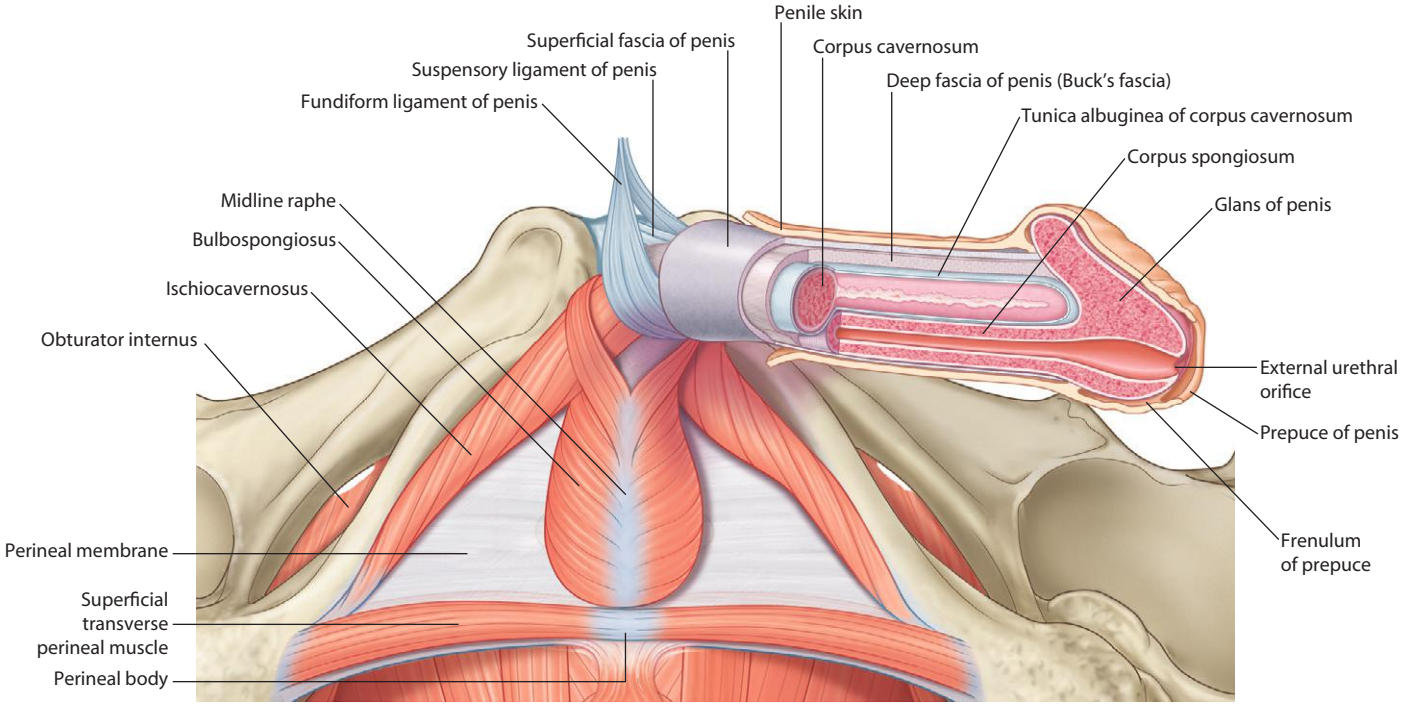
Transverse section through the scrotum and testes



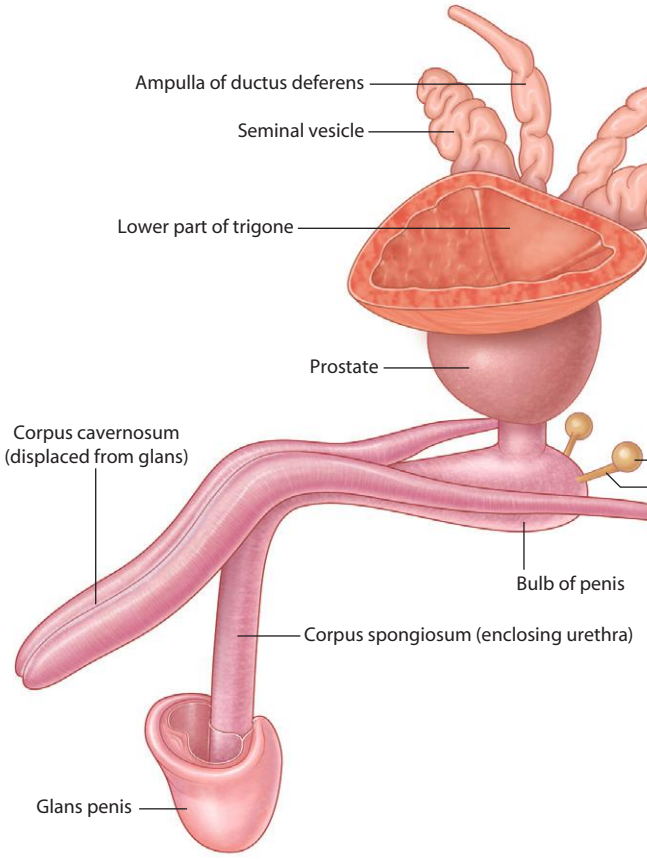
Spermatic cord appearance and positioning in a young male.
T1-weighted MR images in coronal plane



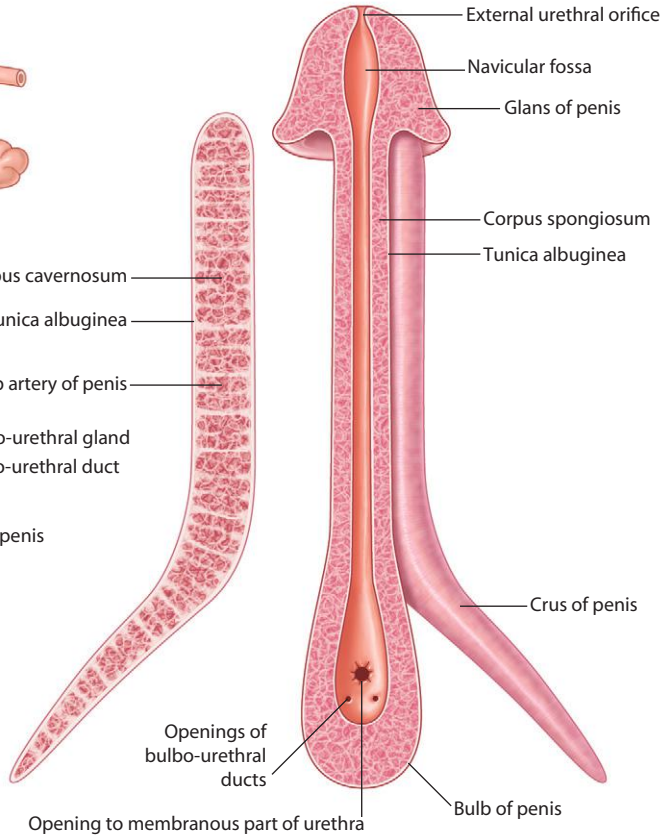
Testis and surrounding structures



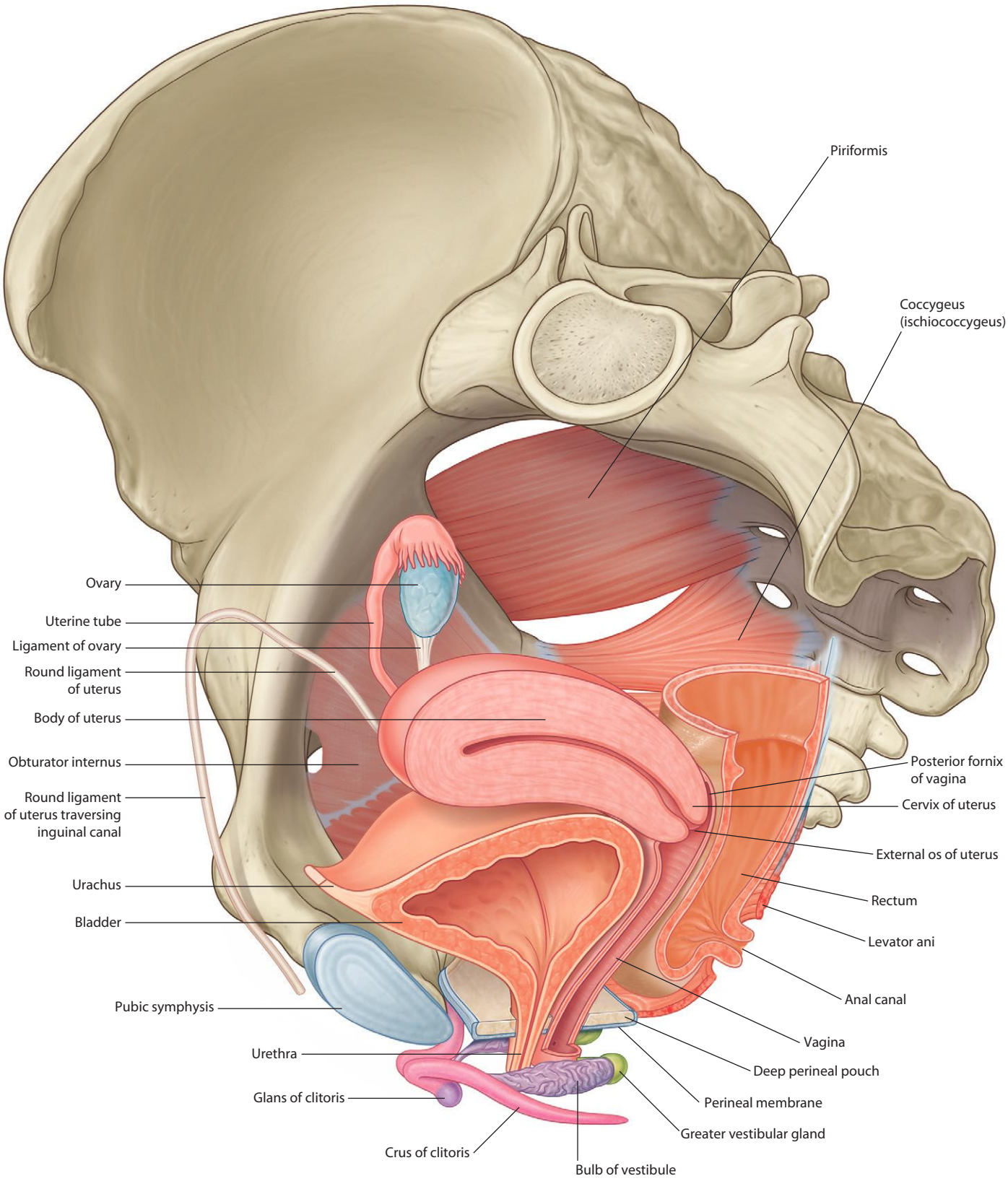
Structure of the penis



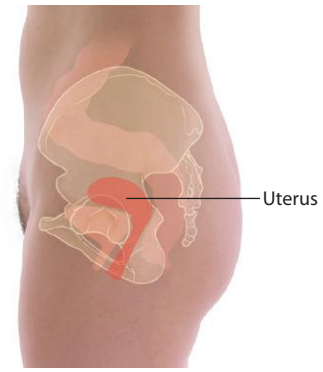
Structure of the penis



Roof of spongy urethra (inferior view)

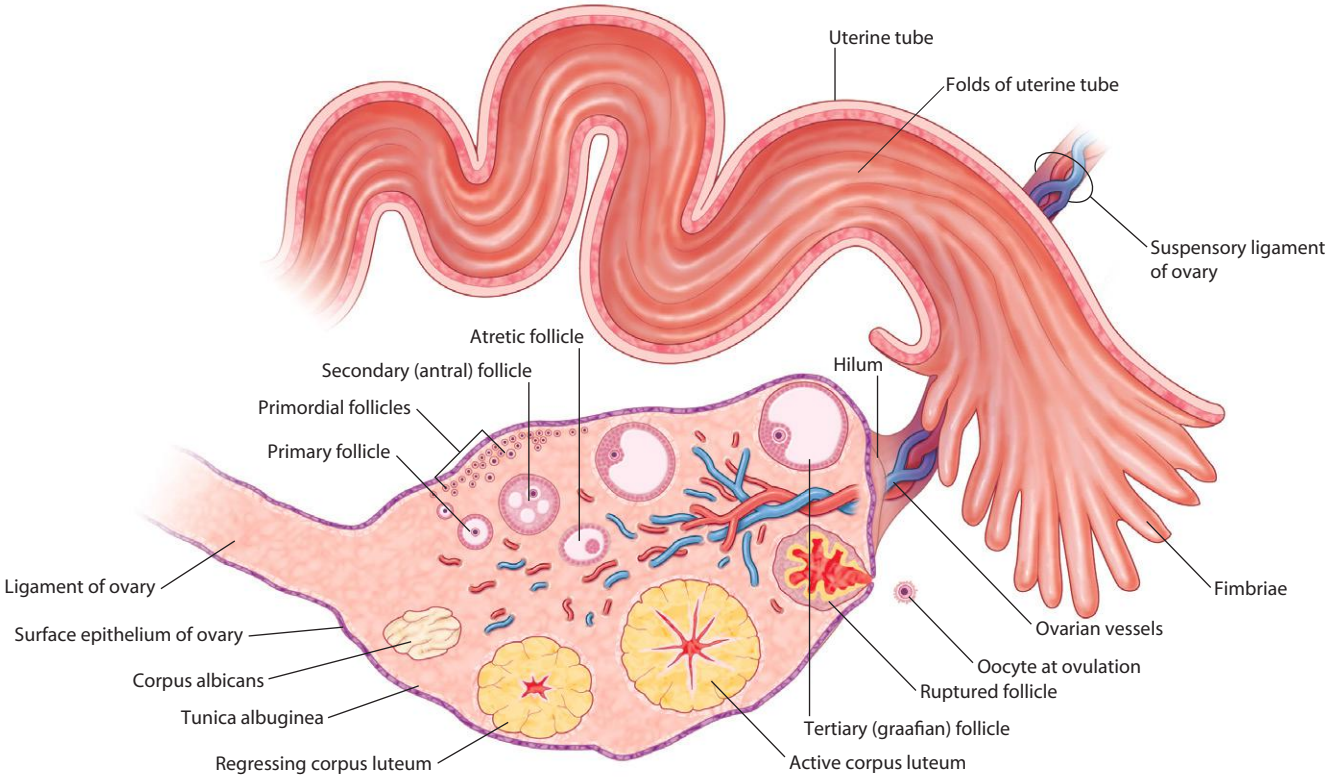


Reproductive system in women (oblique sagittal view)

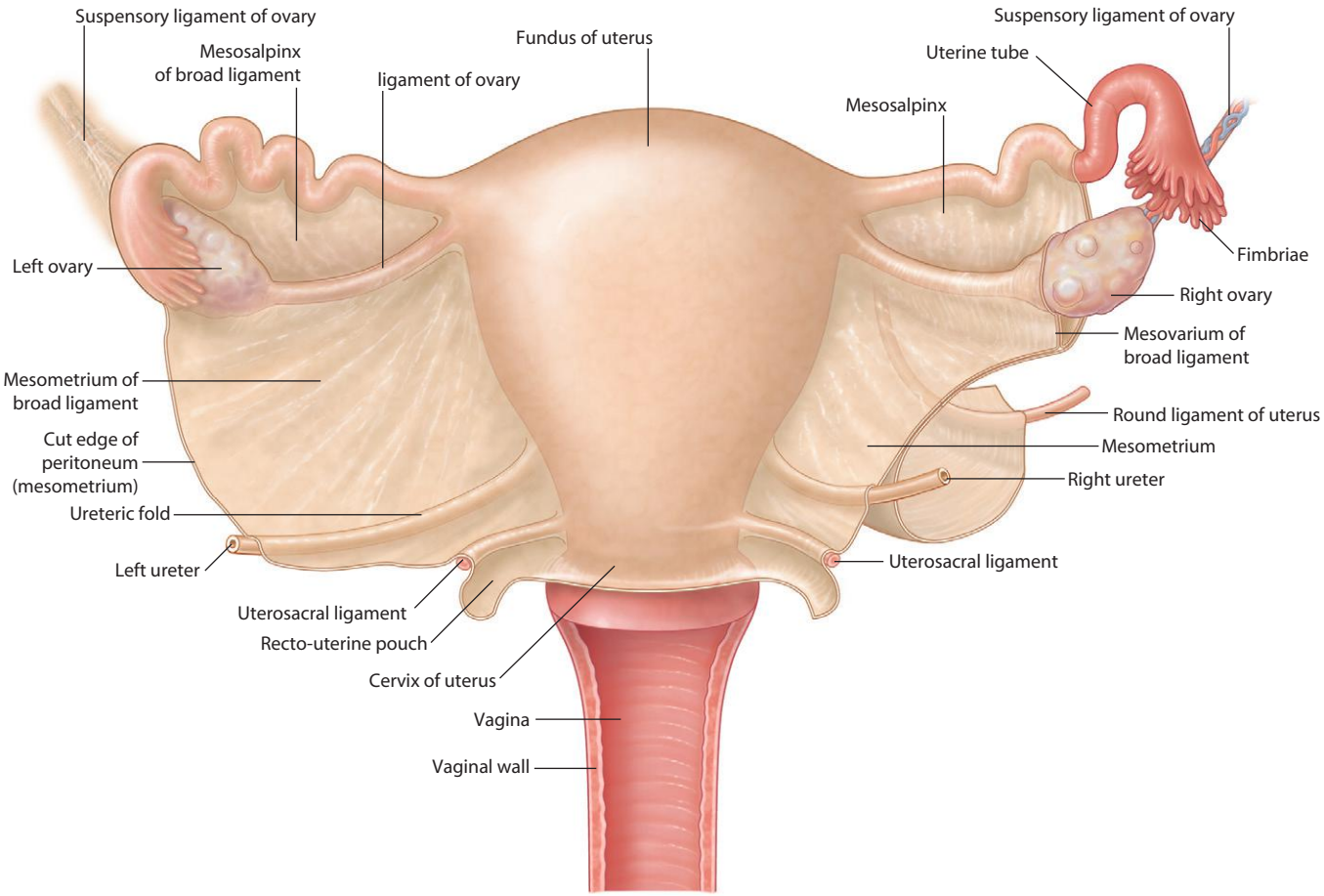


Surface projection of the uterus

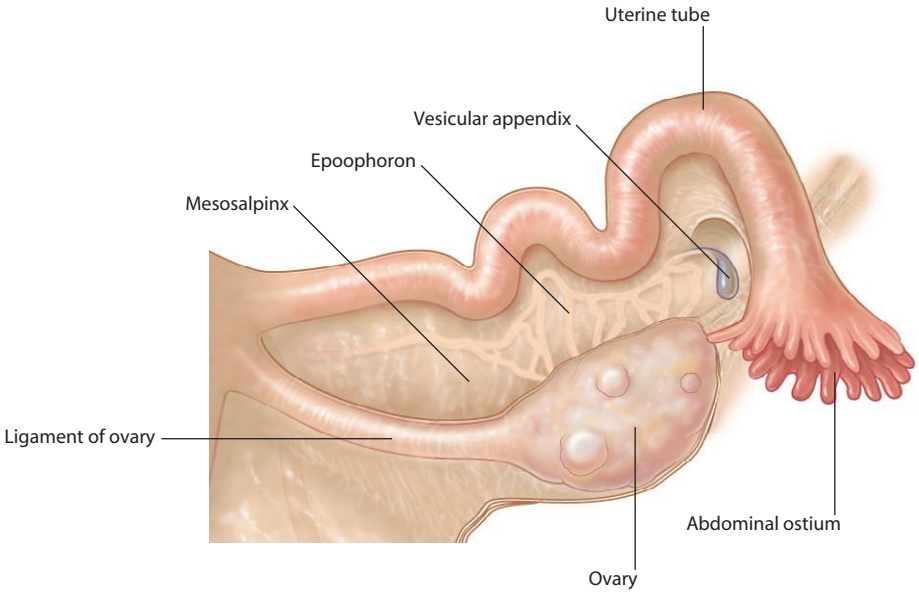
Structure of the uterus and ovaries (posterior view)



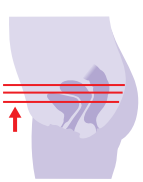
Structure of the uterine tube and ovary (posterior view)

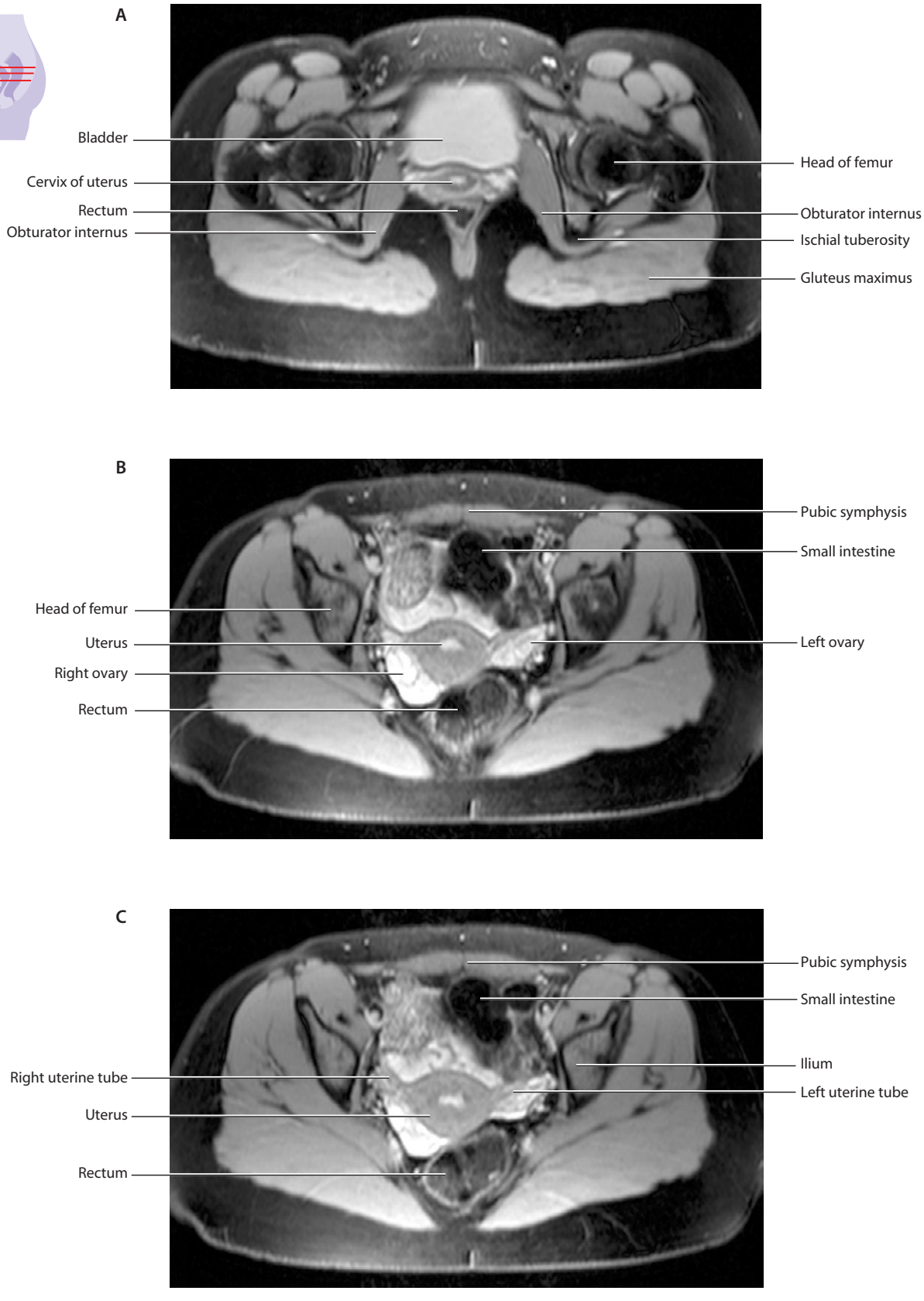


Uterus and broad ligament (posterior view)

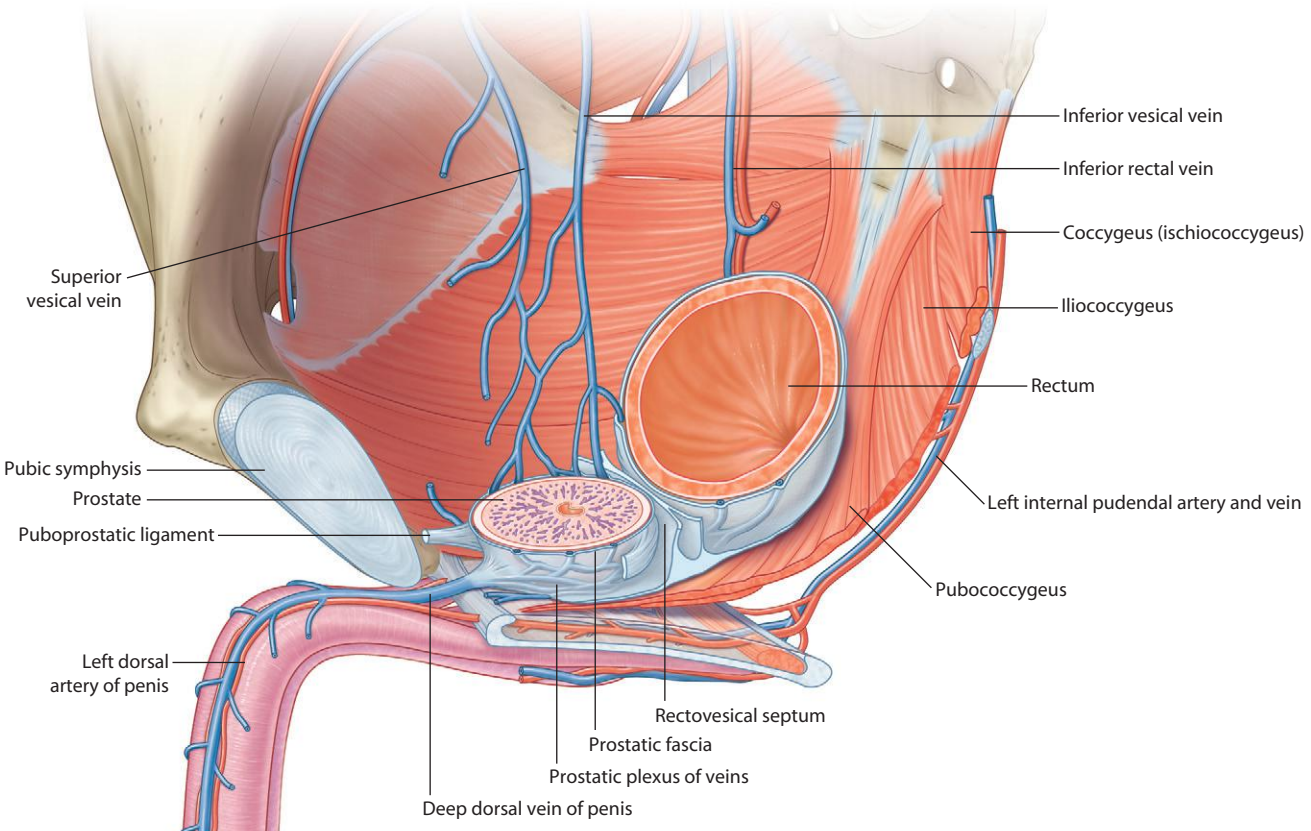


Uterine tube and ovary (posterior view)

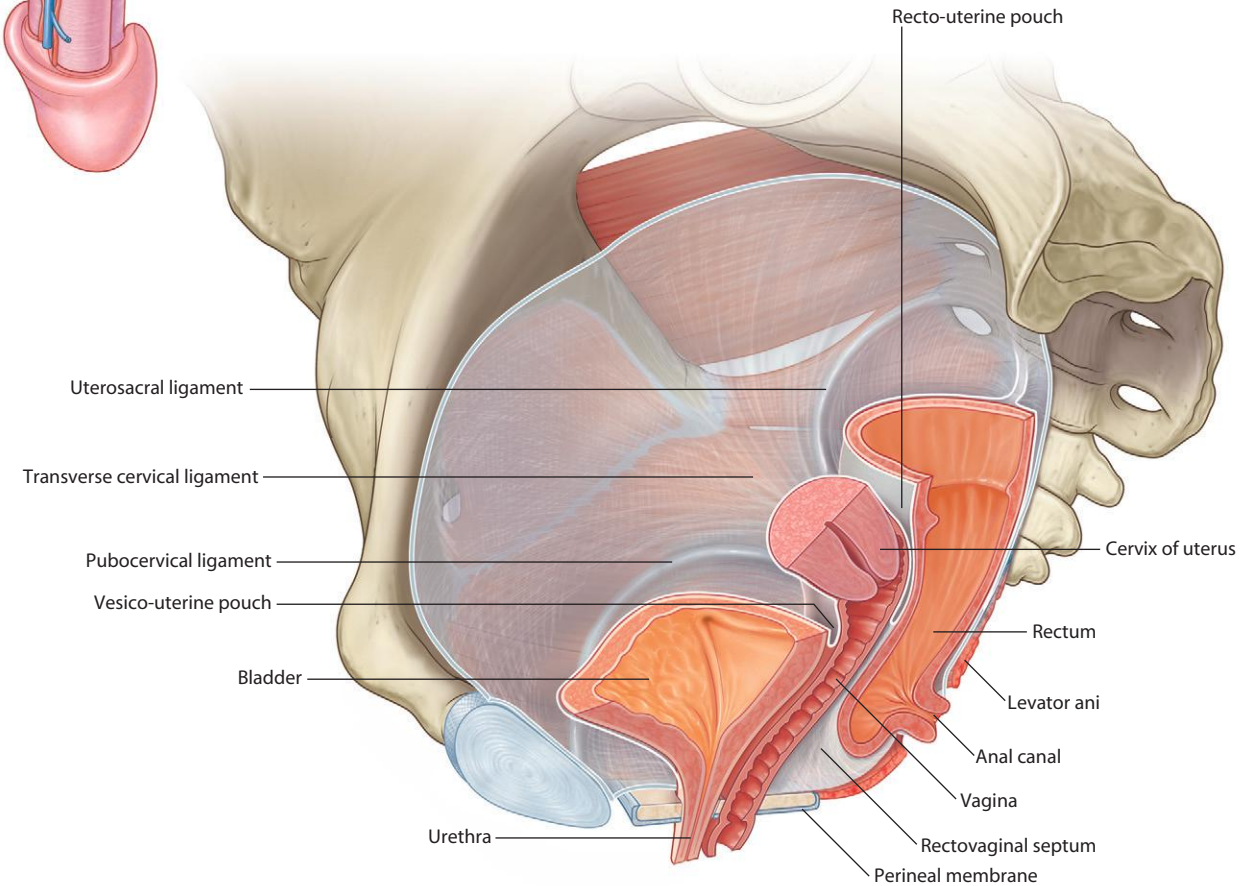




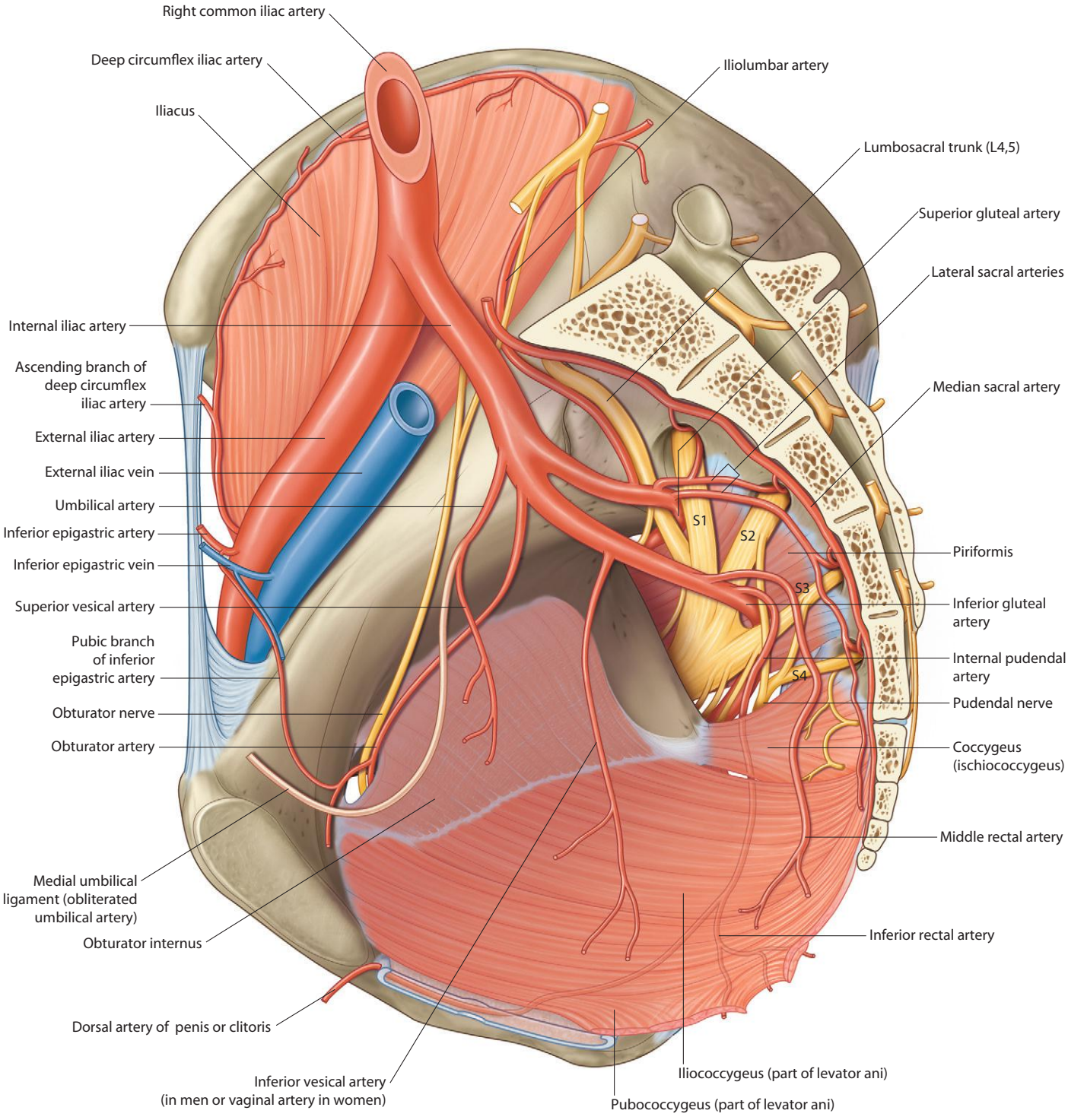
Appearance of cervix of uterus, uterus, ovaries, and uterine tubes in relation to other pelvic structures.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR images in axial plane



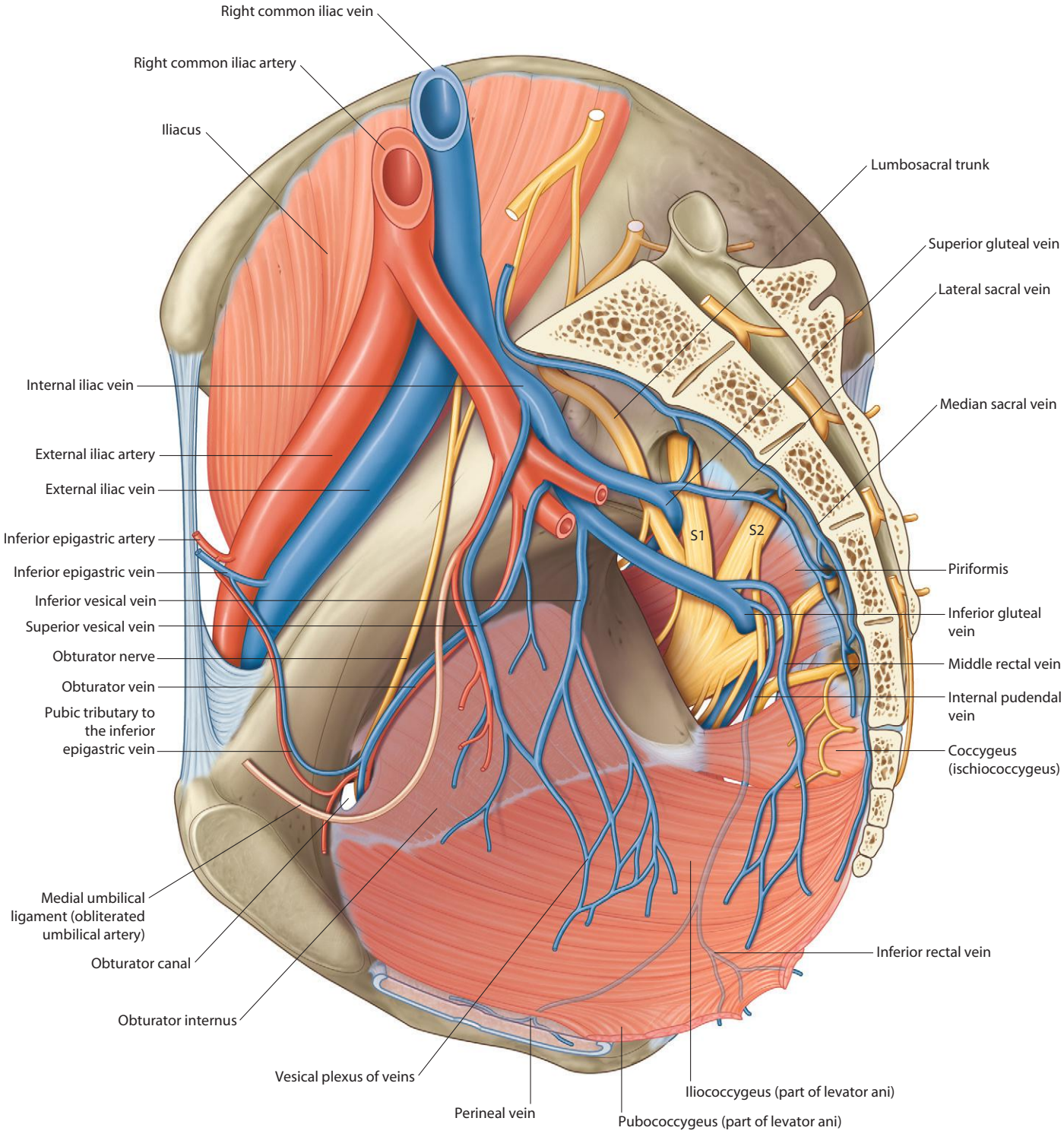
Pelvic fascia and related structures in men



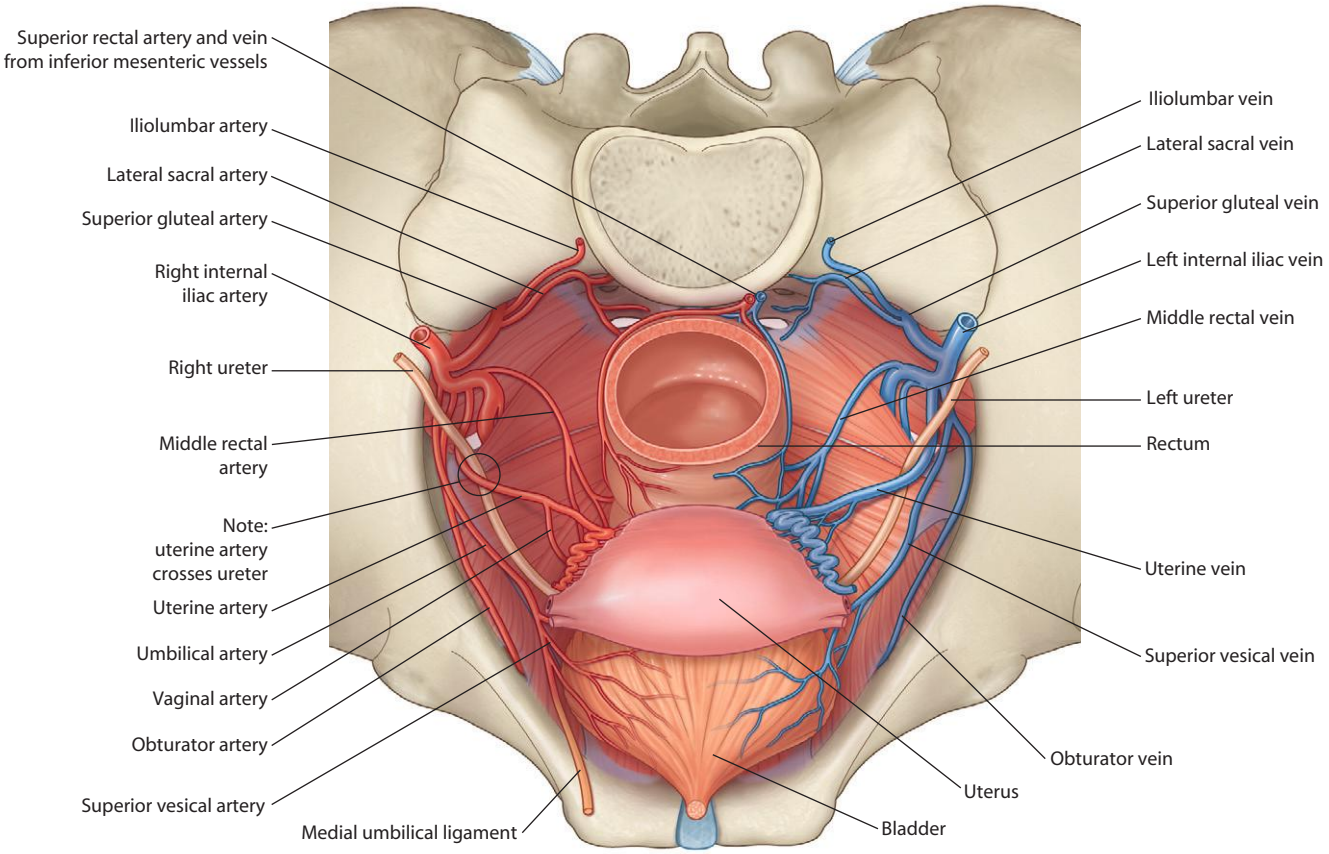
Pelvic fascia and related structures in women



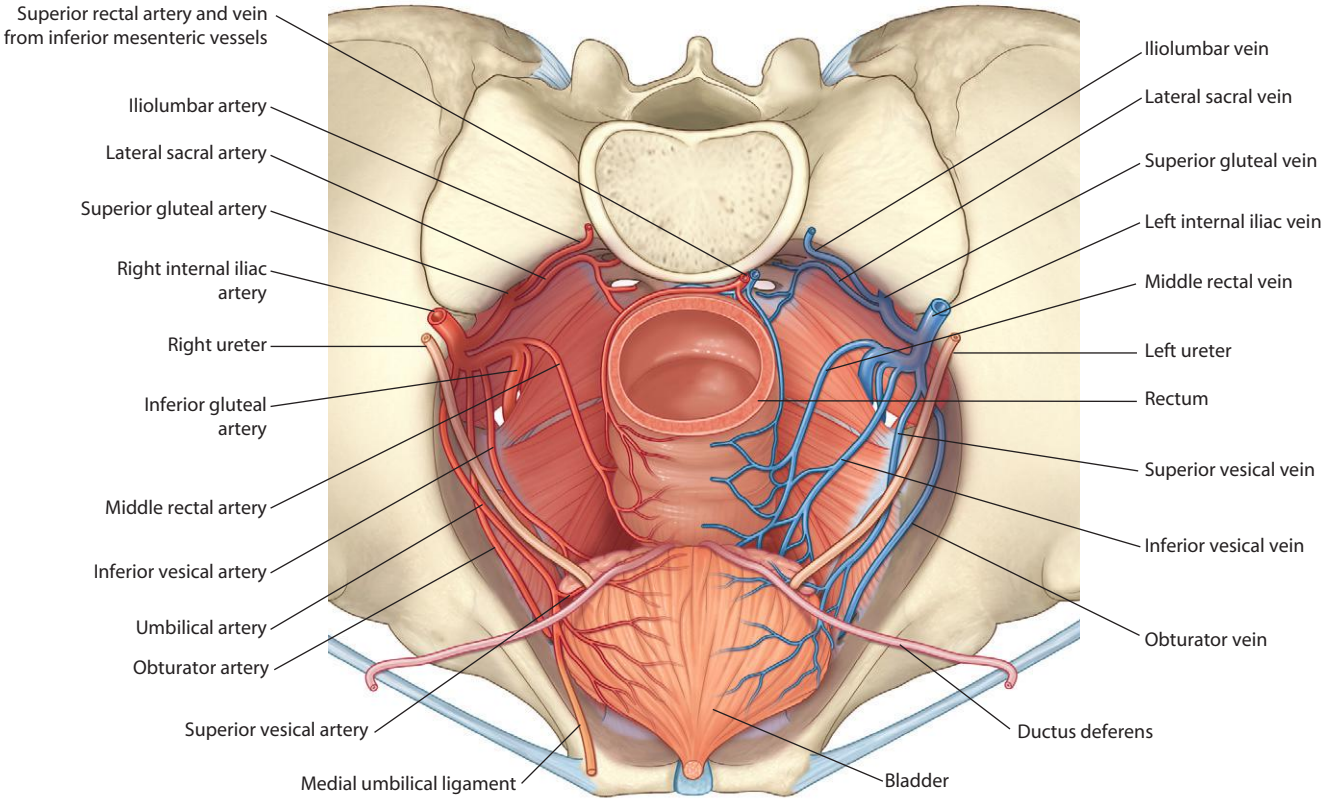
Arterial supply to the pelvis (right side sagittal view)



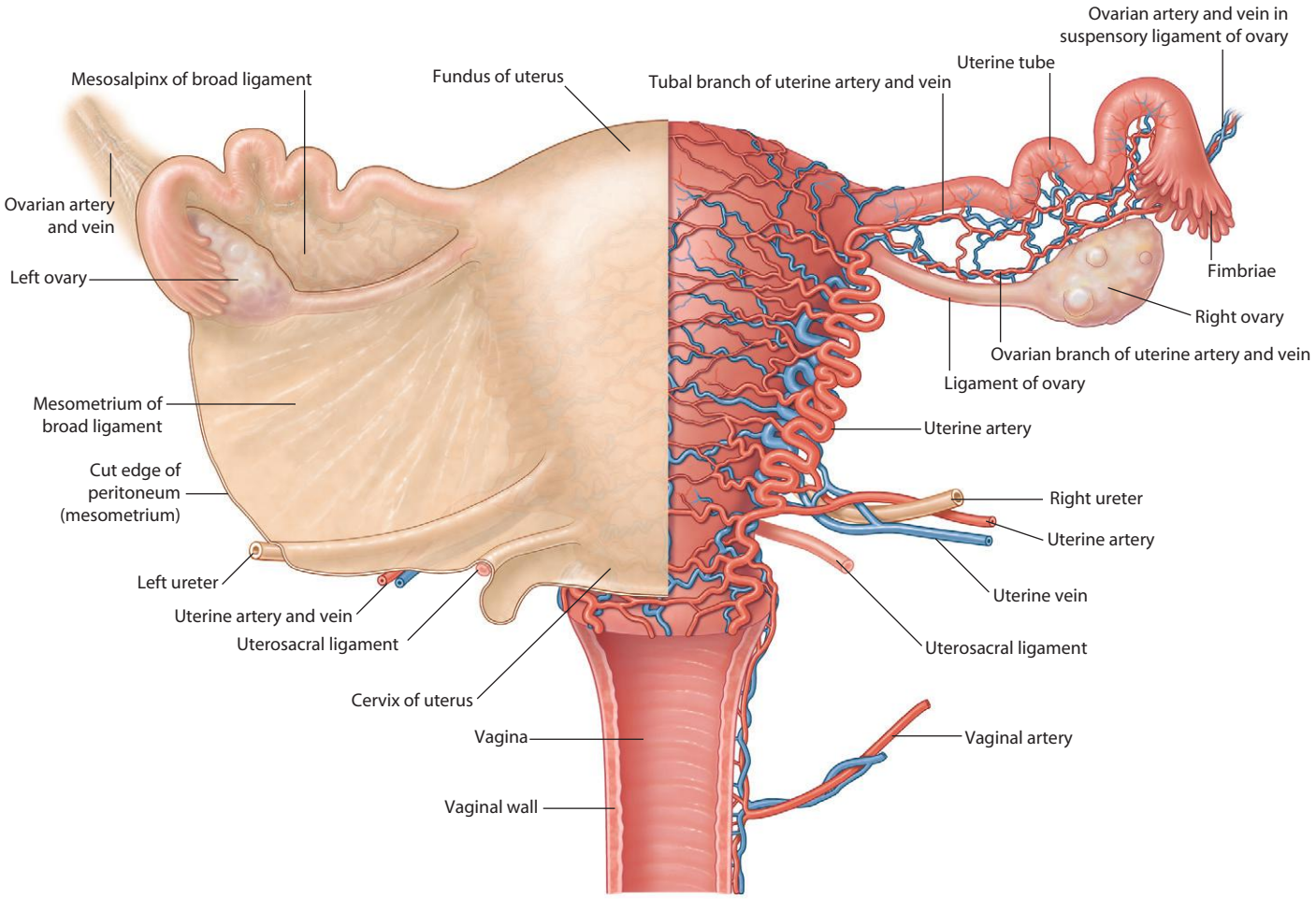
Veins of the pelvis
(right side sagittal view)



Vasculature of the pelvic viscera in women (superior view)



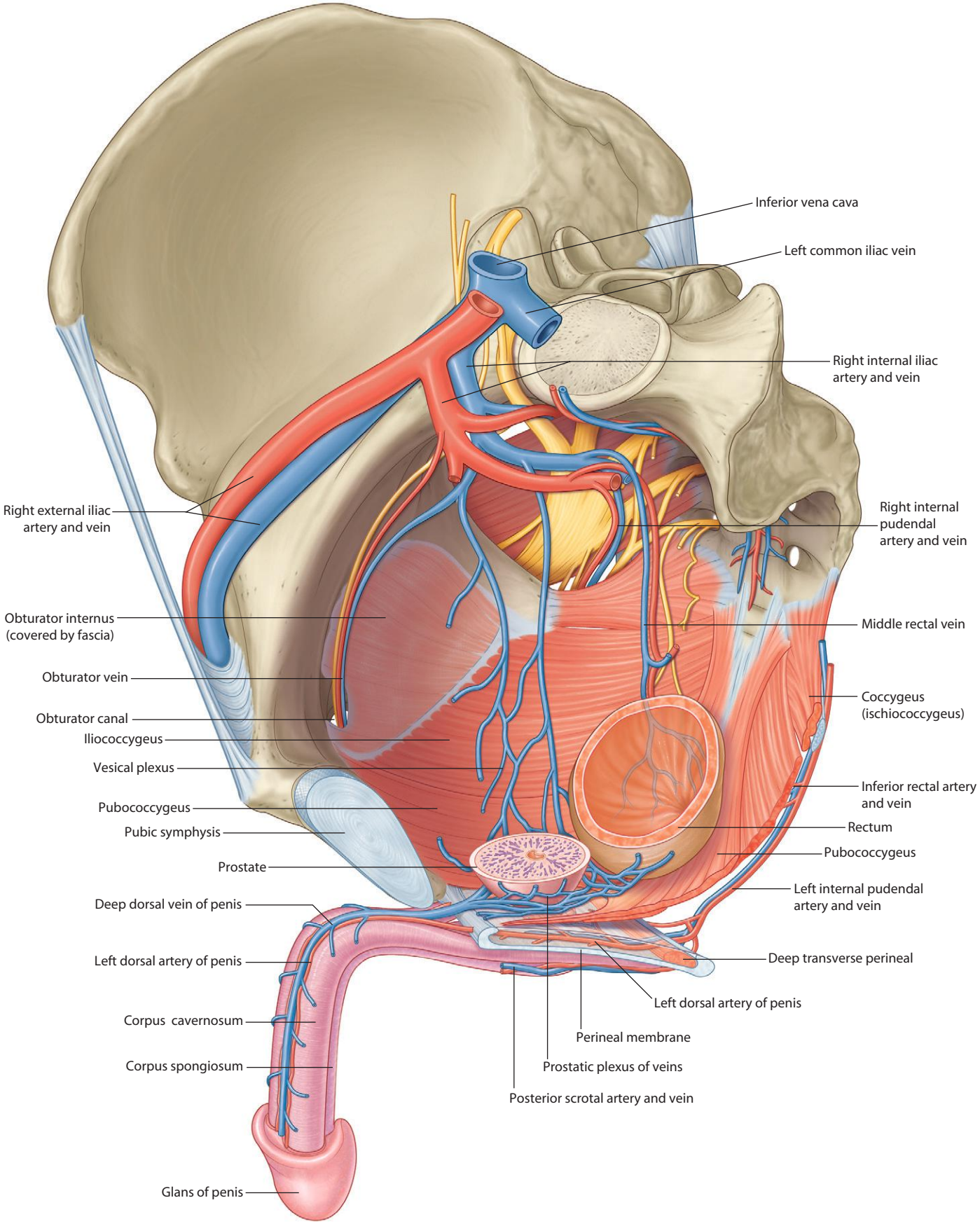
Vasculature of the pelvic viscera in men (superior view)



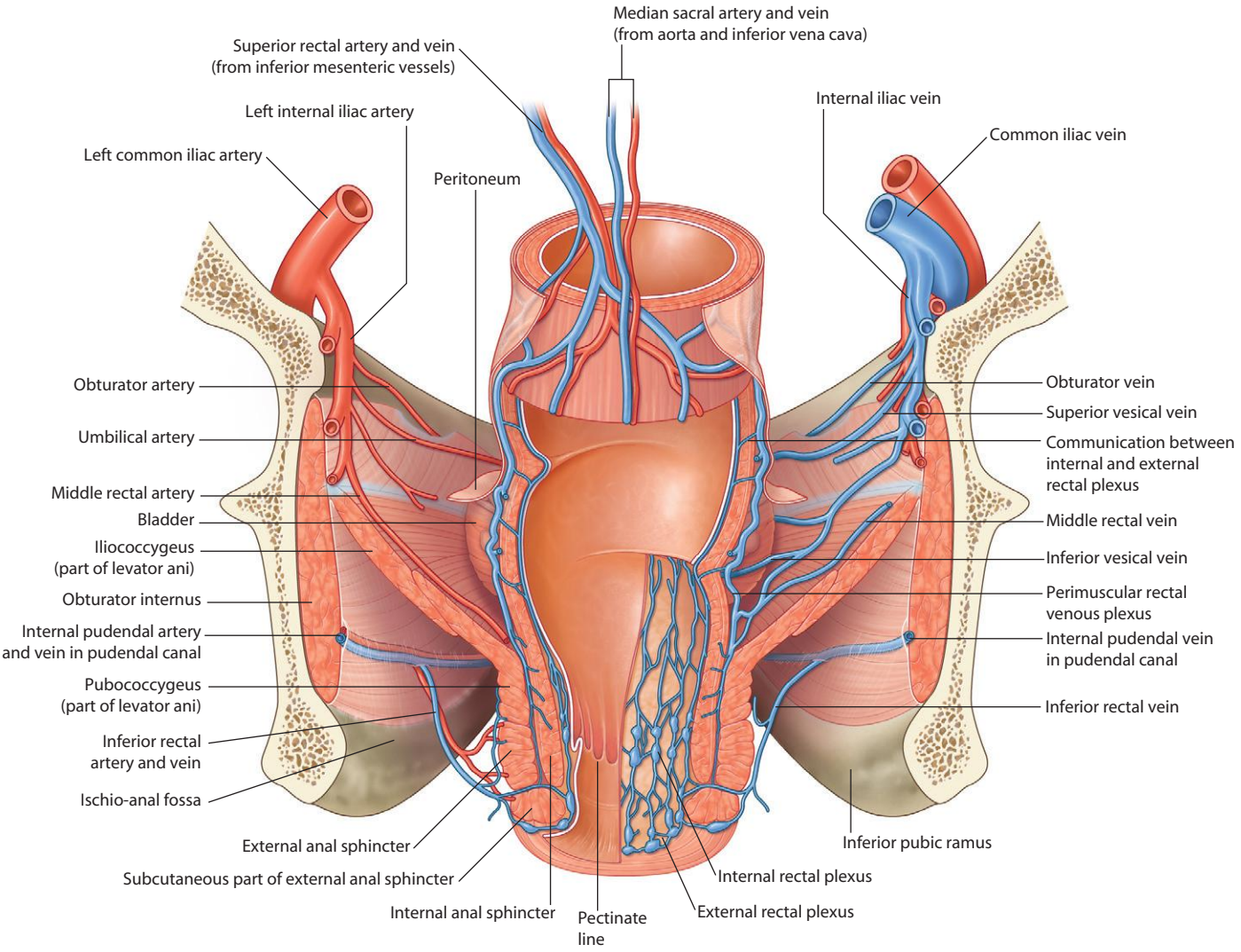
Vascular supply to uterus (posterior view)



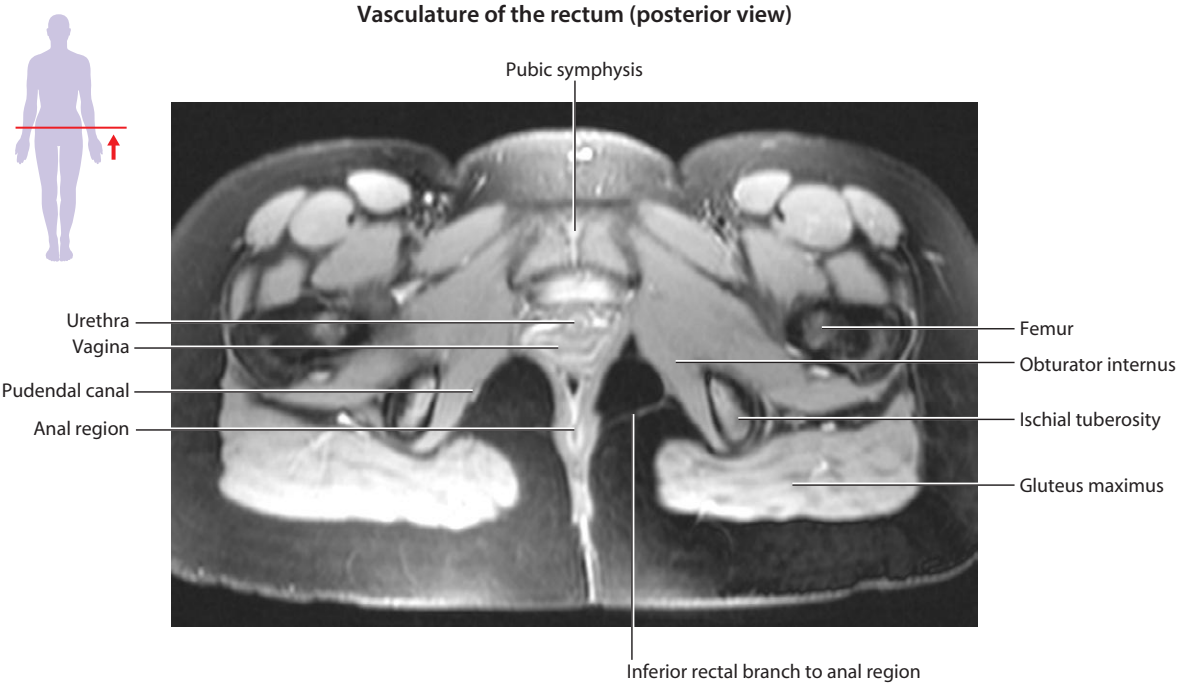
Vascular supply to uterus.
Angiogram



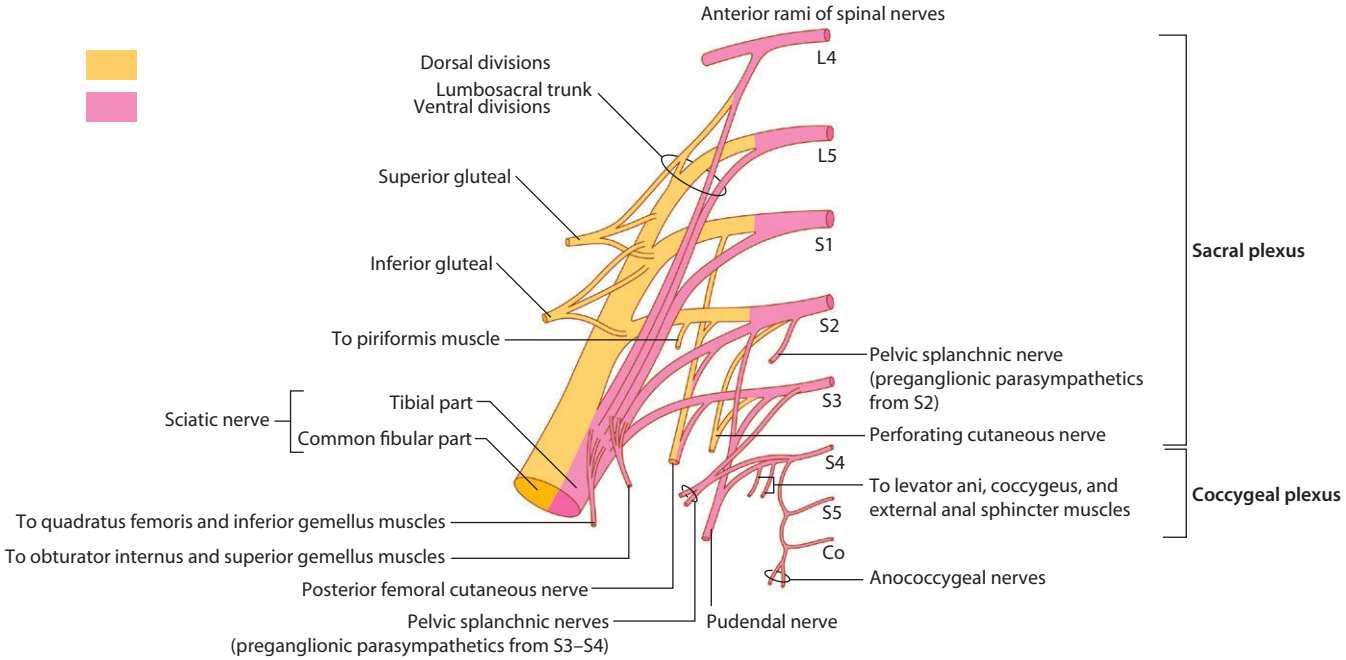
Venous drainage of pelvic viscera in men (oblique sagittal view)



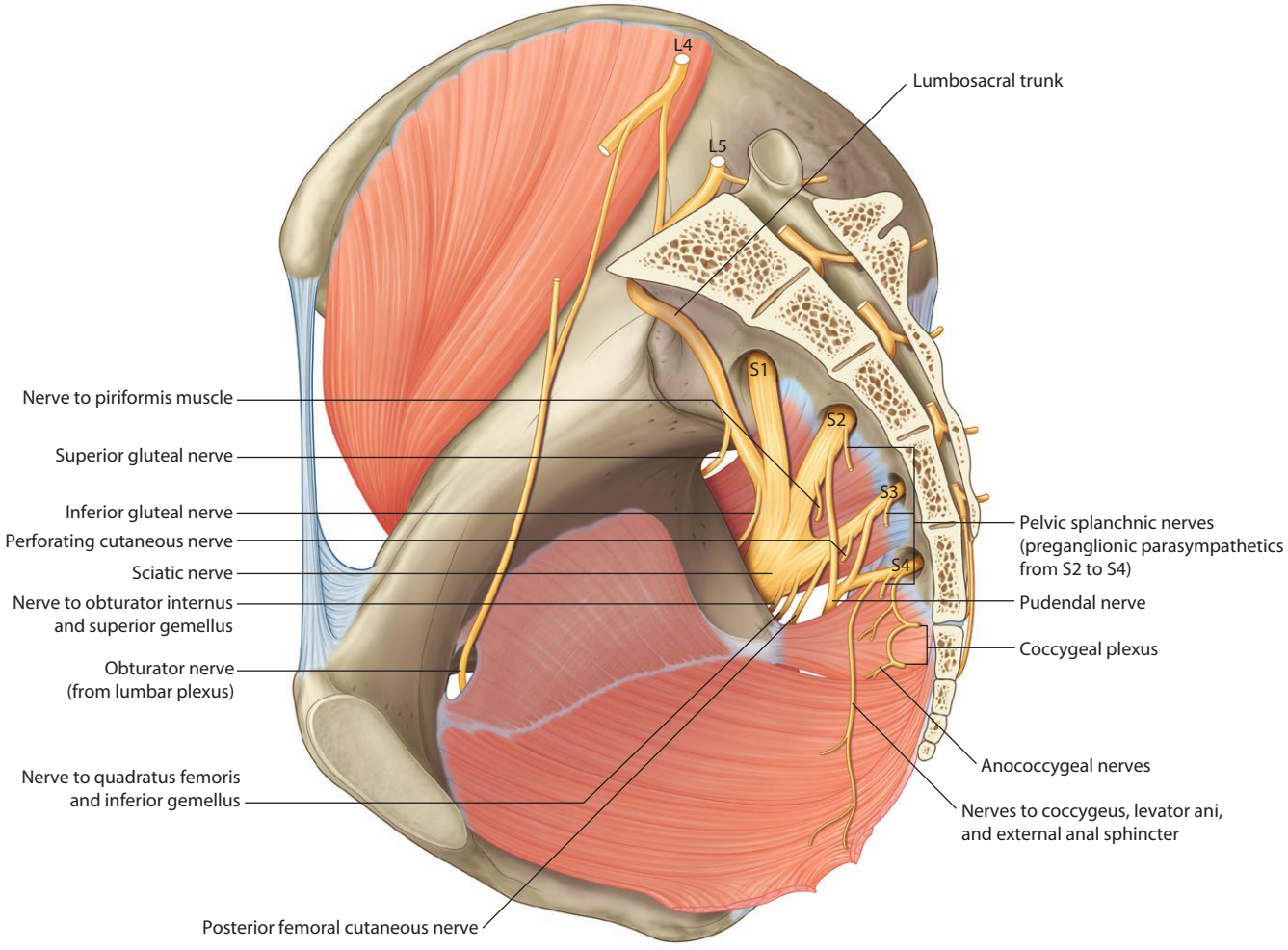
Vasculature of the rectum (posterior view)



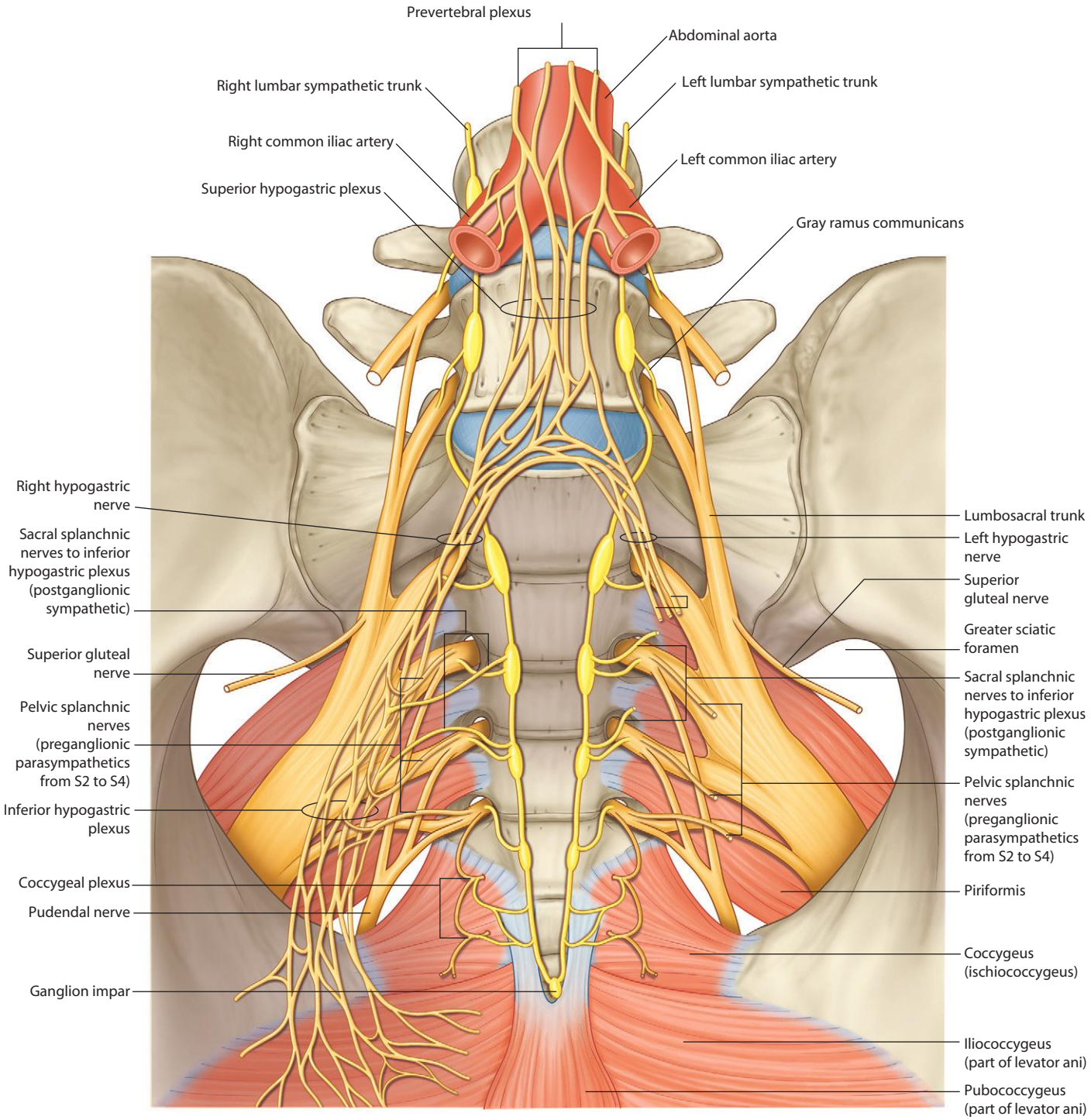
Inferior rectal neurovascular bundle crossing the ischio-anal fossa.
T2-weighted MR image in axial plane



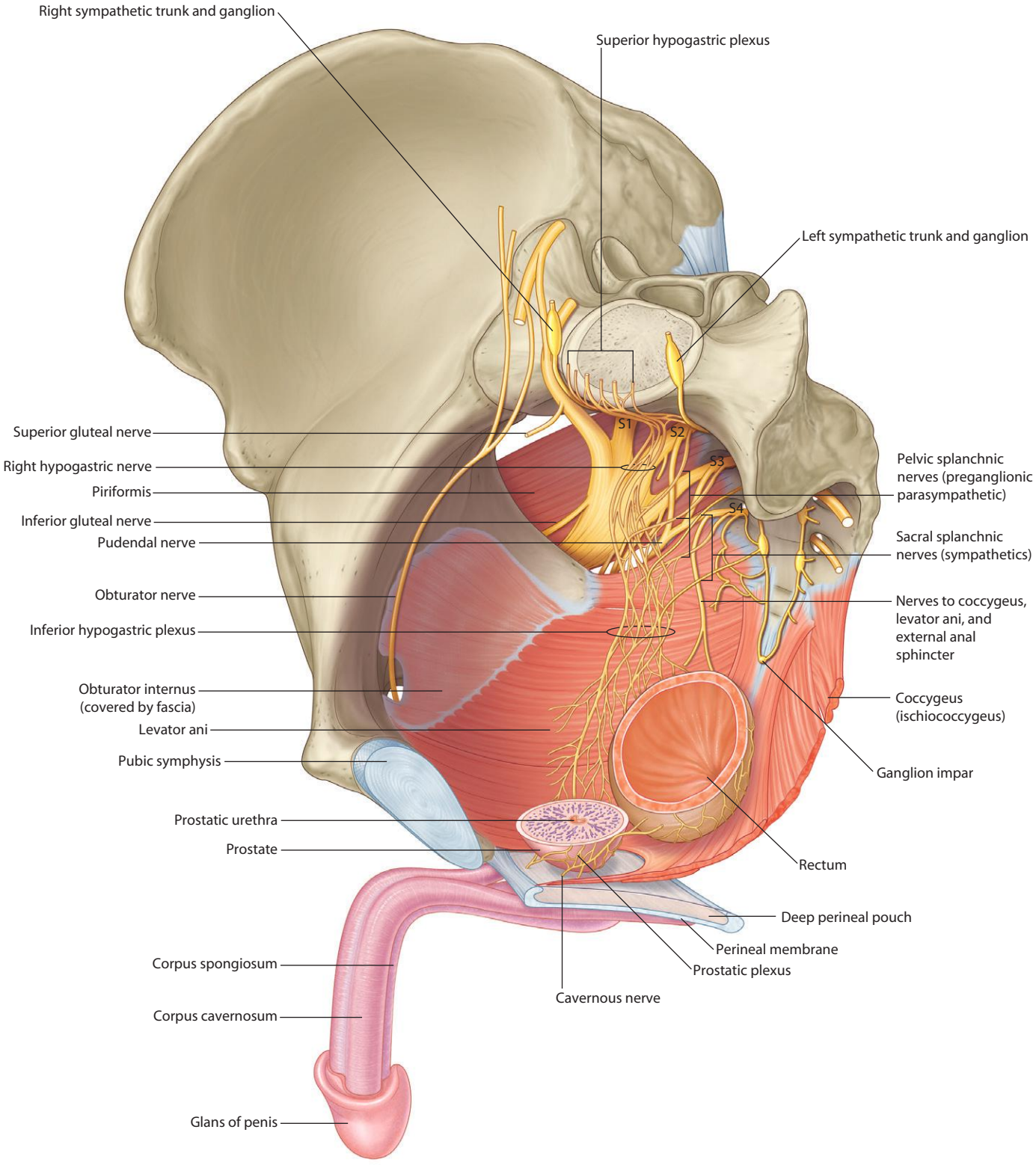
Components and branches of the sacral and coccygeal nerve plexuses



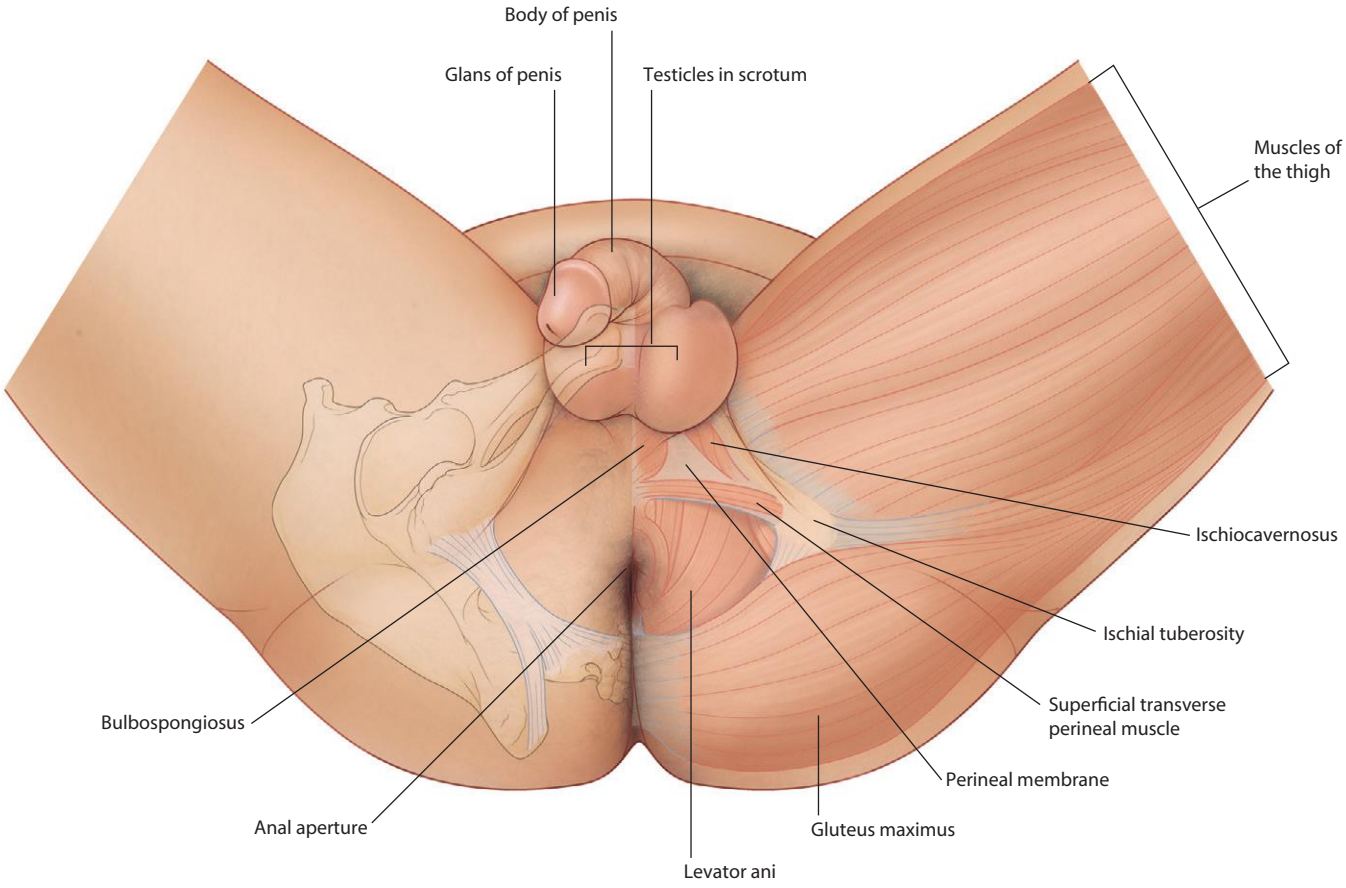
Sacral and coccygeal nerve plexuses within the pelvic cavity (sagittal view)



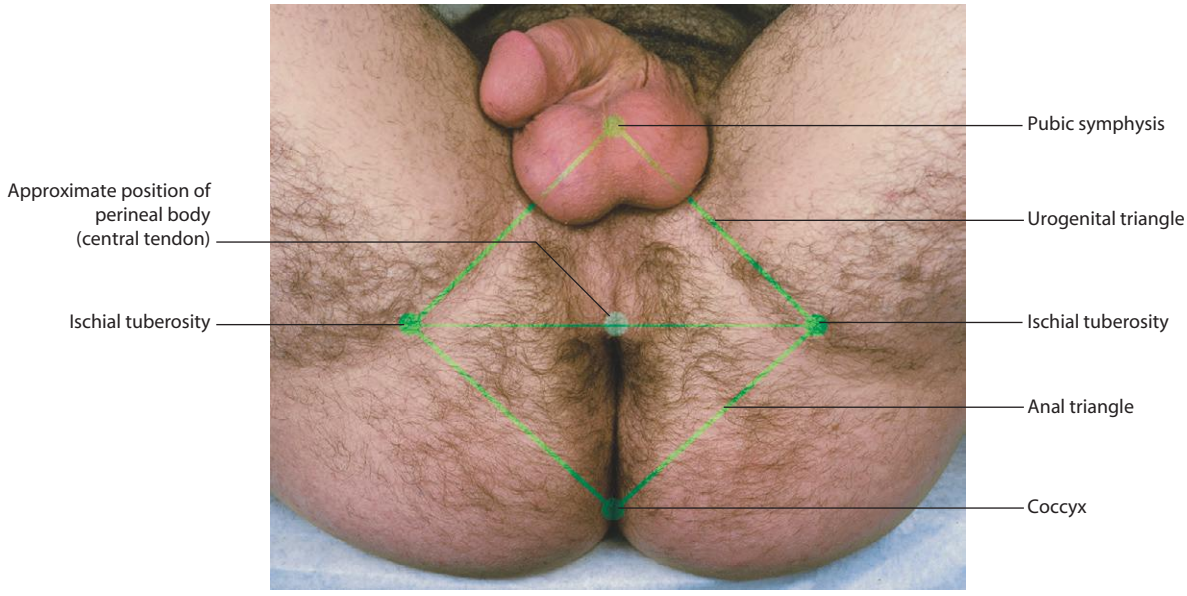
Pelvic extensions of the prevertebral nerve plexus (anterior view)



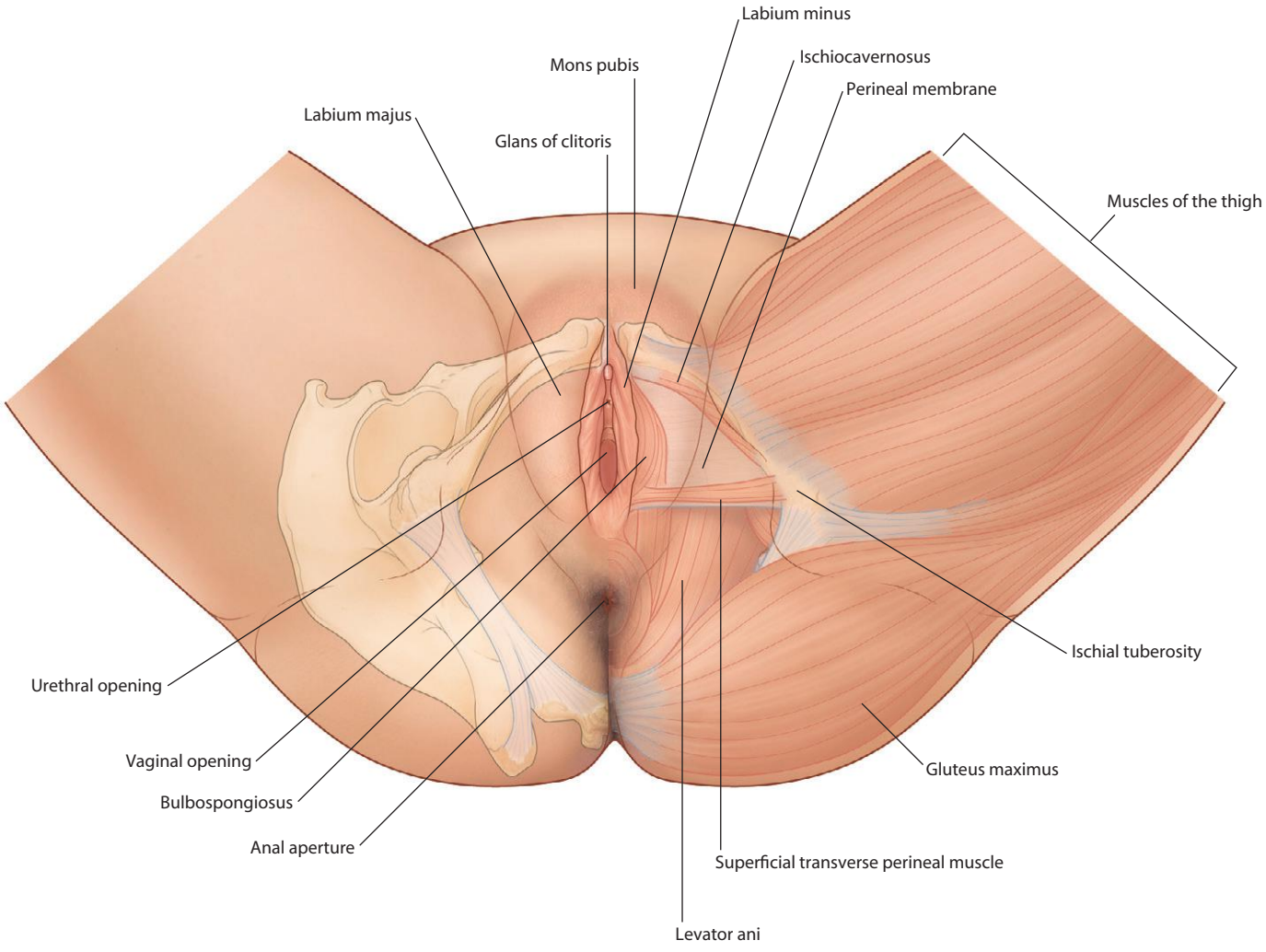
Hypogastric nerve plexuses (oblique sagittal view)



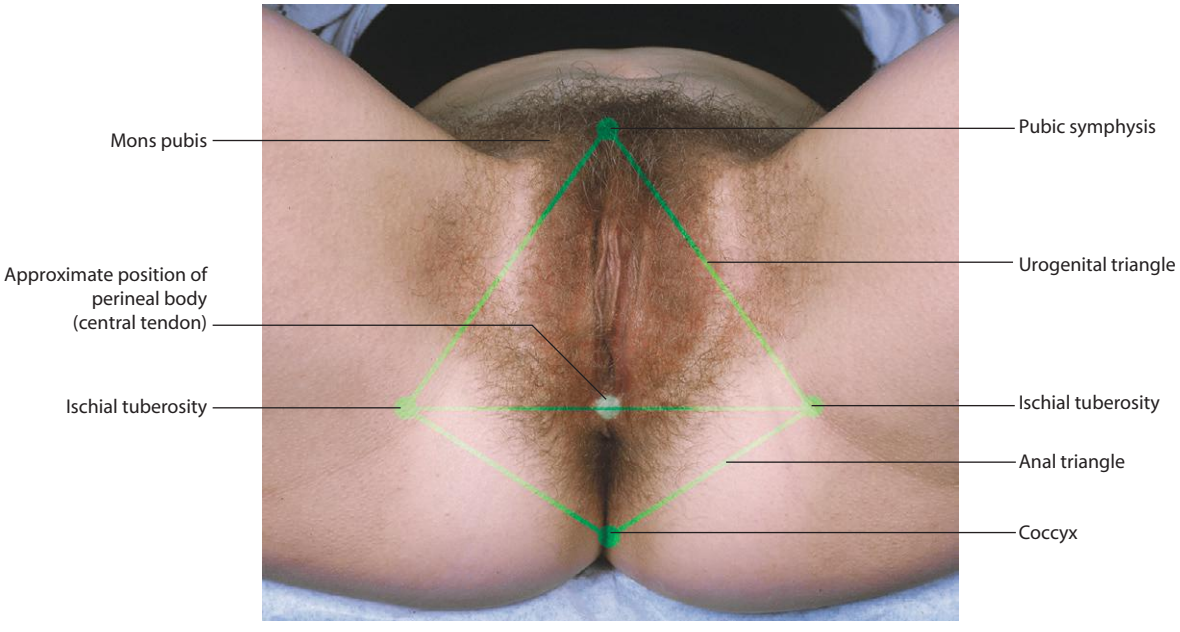
Structures of the perineum in men



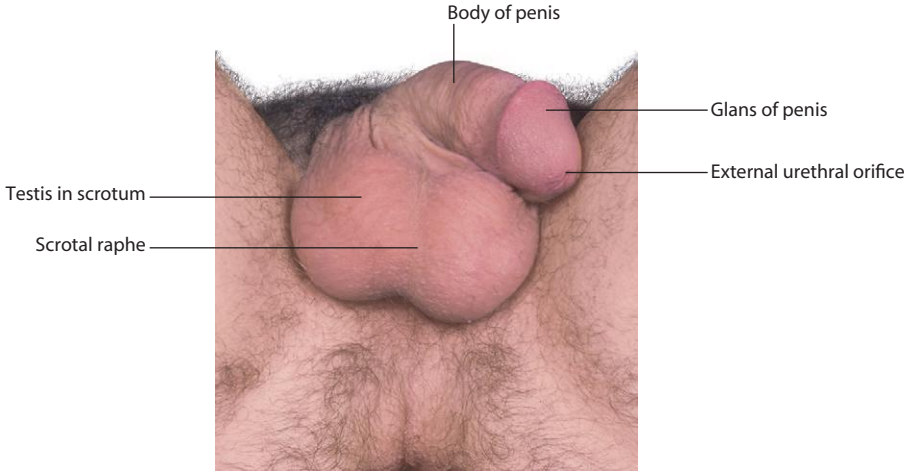
Surface anatomy of the perineum in men



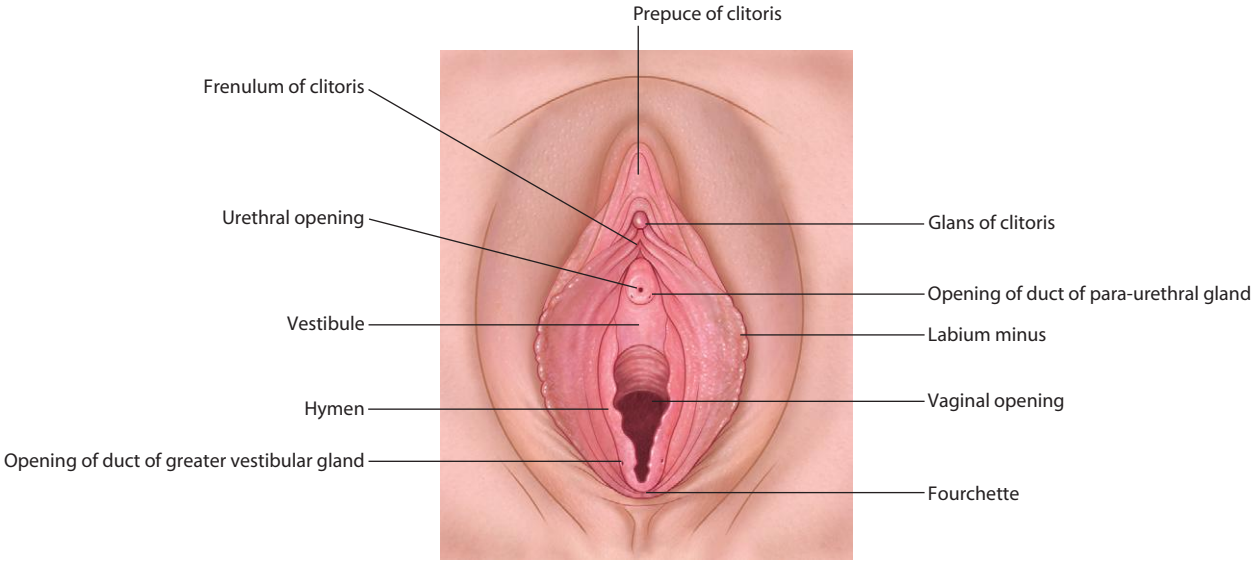
Structures of the perineum in women

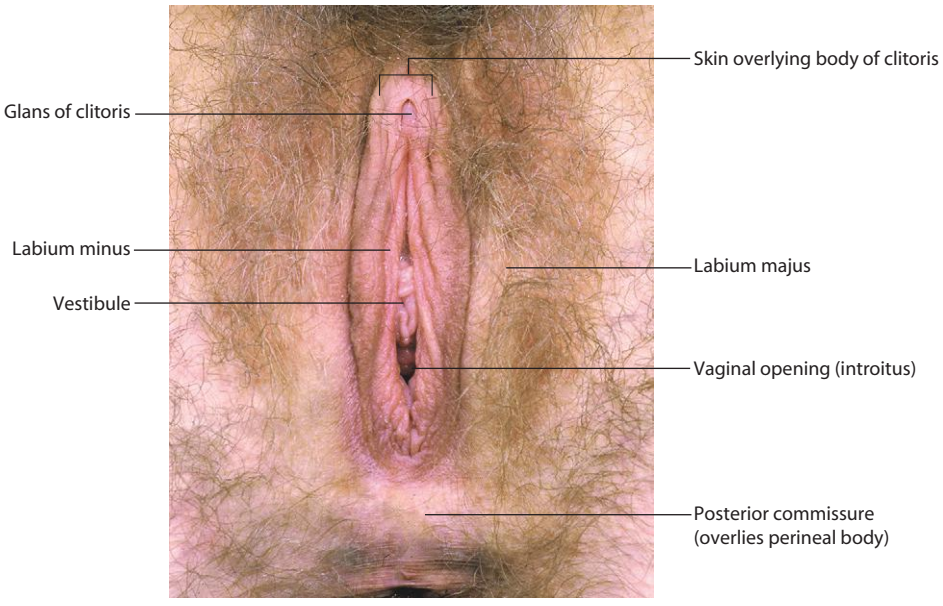


Surface anatomy of the perineum in women

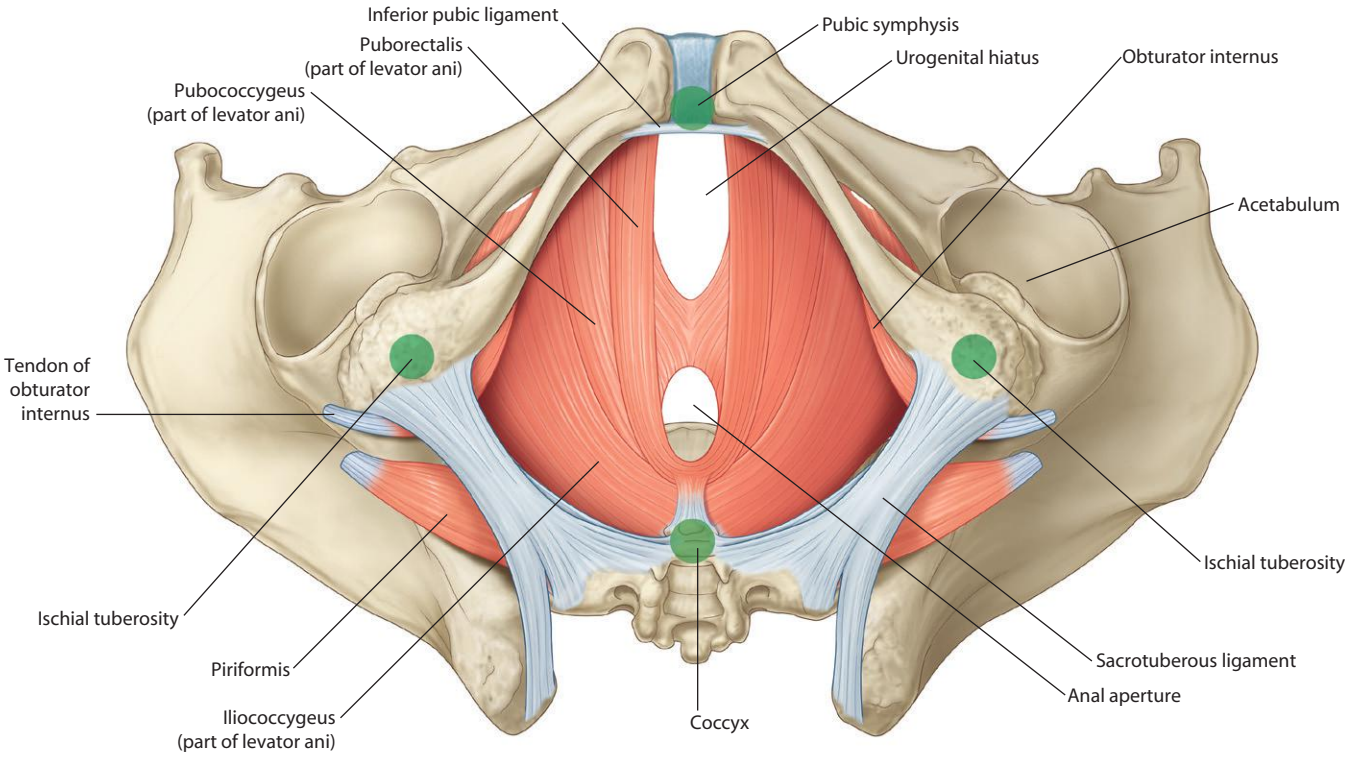


Superficial features of the perineum in men

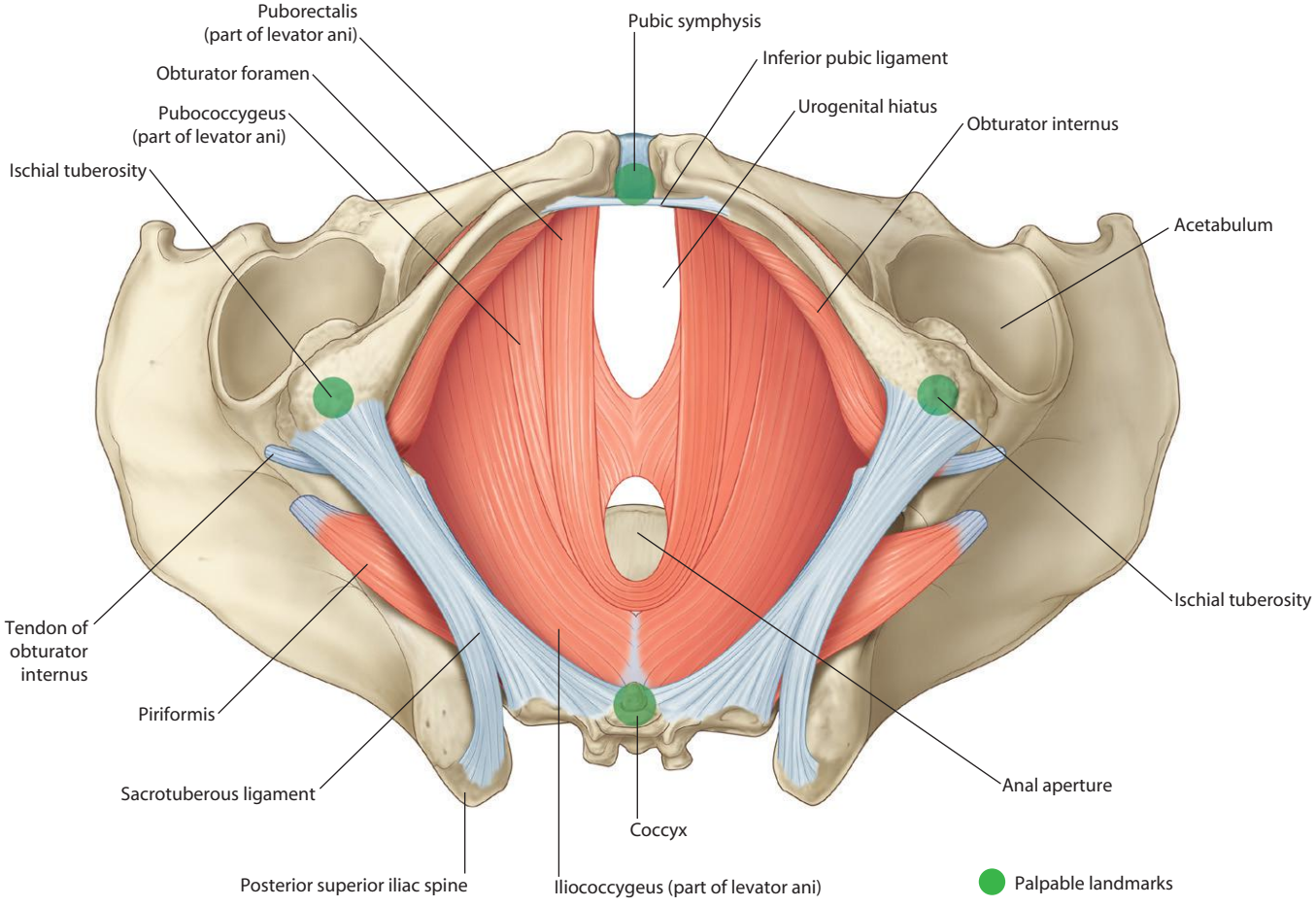




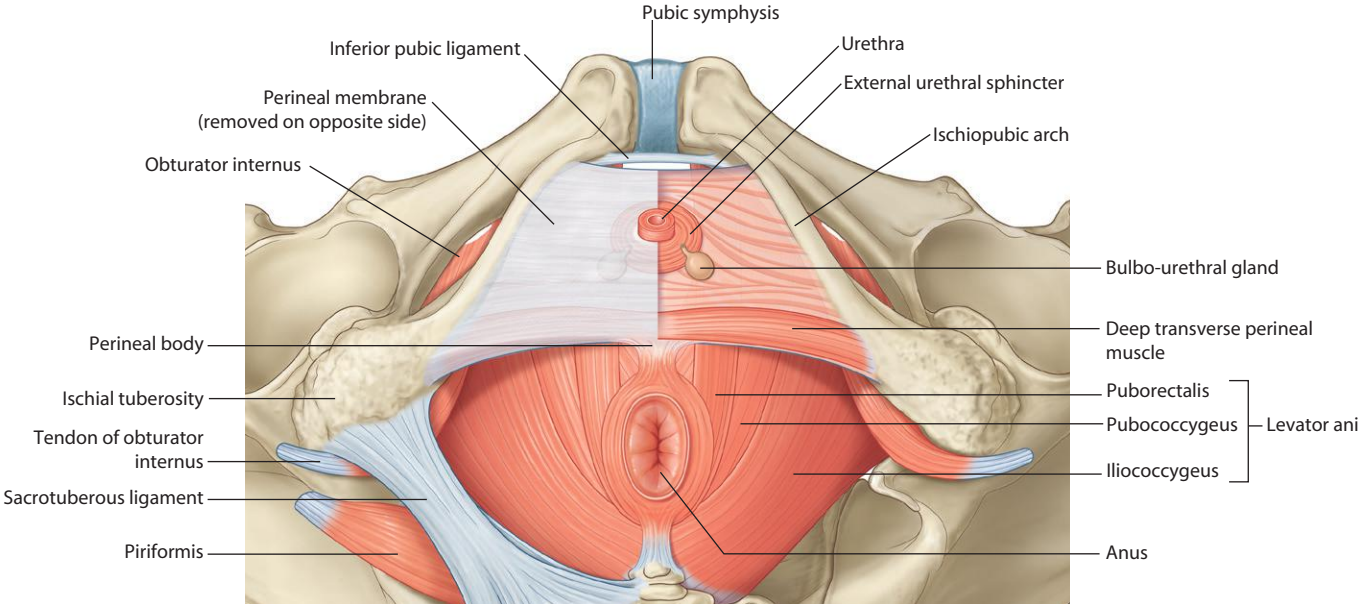
Superficial features of the perineum in women



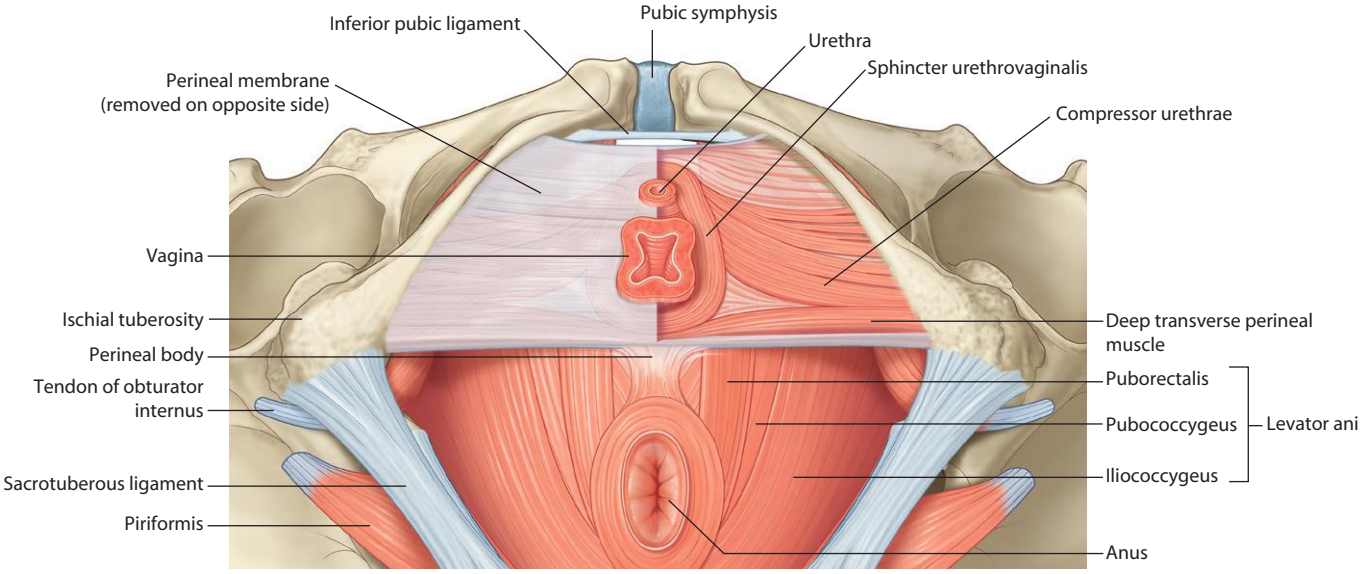
Borders and ceiling of the perineum in men



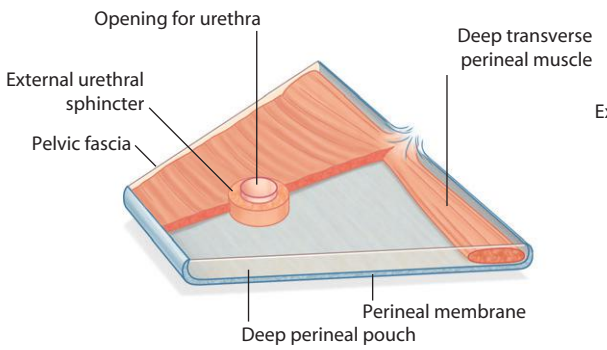
Borders and ceiling of the perineum in women



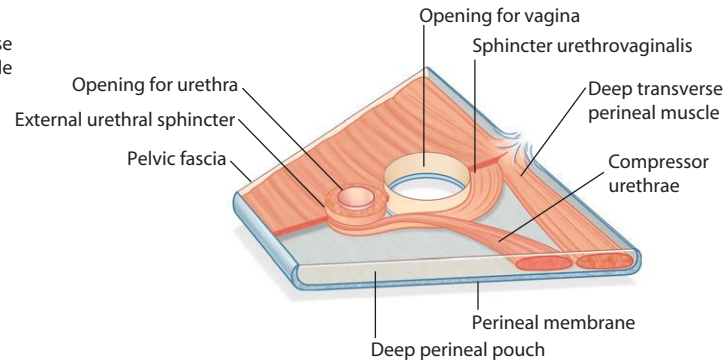
Muscles of deep perineal pouch in men
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch)



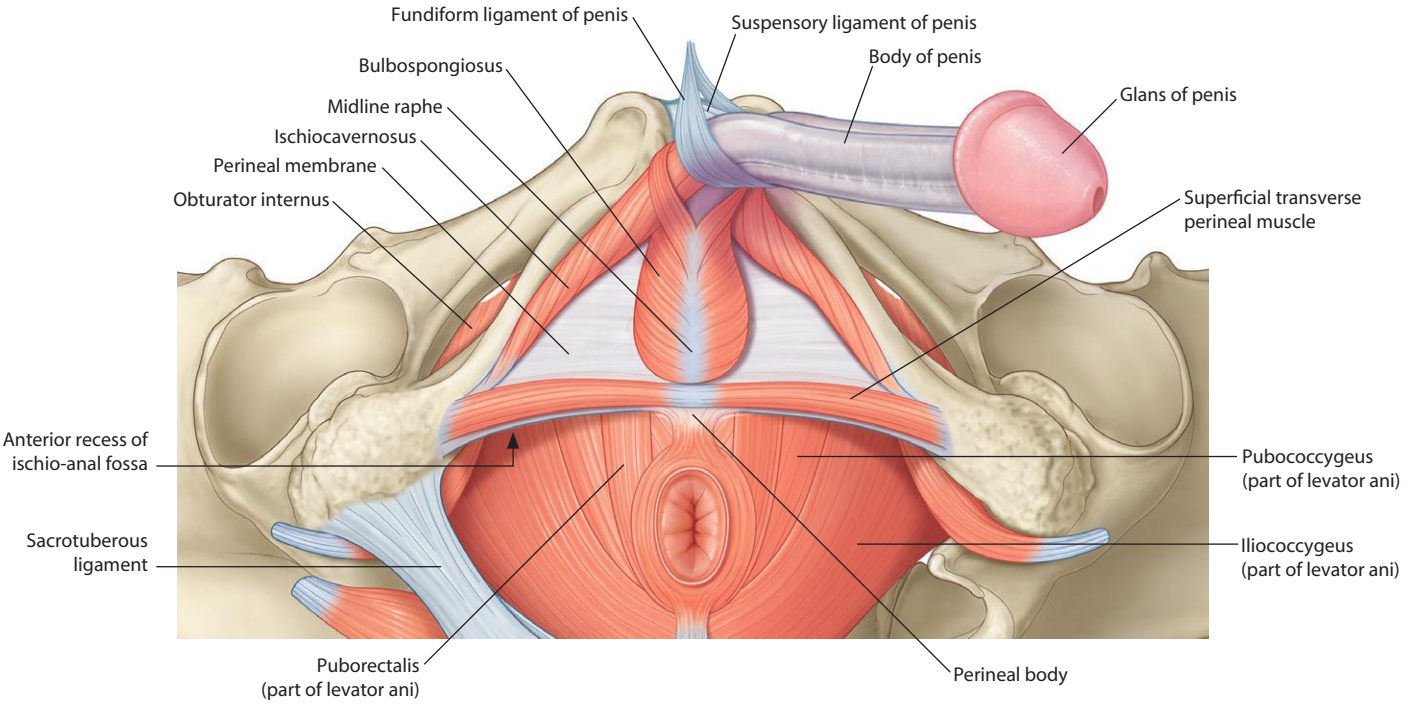
Muscles of deep perineal pouch in women
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch)



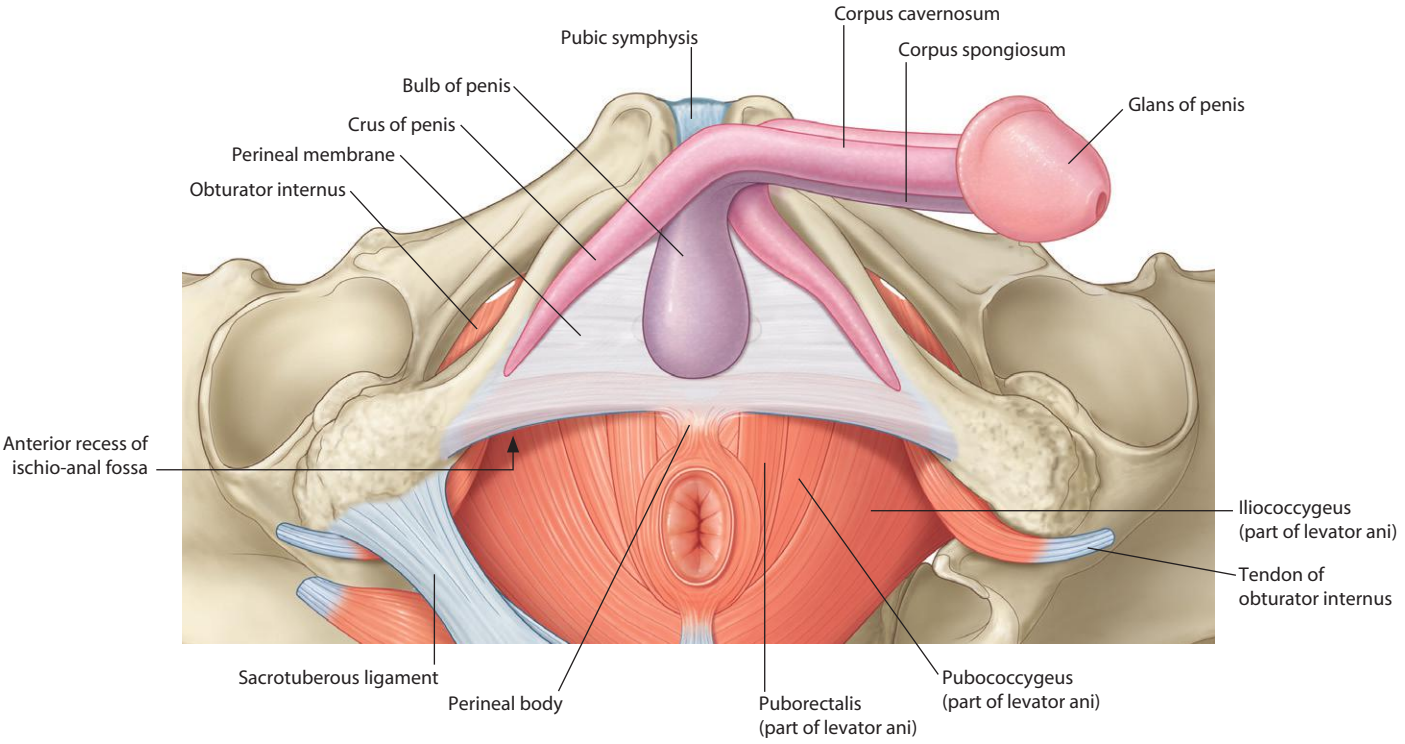
Muscles of deep perineal pouch in men



Muscles of deep perineal pouch in women



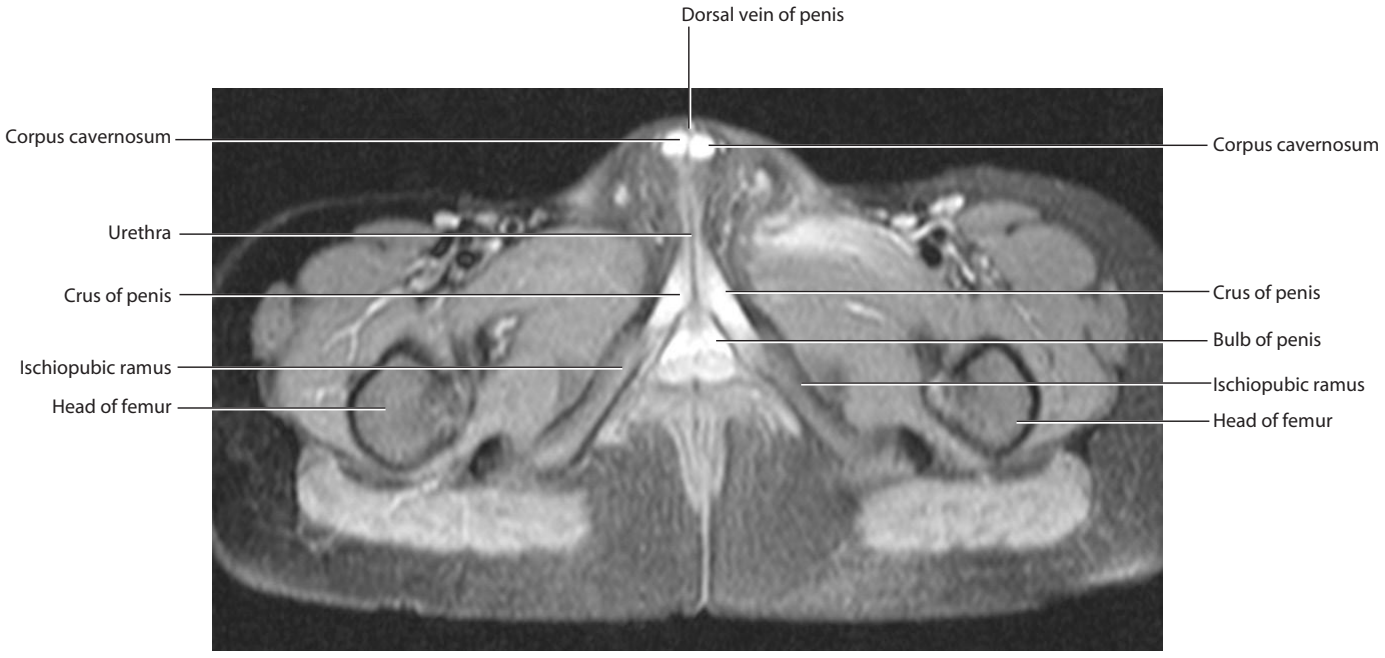
Muscles of the superficial perineal pouch in men



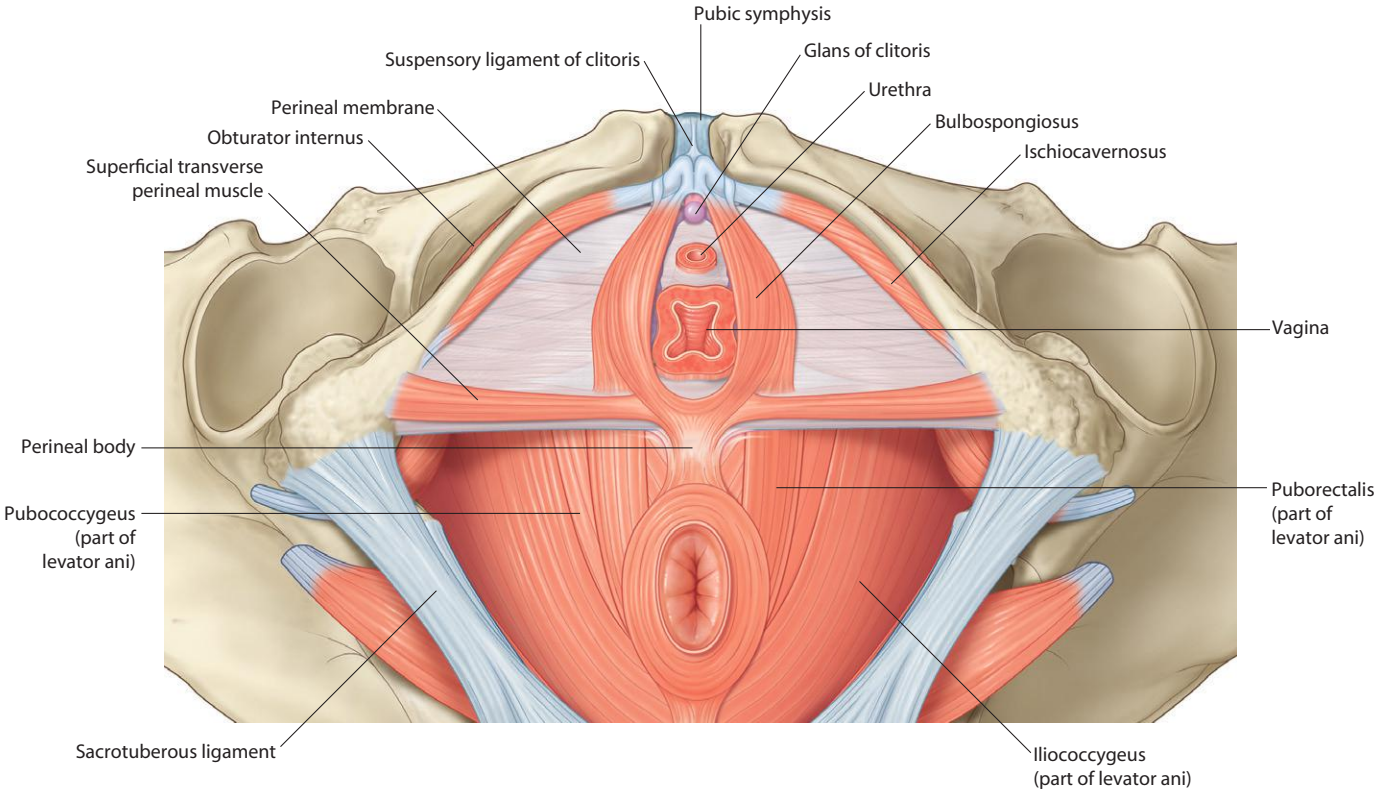
Erectile tissues of the superficial perineal pouch in men



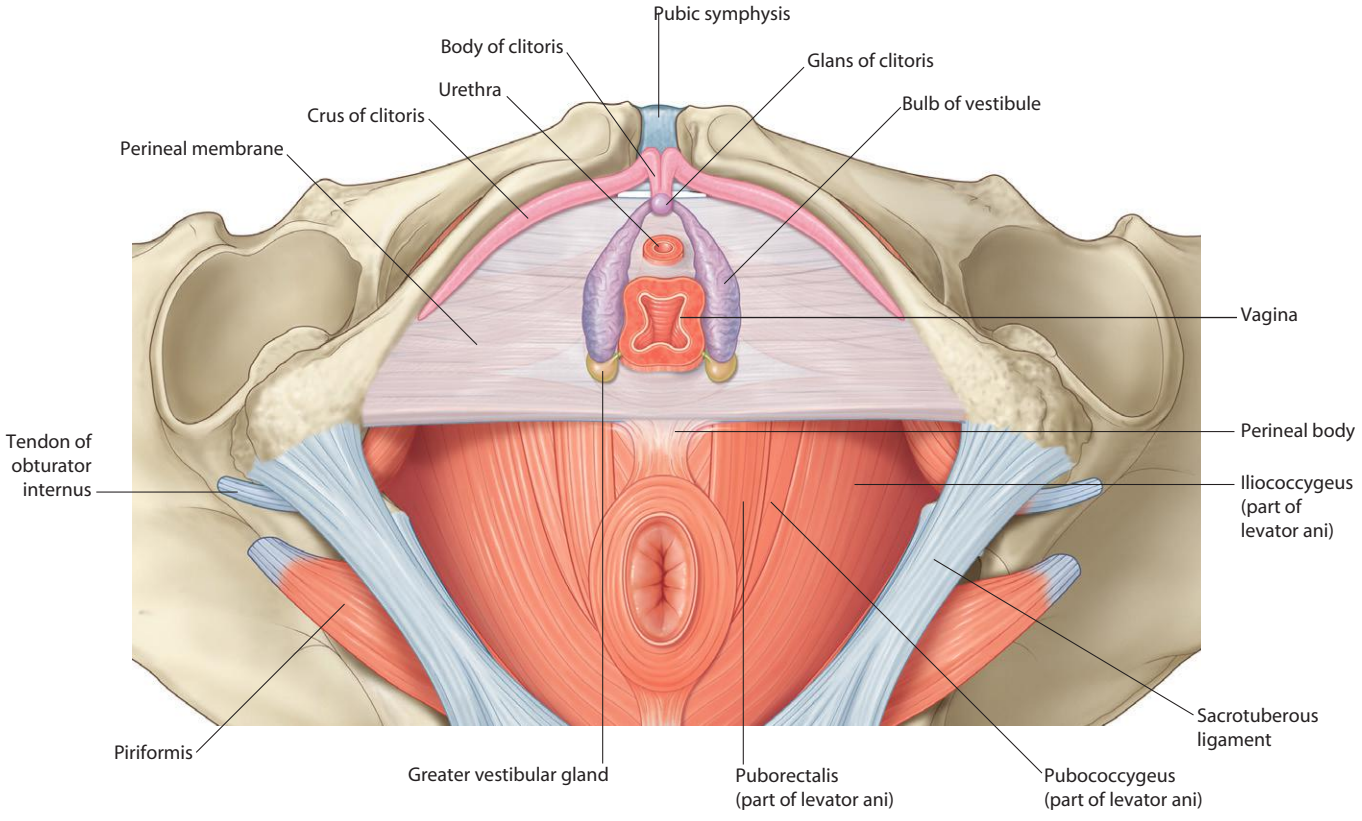
Erectile tissues in relation to other structures in the male perineum.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in axial plane



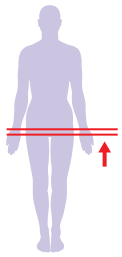
Erectile tissues in relation to other structures in the male perineum.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in axial plane

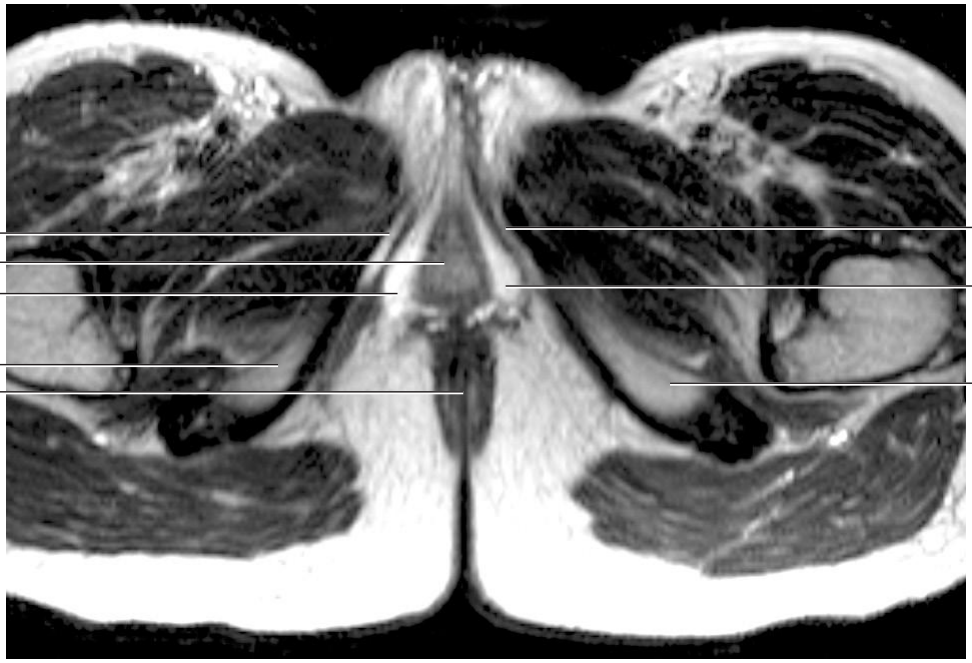


Muscles of the superficial perineal pouch in women

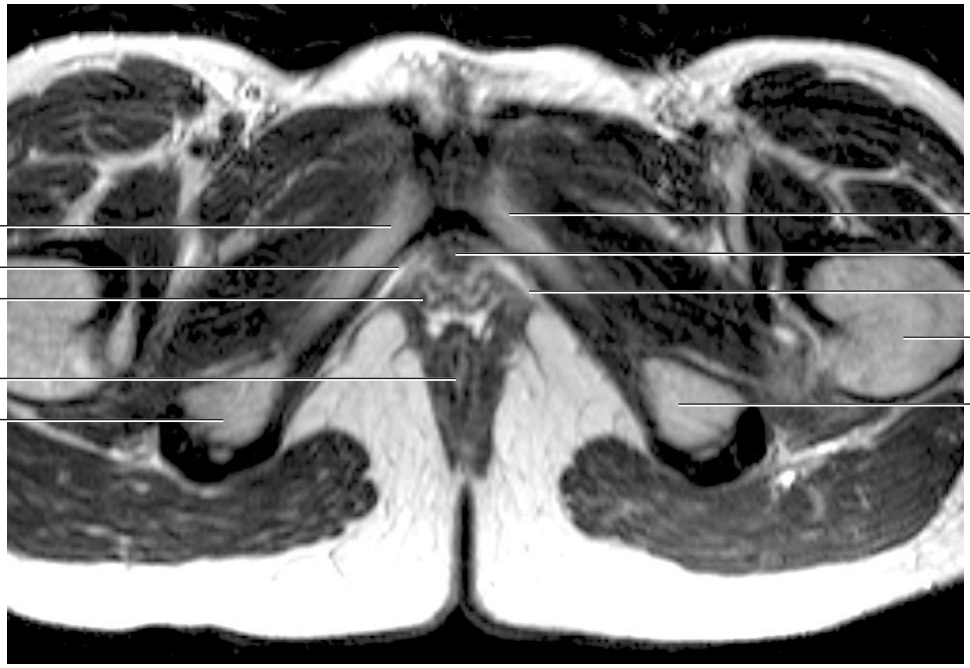


Erectile tissues of the superficial perineal pouch in women

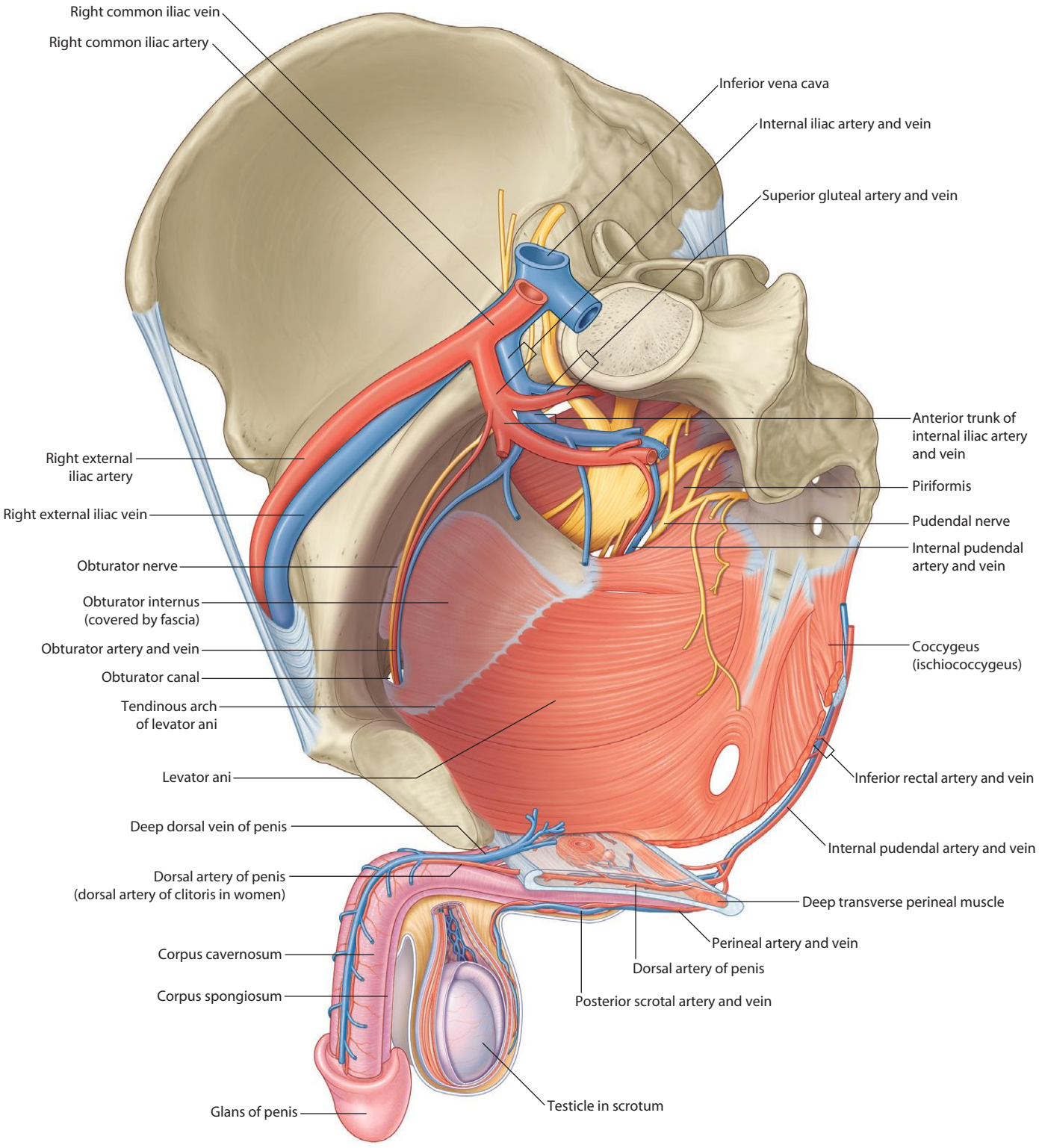




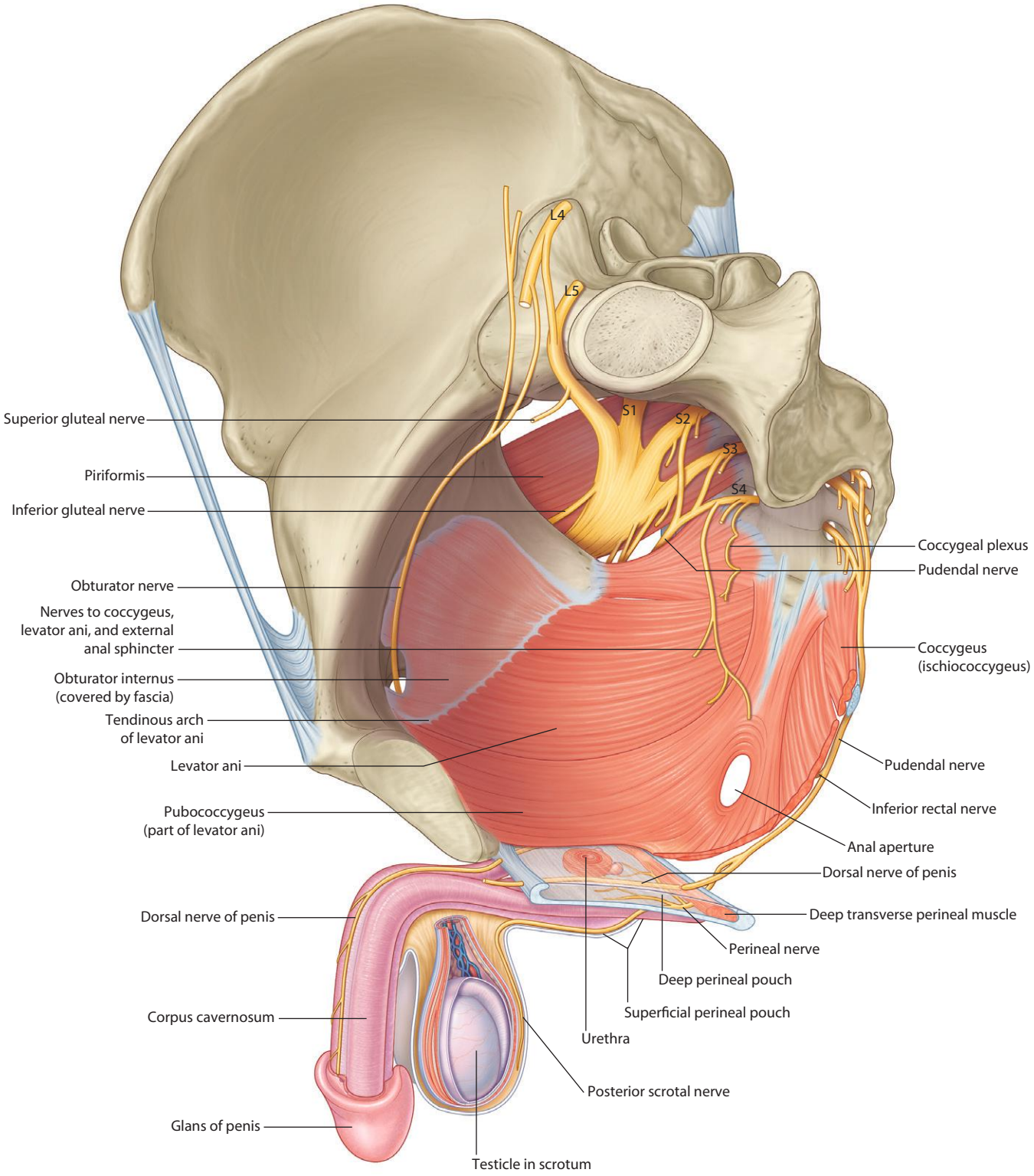
Erectile tissues in relation to other structures in the female perineum.
T2-weighted MR image in axial plane



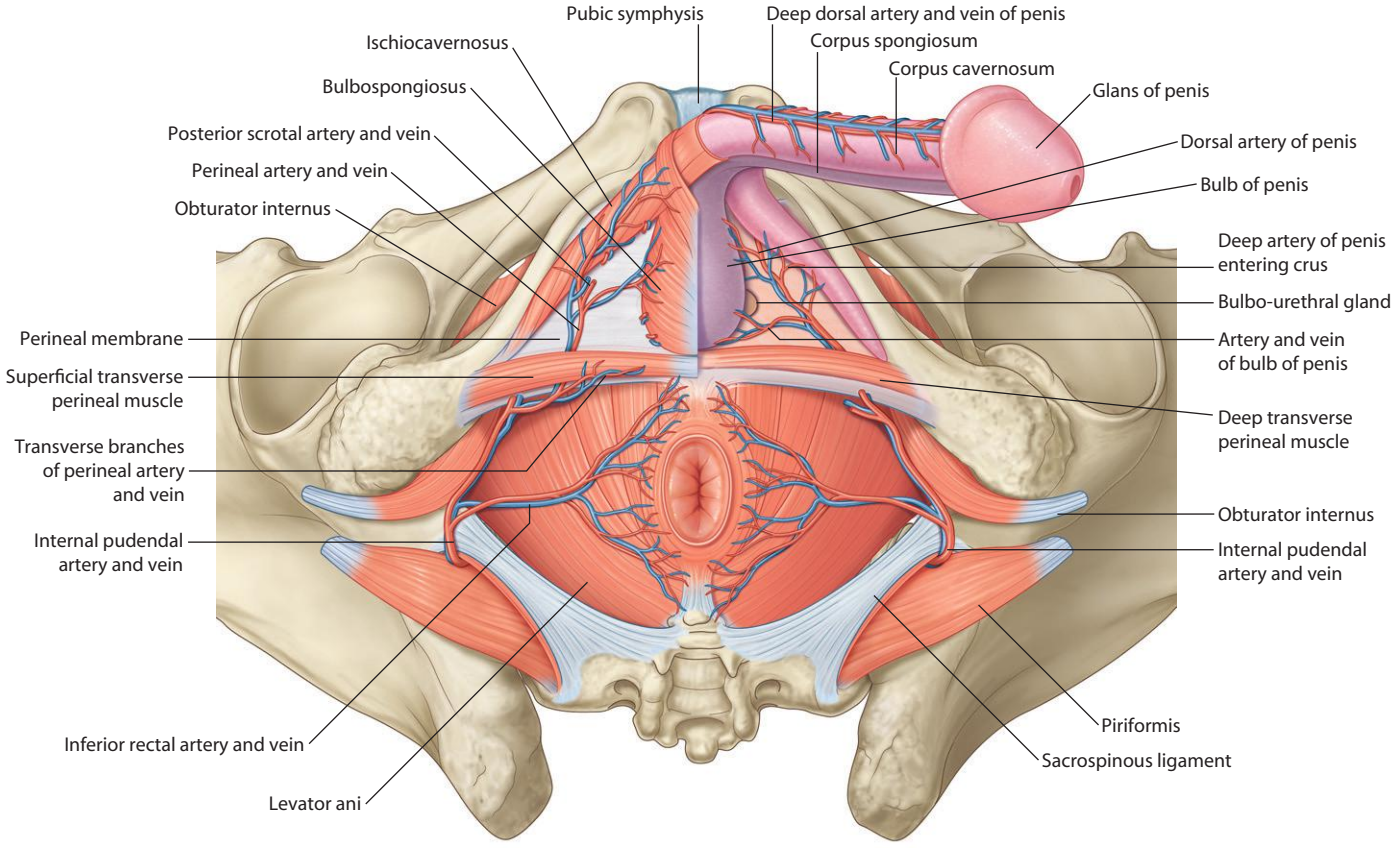
Erectile tissues in relation to other structures in the female perineum.
T2-weighted MR image in axial plane



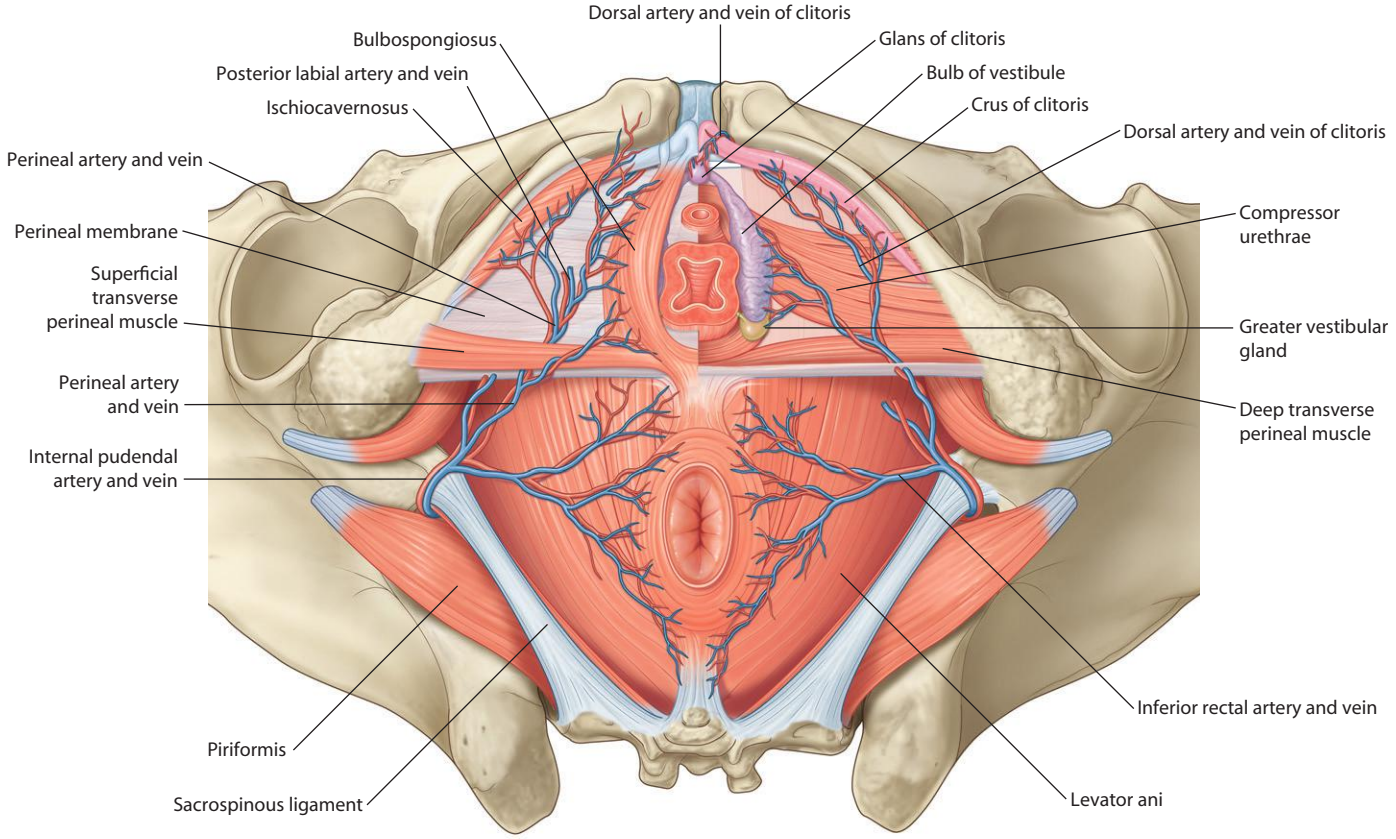
Course of internal pudendal artery and vein in men (oblique sagittal view)



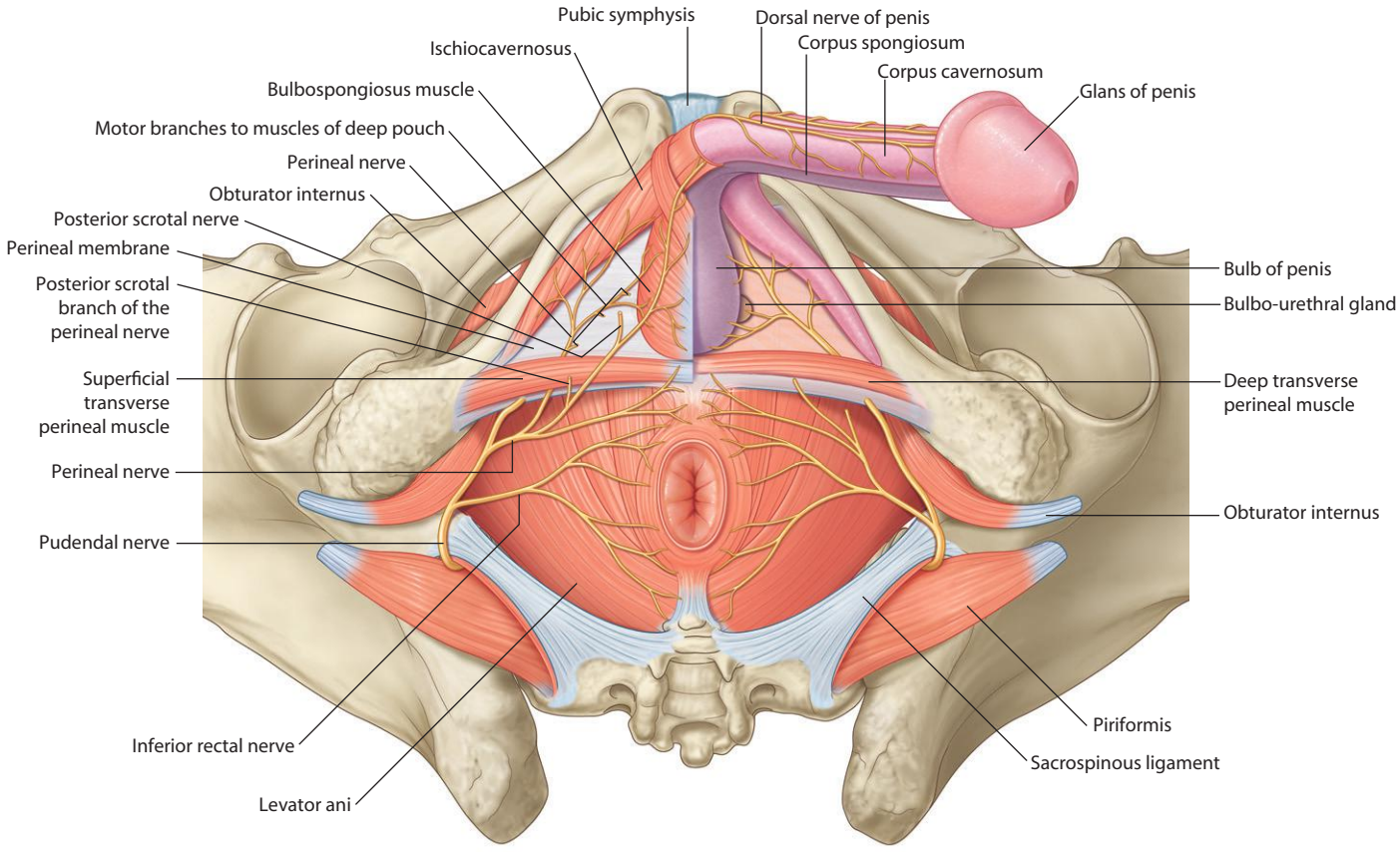
Course of pudendal nerve in men (oblique sagittal view)



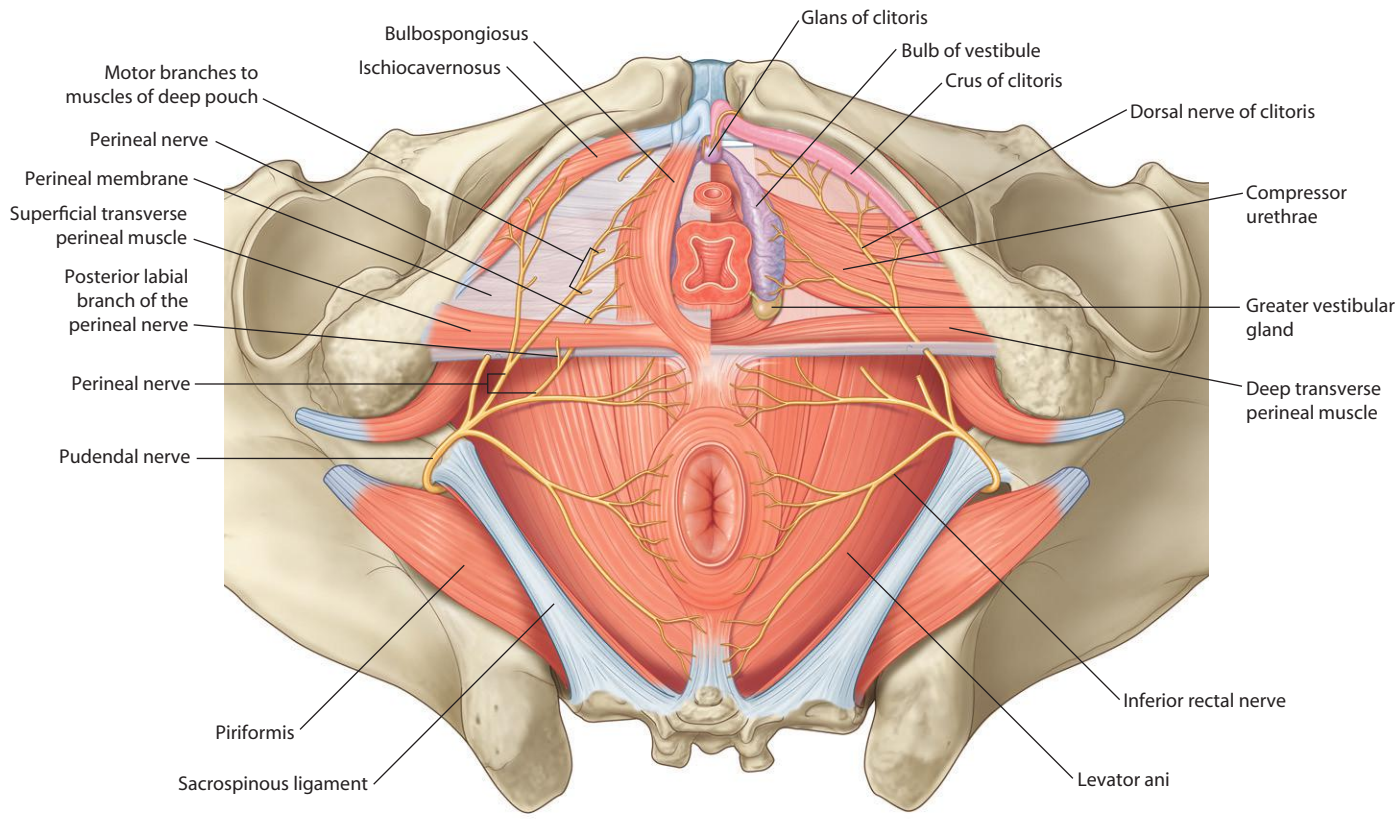
Arteries and veins of perineum in men
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch; inferior view)



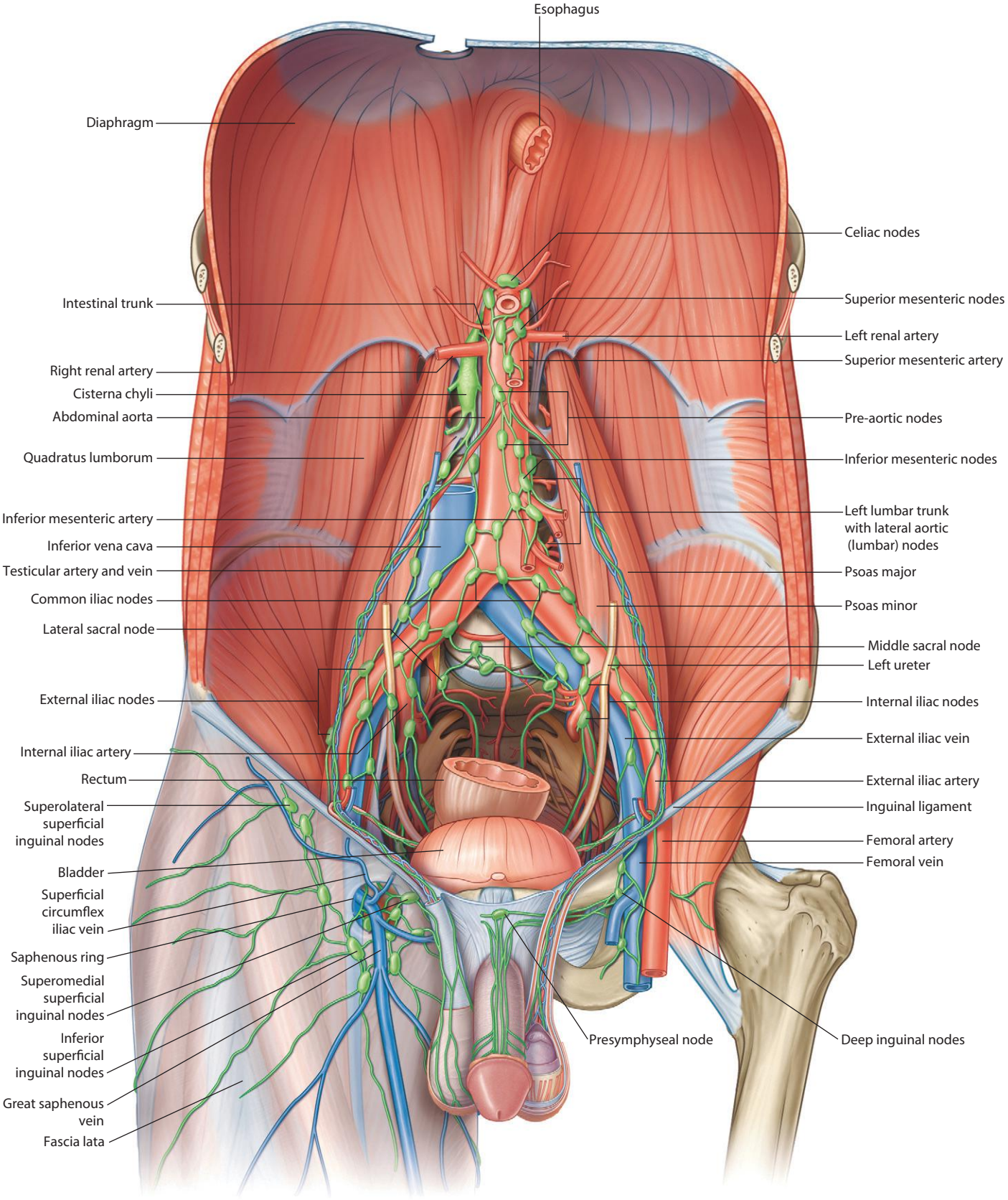
Arteries and veins of perineum in women
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch; inferior view)



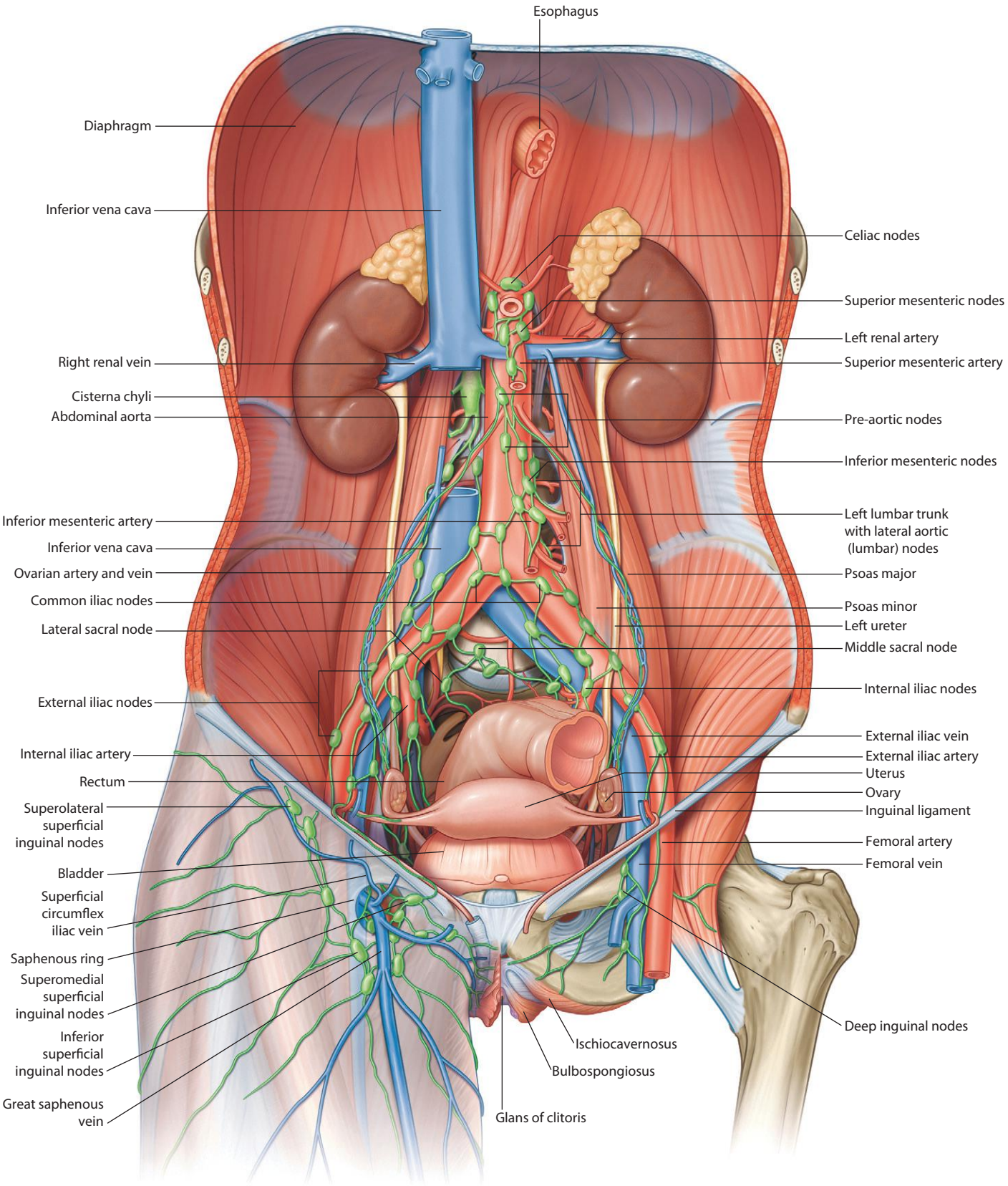
Nerves of the perineum in men
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch; inferior view)



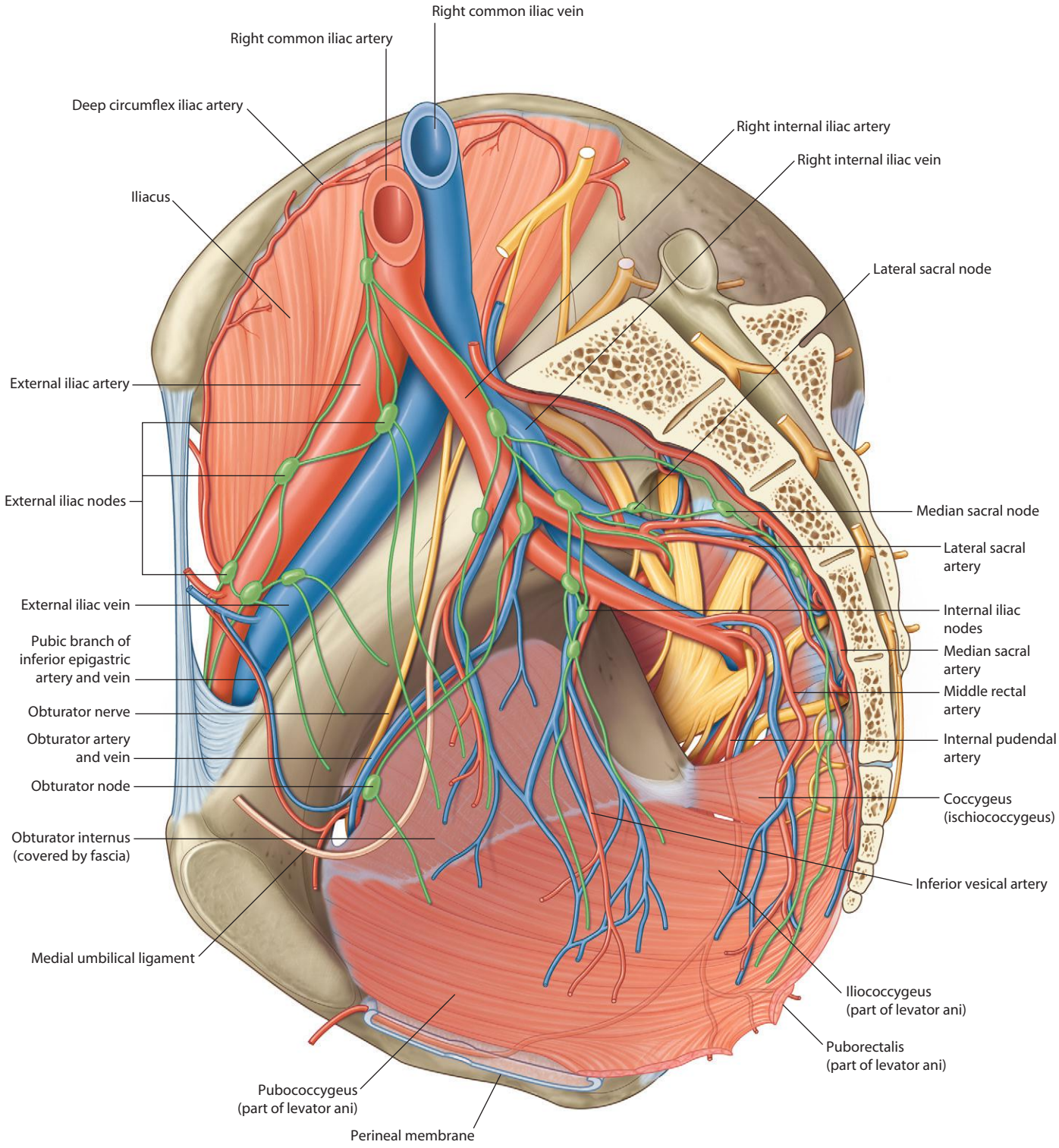
Nerves of the perineum in women
(perineal membrane removed on left side to expose deep perineal pouch; inferior view)



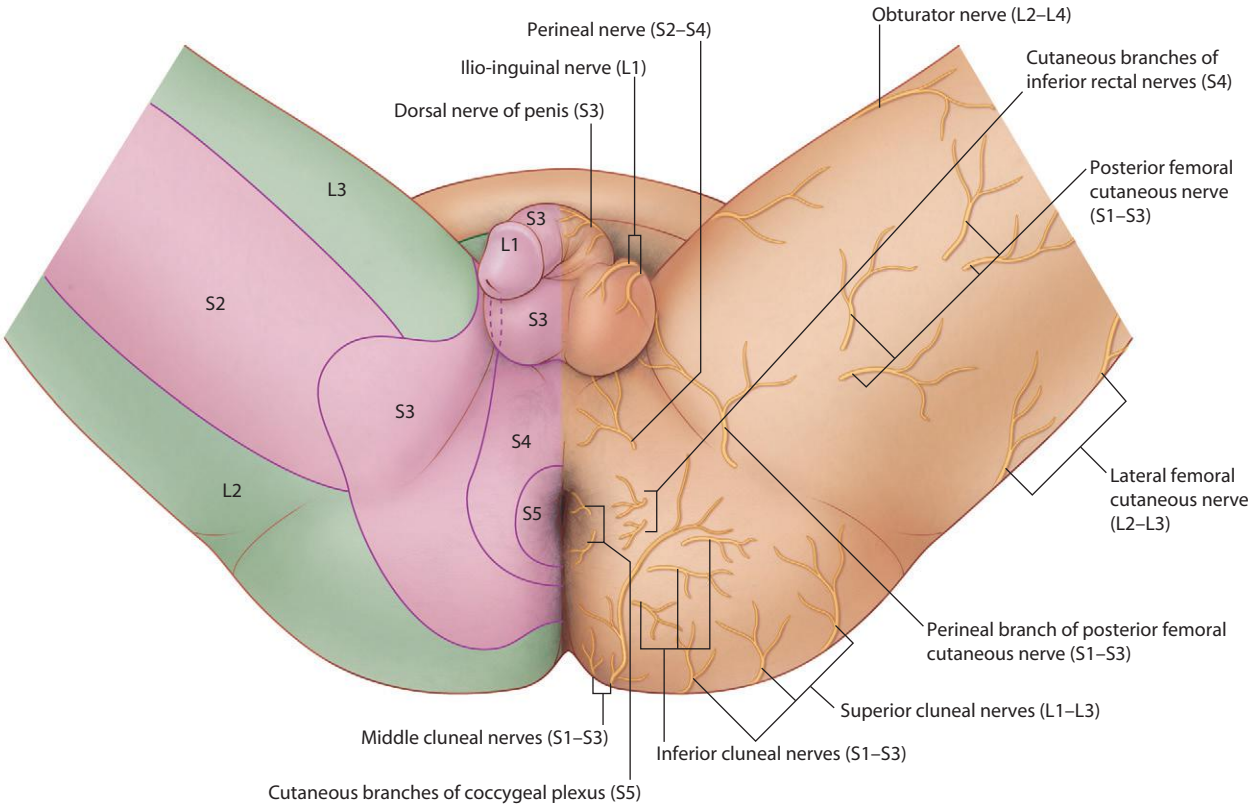
Lymphatics of pelvis and perineum in men



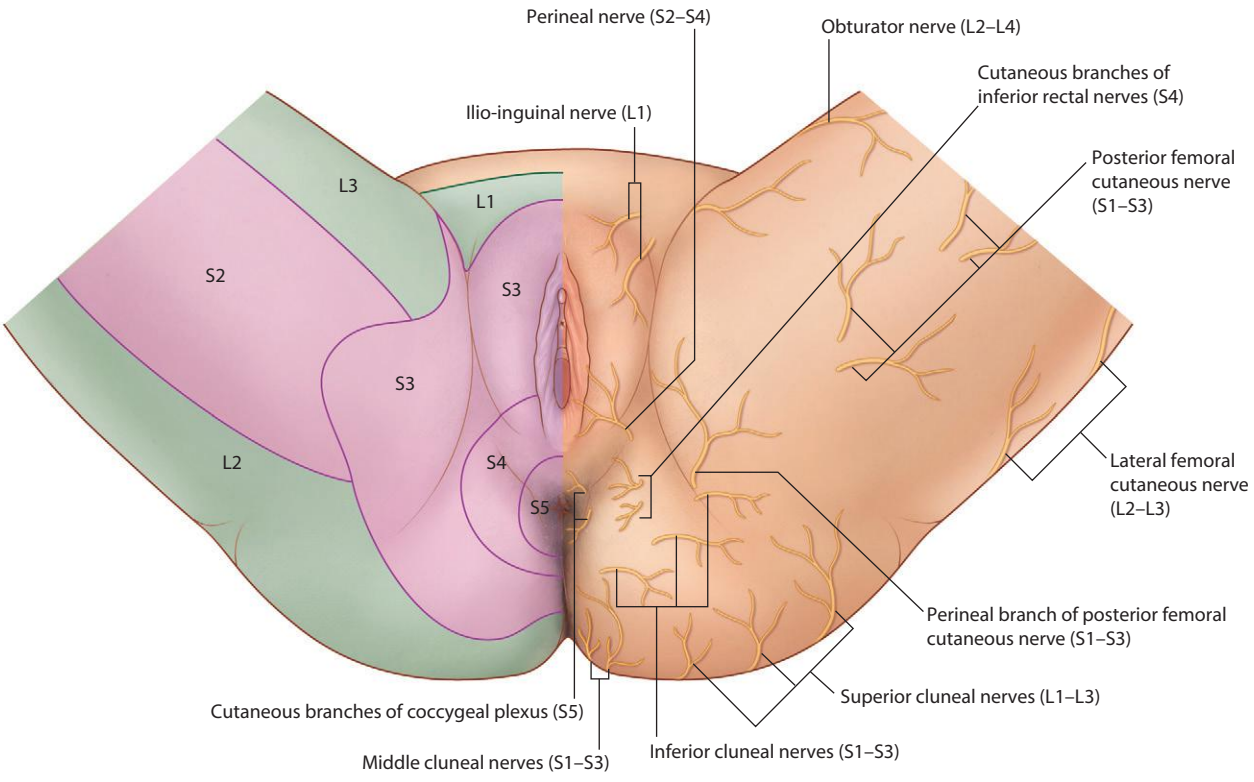
Lymphatics of pelvis and perineum in women



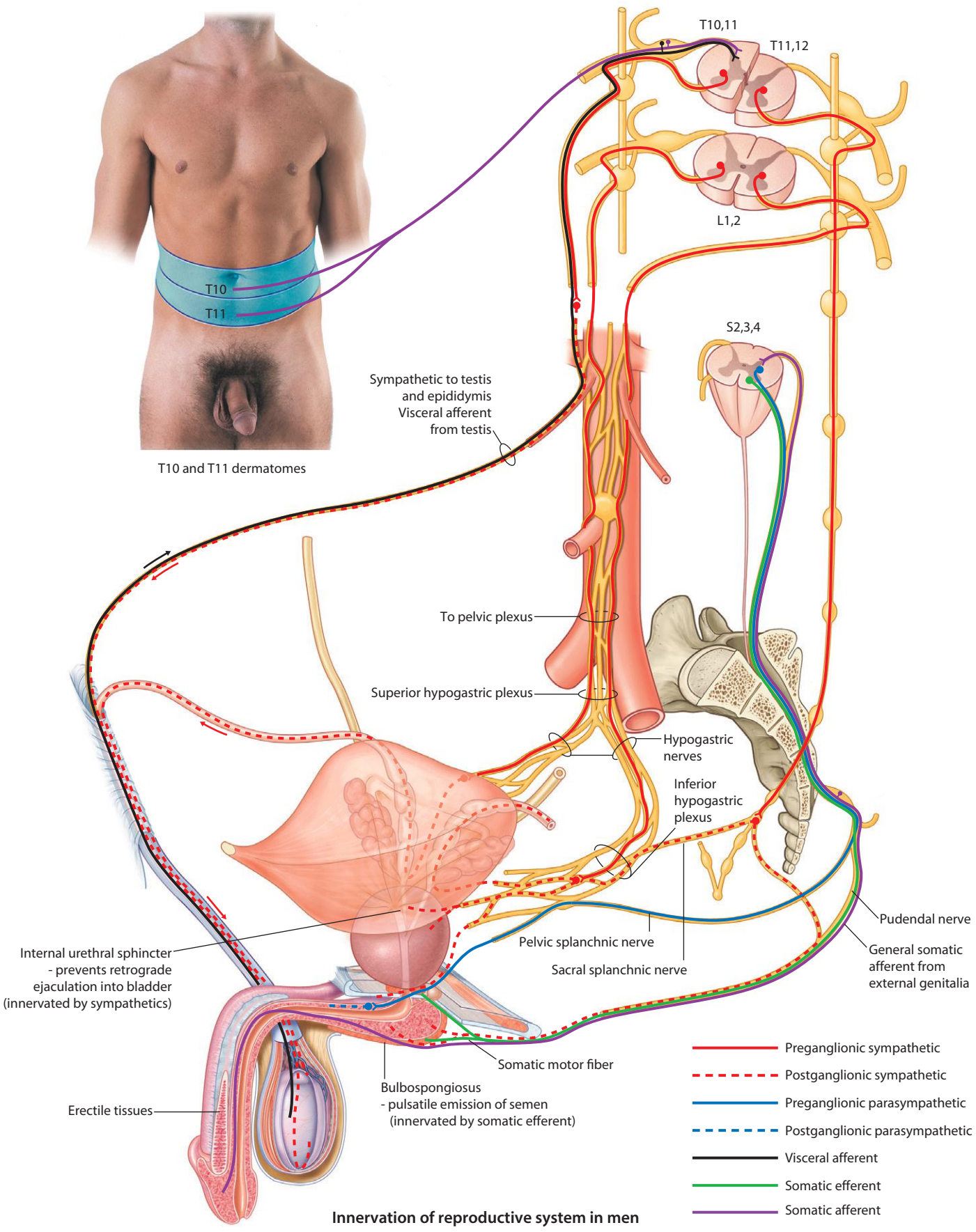
Lymphatics of pelvic cavity (sagittal view)



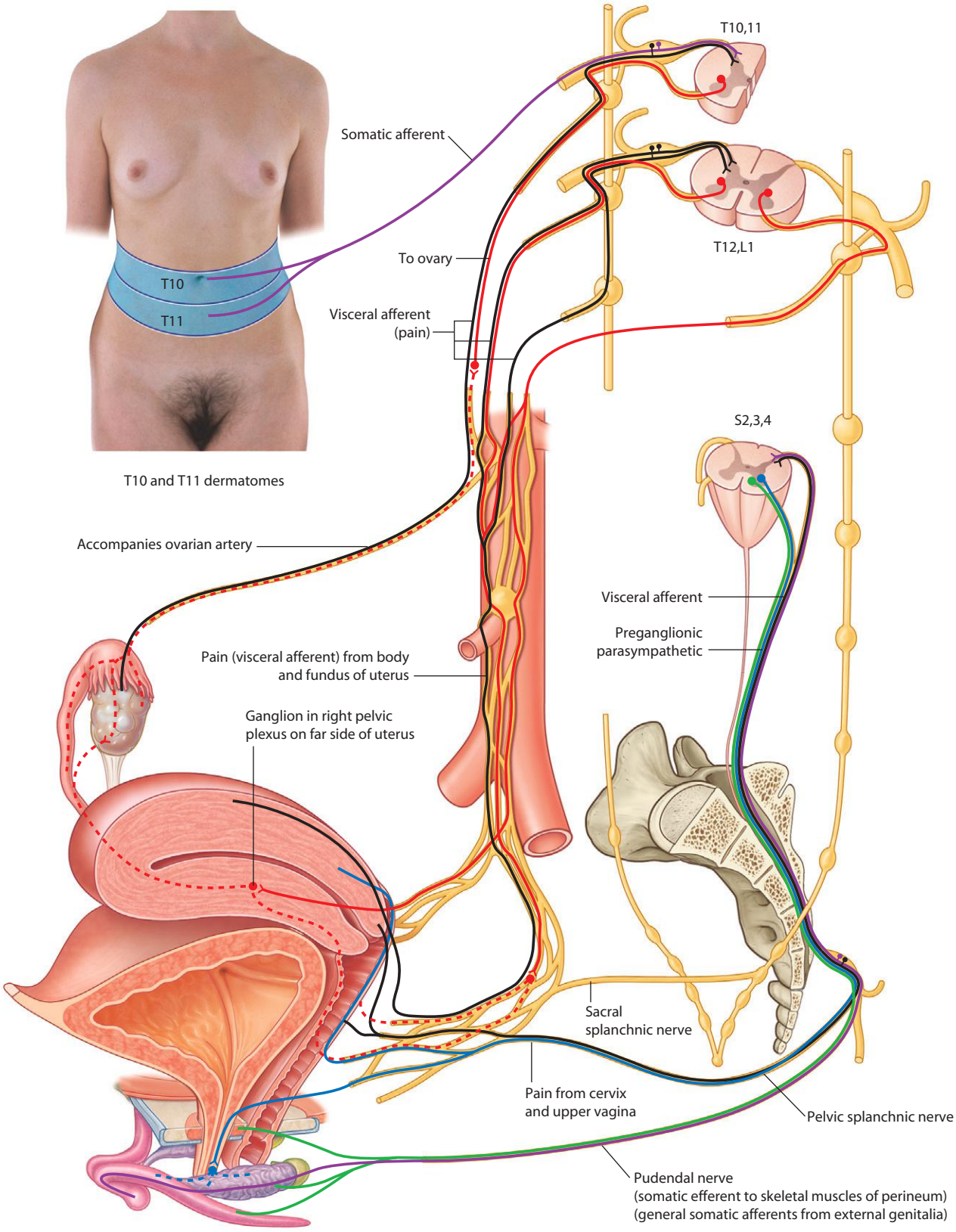
Dermatomes and cutaneous nerves of perineum in men



Dermatomes and cutaneous nerves of perineum in women

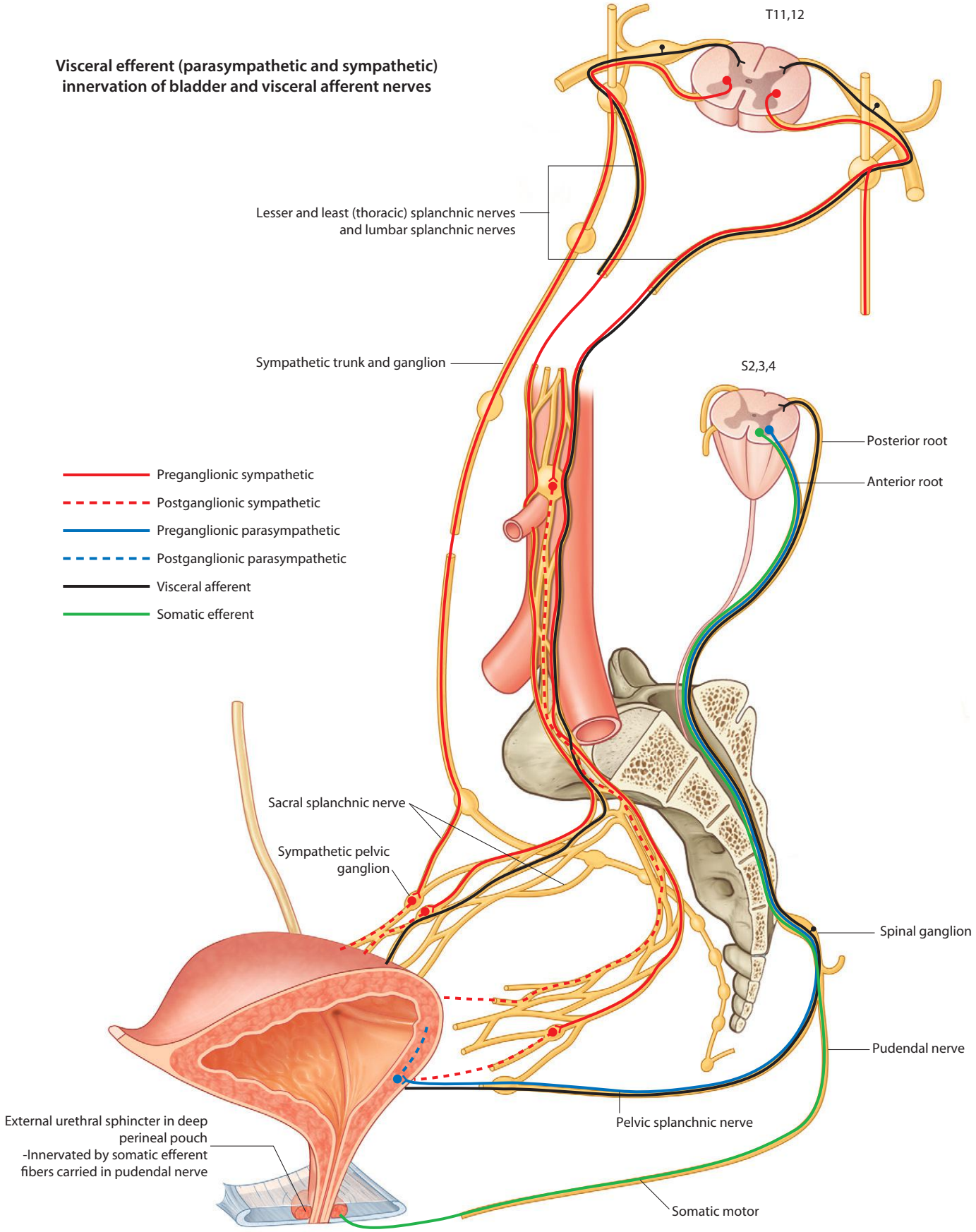


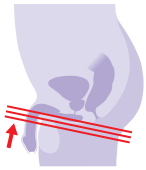
Innervation of reproductive system in men

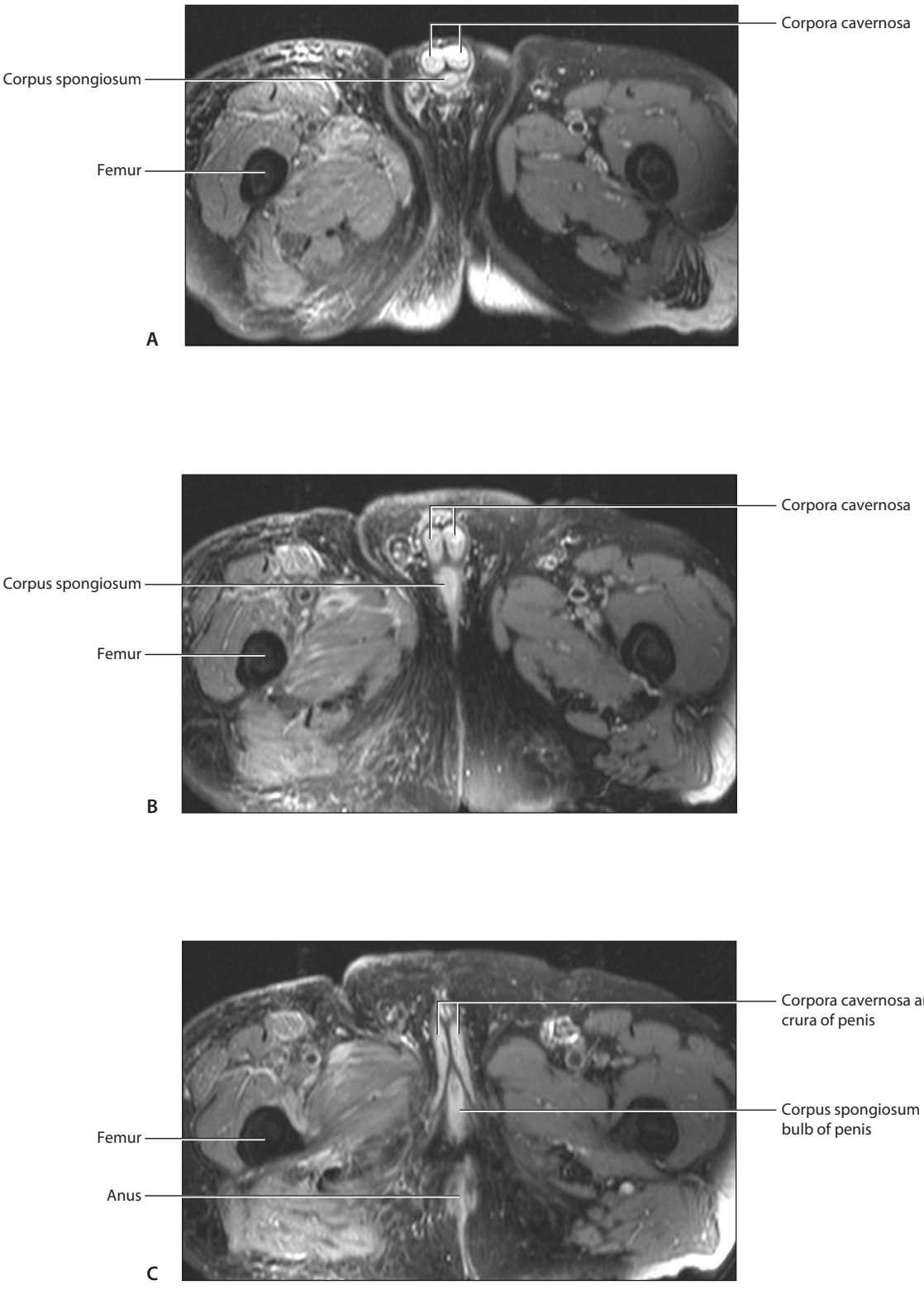


Innervation of reproductive system in women

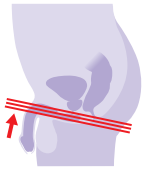
Visceral efferent (parasympathetic and sympathetic) innervation of bladder and visceral afferent nerves

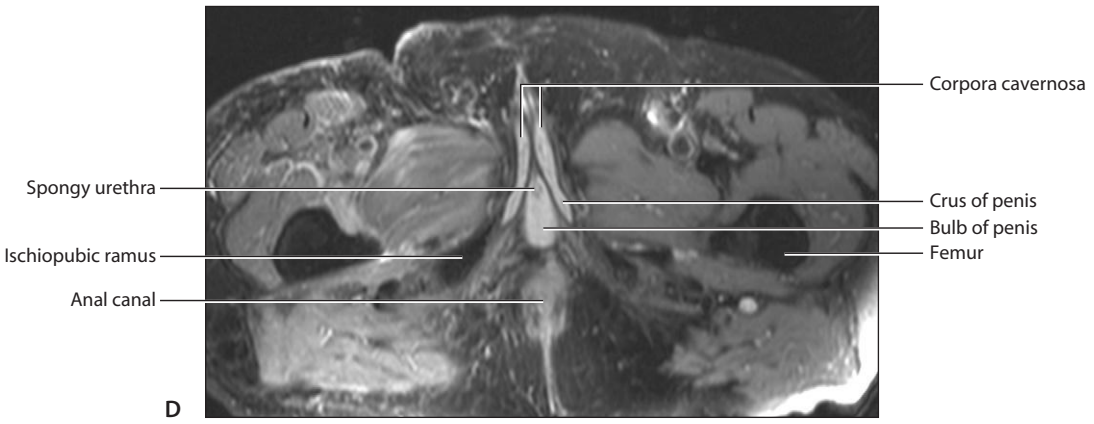


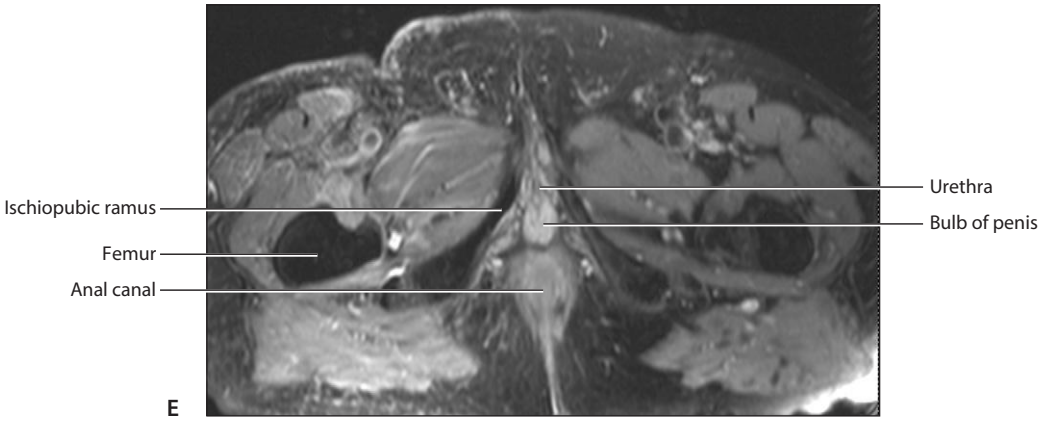


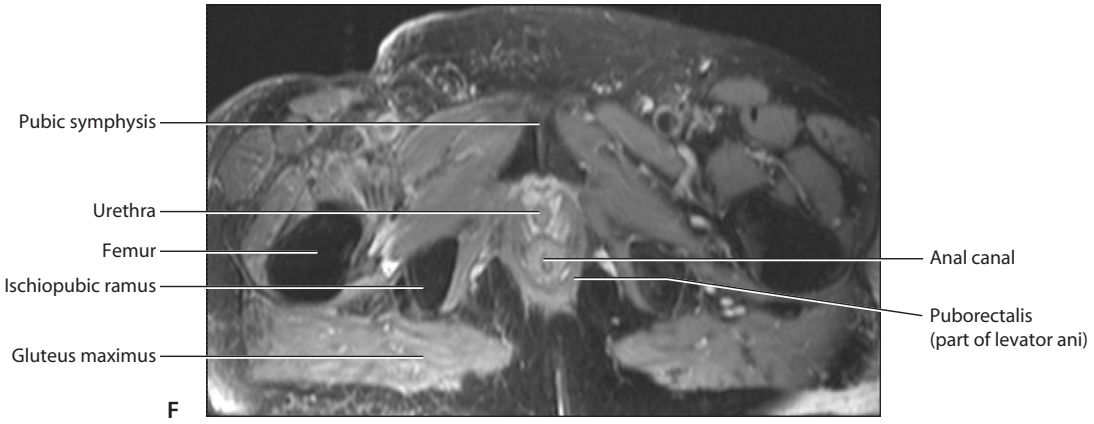


A through C – Series of axial images that pass through the pelvic cavity and perineum from inferior to superior showing the various structures and their relationships with each other.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR images in axial plane

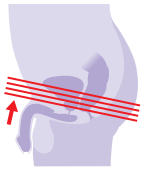


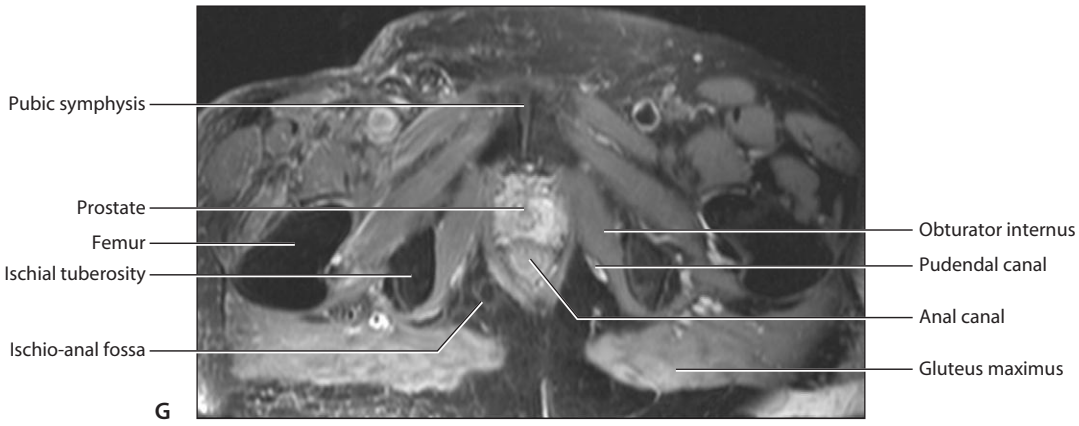




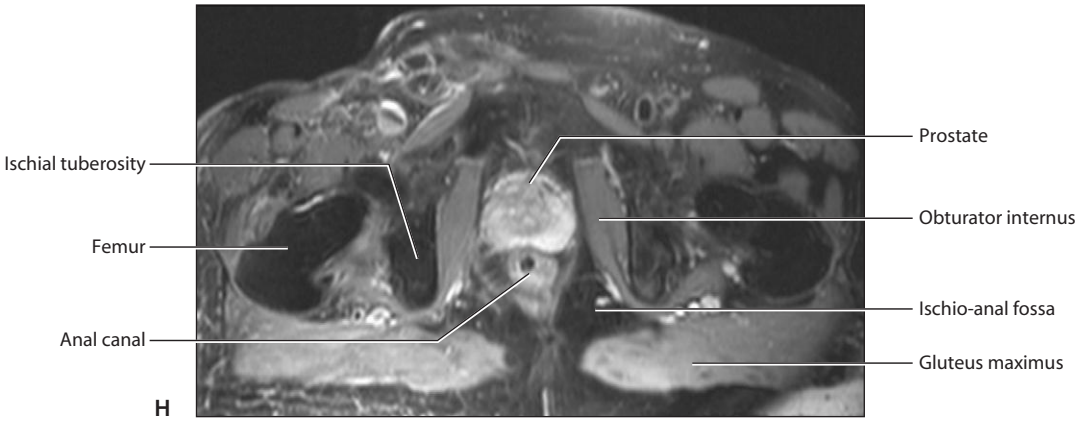


D through J – Series of axial images that pass through the pelvic cavity and perineum from inferior to superior showing the various structures and their relationships with each other.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR images in axial plane

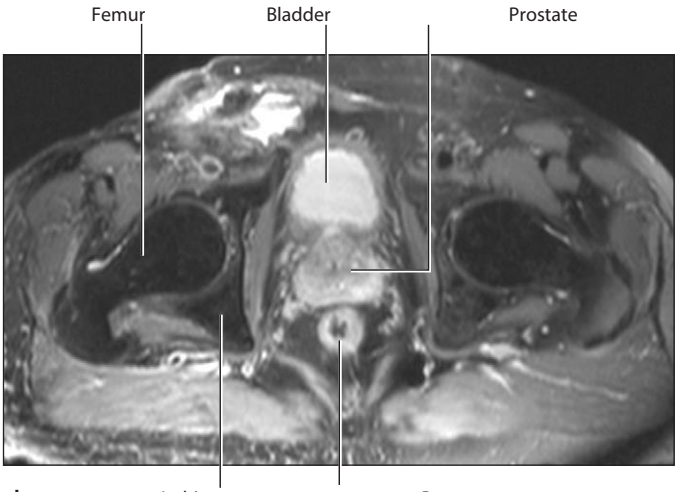



Pubic symphysis
Prostate
Femur
Ischial tuberosity
Ischio-anal fossa
Obturator internus
Pudendal canal
Anal canal
Gluteus maximus

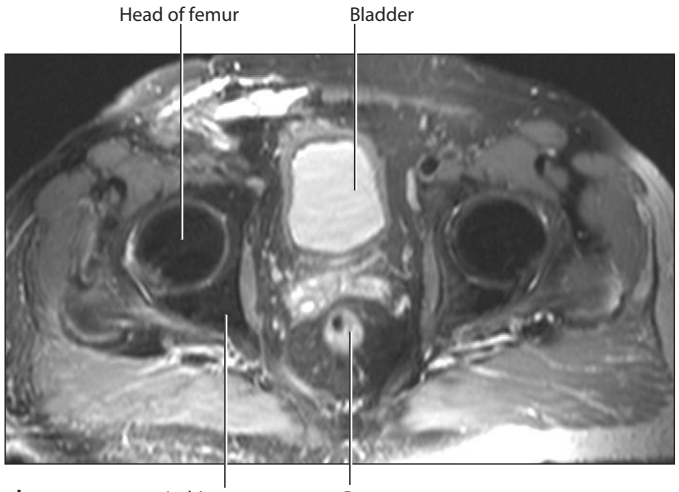
G


Ischial tuberosity
Femur
Anal canal
Prostate
Obturator internus
Ischio-anal fossa
Gluteus maximus

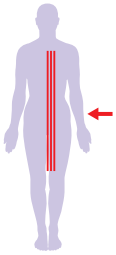
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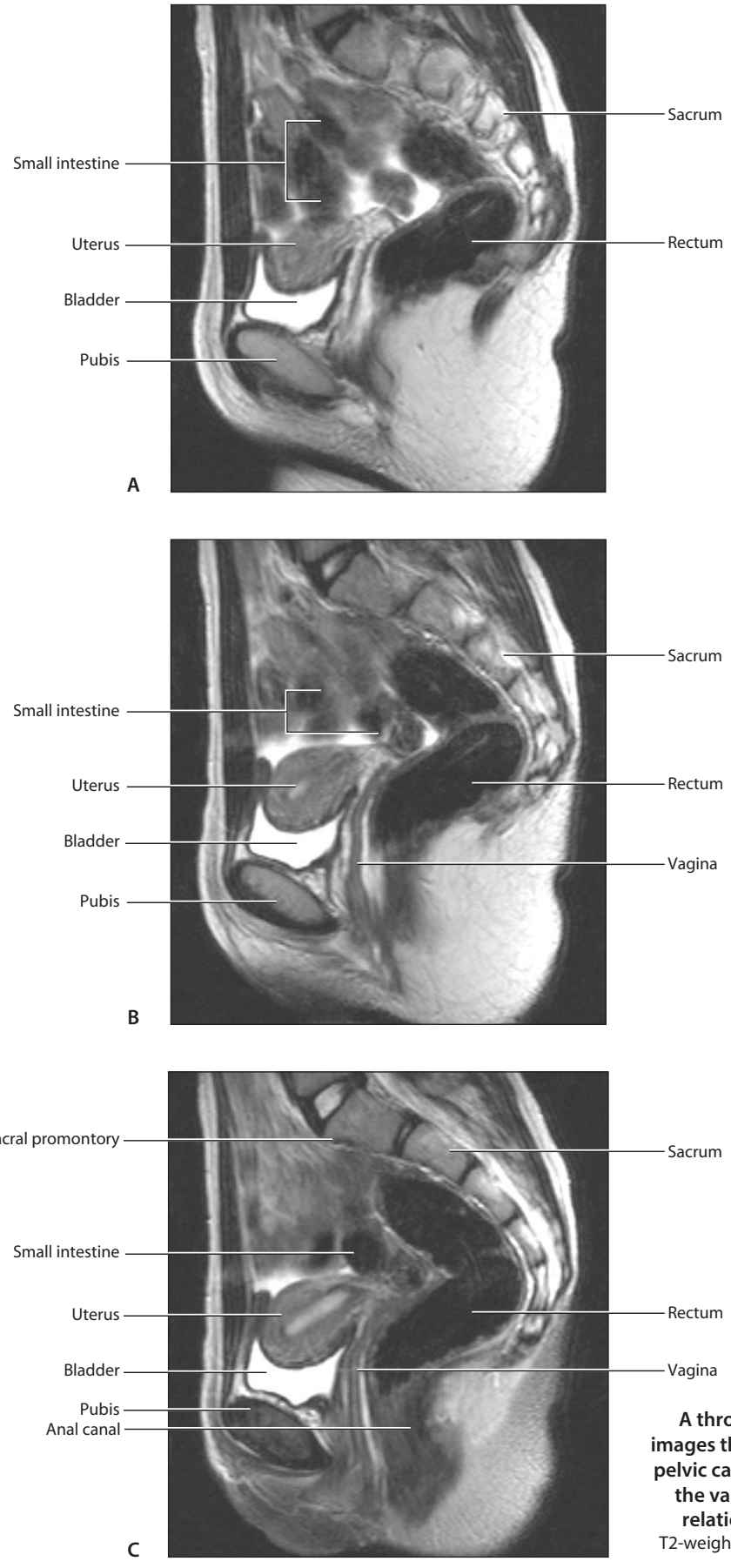

Femur
Bladder
Prostate
Ischium
Rectum

I

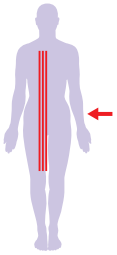

Head of femur
Bladder
Ischium
Rectum

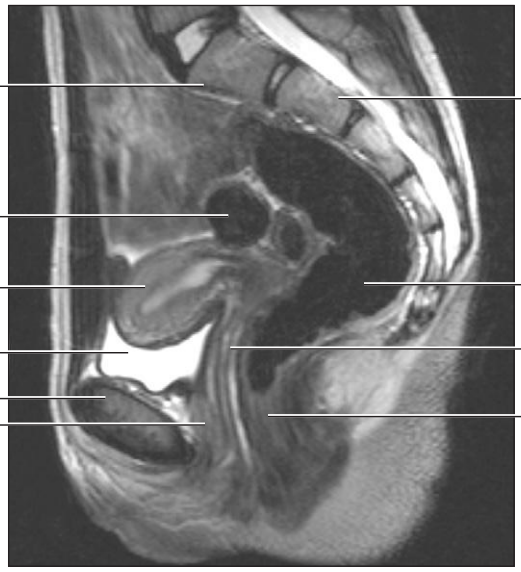
J



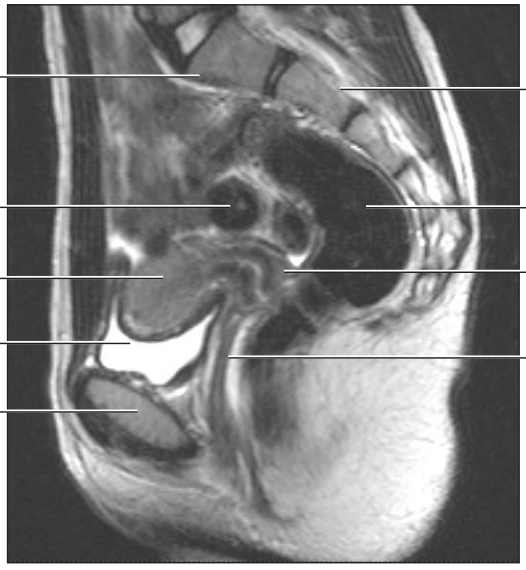


A through F – Series of sagittal images that pass through the female pelvic cavity and perineum showing the various structures and their relationships with each other.
T2-weighted MR images in sagittal plane

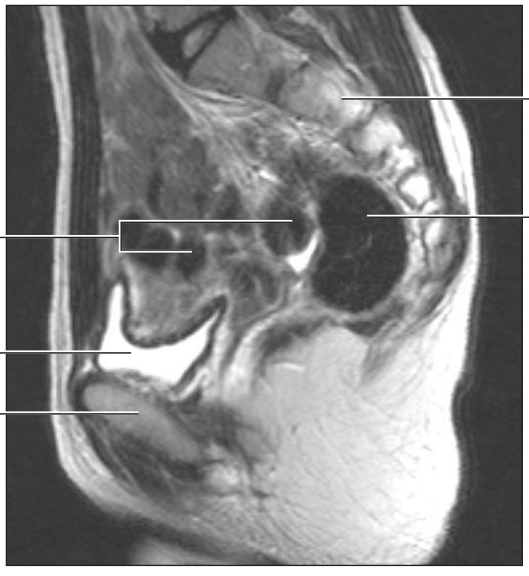



Sacral promontory
Small intestine
Uterus
Bladder
Pubic symphysis
Urethra
Sacrum
Rectum
Vagina
Anal canal

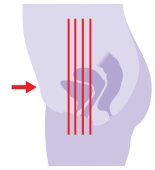
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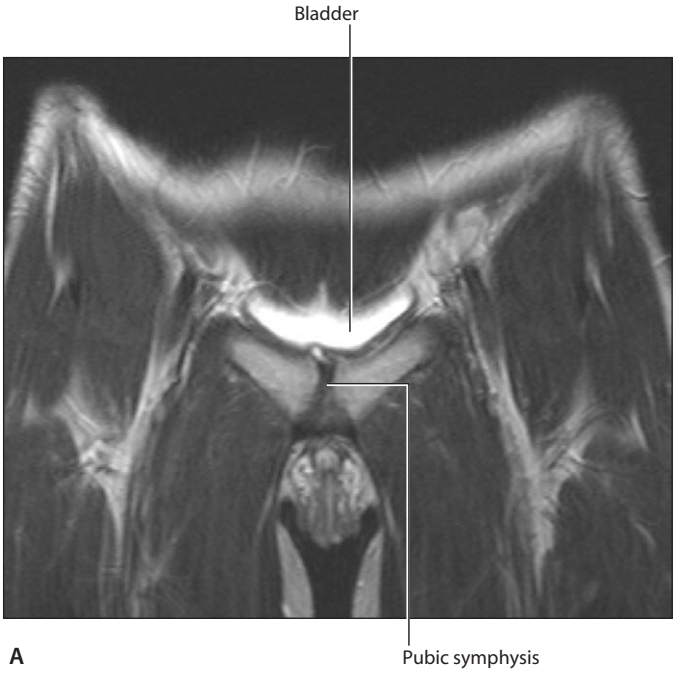

Sacral promontory
Small intestine
Uterus
Bladder
Pubis
Sacrum
Rectum
Cervix
Vagina

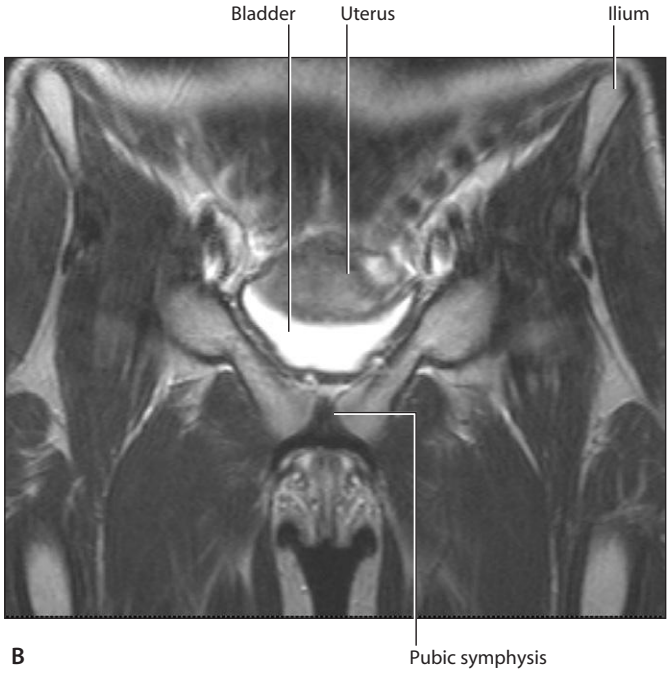
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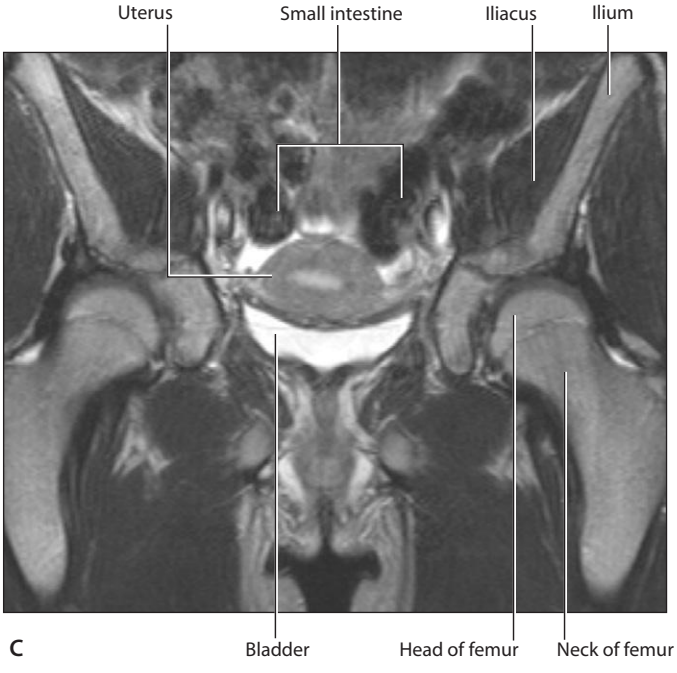

Small intestine
Bladder
Pubis
Sacrum
Rectum

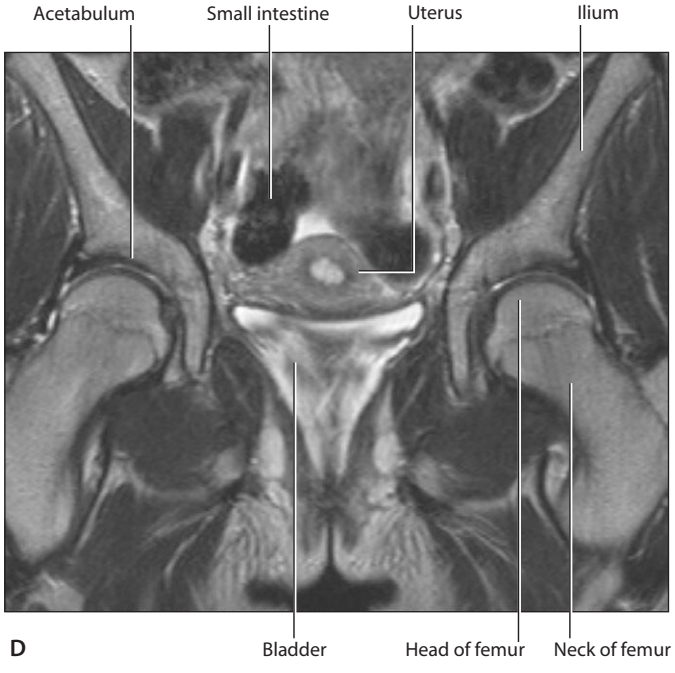
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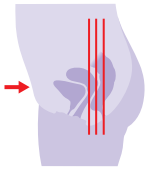


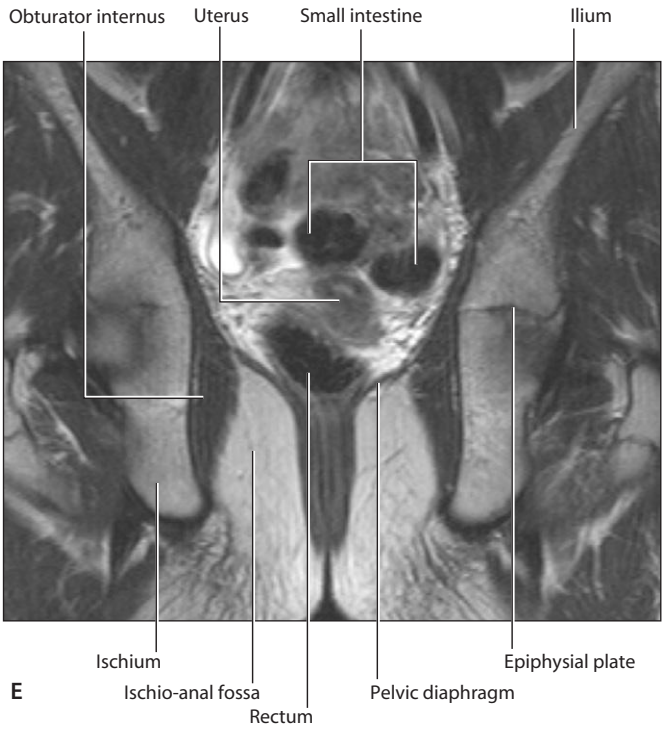






A through G – Series of coronal images that pass through the pelvic cavity and perineum from anterior to posterior showing the various structures and their relationships with each other.
T2-weighted MR images in coronal plane




Obturator internus
Uterus
Small intestine
Ilium
Ischium
Ischio-anal fossa
Rectum
Pelvic diaphragm
Epiphysial plate

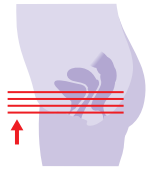
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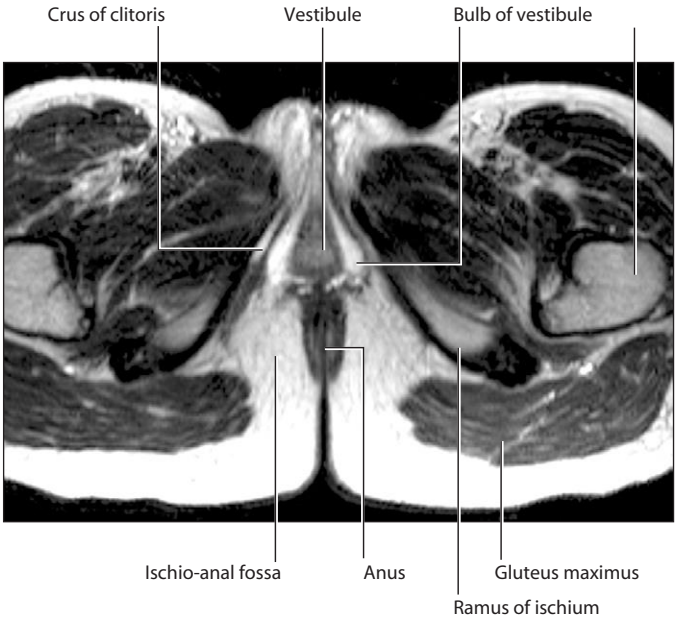

Small intestine
Vertebral column
Ilium
Obturator internus
Rectum
Pelvic diaphragm
Ischium

F

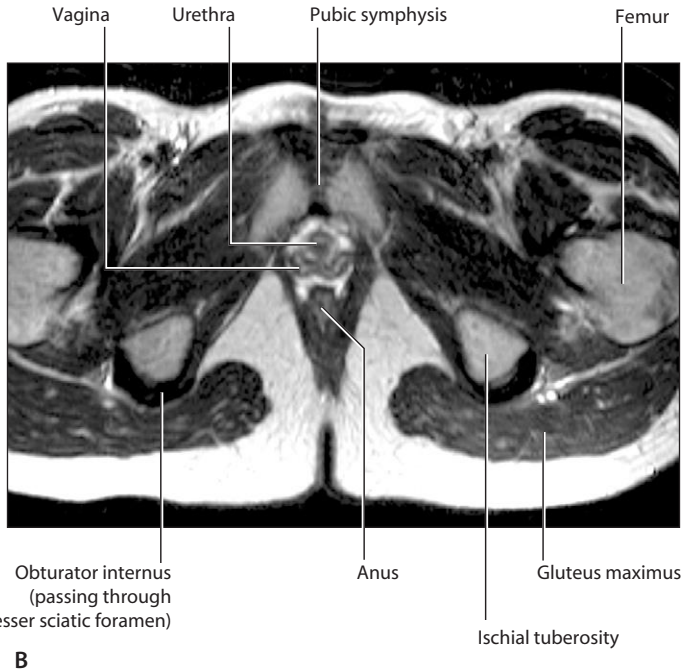

Sacrum
Ilium
Sacro-iliac joint
Rectum

G

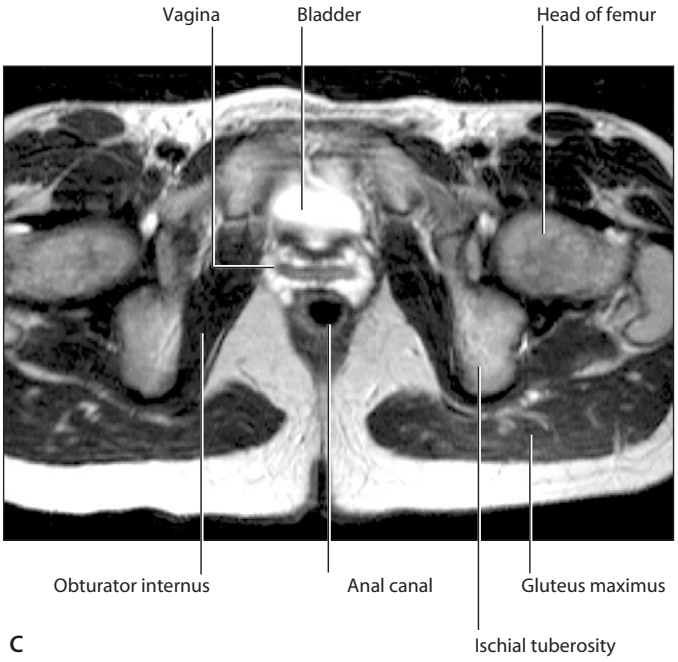




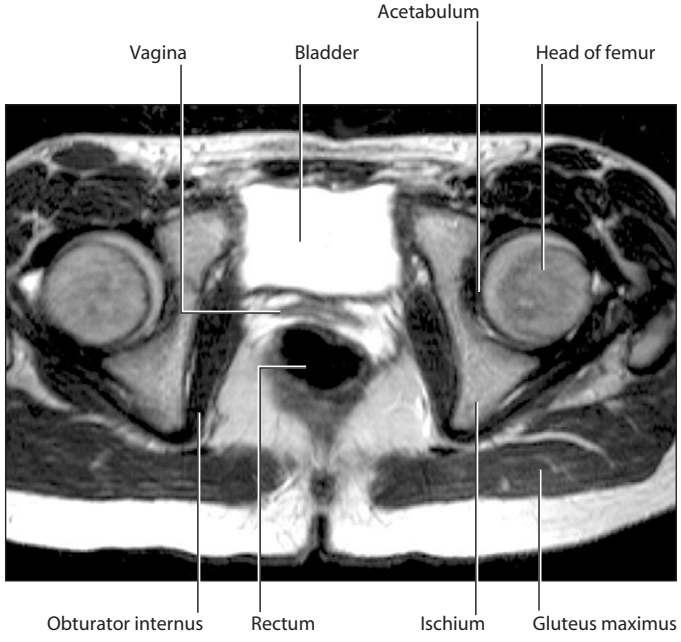
A



B

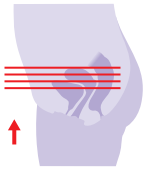


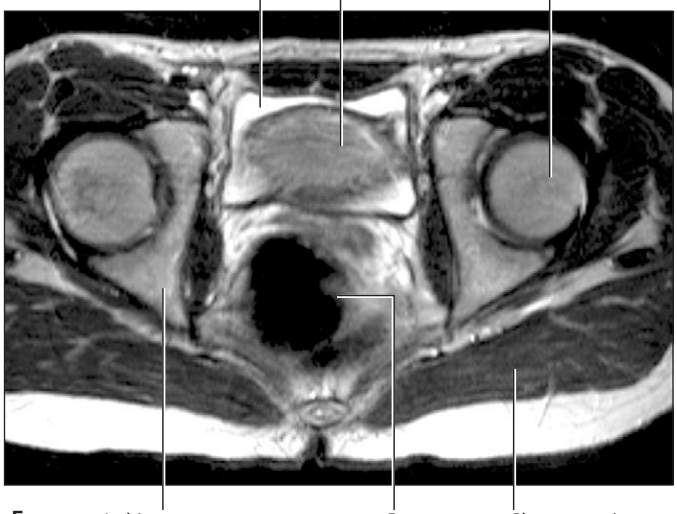
C



D

A through H – Series of axial images that pass through the pelvic cavity and perineum from inferior to superior showing the various structures and their relationships with each other.
T2-weighted MR images in axial plane




Bladder
Uterus
Head of femur
Ischium
Rectum
Gluteus maximus

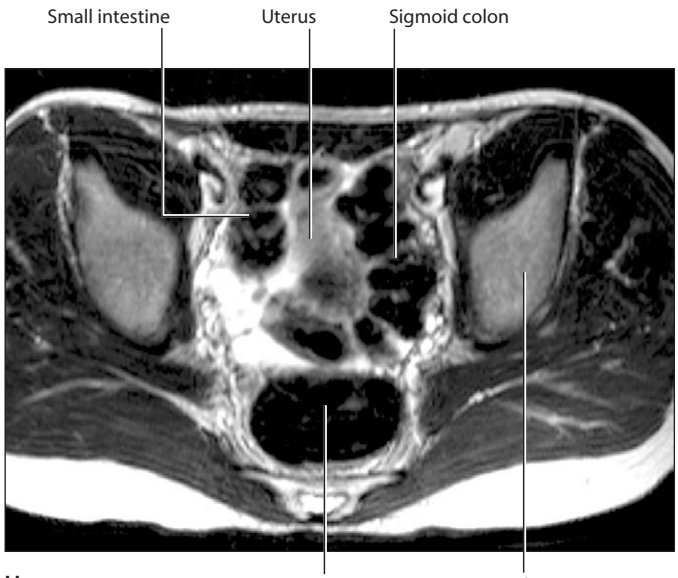
E


Acetabulum
Uterus
Cervix
Head of femur
Ischium
Rectum
Gluteus maximus

F


Uterus
Cervix
Rectum
Ilium

G


Small intestine
Uterus
Sigmoid colon
Rectum
Ilium

H

Branches of the sacral plexus

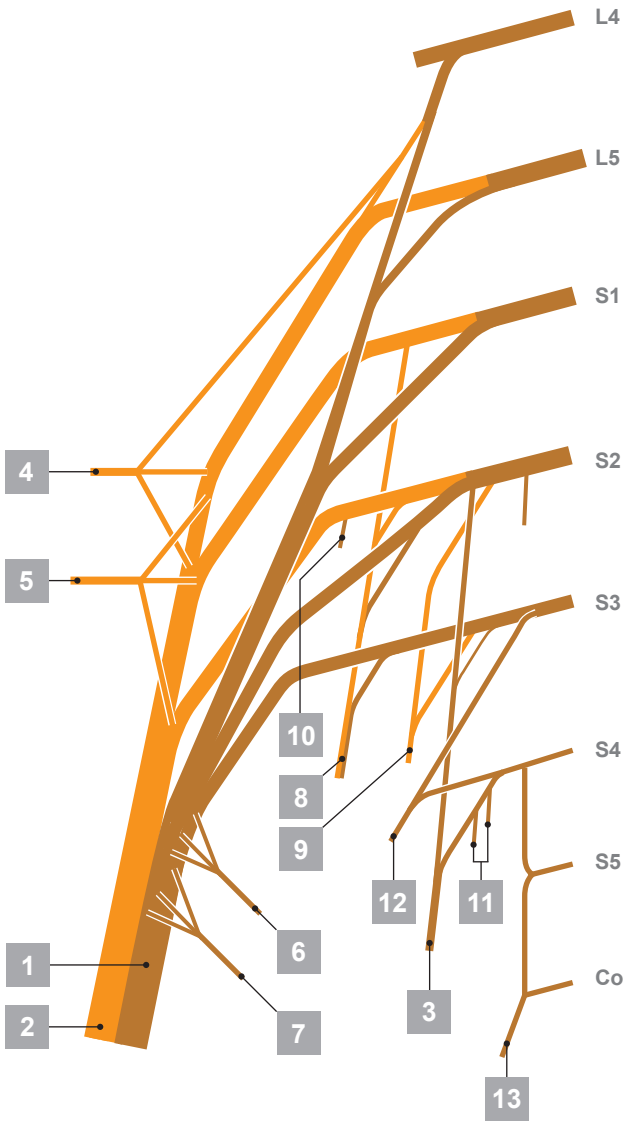
(spinal segments in parentheses do not consistently participate)

Branch		Spinal segments	Motor function	Sensory (cutaneous) function
Tibial part	1	L4 to S3	All muscles in the posterior or hamstring compartment of the thigh (including the hamstring part of the adductor magnus) except for the short head of the biceps All muscles in the posterior compartment of the leg All muscles in the sole of the foot	Skin on posterolateral and lateral surfaces of foot and sole of foot
Common fibular part	2	L4 to S2	Short head of biceps in the posterior compartment of the thigh All muscles in the anterior and lateral compartments of the leg Extensor digitorum brevis in the foot (also contributes to the supply of the first dorsal interosseous muscle)	Skin on the anterolateral surface of the leg and dorsal surface of the foot
Pudendal	3	S2 to S4	Skeletal muscles in the perineum including the external urethral and anal sphincters and levator ani (overlaps in supply of the levator ani and external sphincter with branches directly from ventral division of S4)	Most skin of the perineum, penis and clitoris
Superior gluteal	4	L4 to S1	Gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, and tensor fasciae latae	
Inferior gluteal	5	L5 to S2	Gluteus maximus	
Nerve to obturator internus and superior gemellus	6	L5 to S2	Obturator internus and superior gemellus	
Nerve to quadratus femoris and inferior gemellus	7	L4 to S1	Quadratus femoris and inferior gemellus	
Posterior femoral cutaneous (posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh)	8	S1, S3		Skin on the posterior aspect of the thigh
Perforating cutaneous	9	S2, S3		Skin over gluteal fold (overlaps with posterior femoral cutaneous)
Nerve to piriformis	10	(L5), S1, S2	Piriformis muscle	
Nerves to levator ani, coccygeus, and external anal sphincter	11	S4	Levator ani, coccygeus, and external anal sphincter (overlaps with pudendal nerve)	Small patch of skin between anus and coccyx

Branch		Spinal segments	Motor function	Sensory (cutaneous) function
Pelvic splanchnic nerves	12	S2, S3 (S4)	Visceral motor (preganglionic parasympathetic) to pelvic part of prevertebral plexus Stimulate erection, modulate mobility in gastrointestinal system distal to the left colic flexure, inhibitory to internal urethral sphincter	Visceral afferents from pelvic viscera and distal parts of colon. Pain from cervix and possibly from bladder and proximal urethra

Branches of the coccygeal plexus

Anococcygeal nerves	13	S4 to Co	Peri-anal skin	



Muscles of the pelvic walls

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

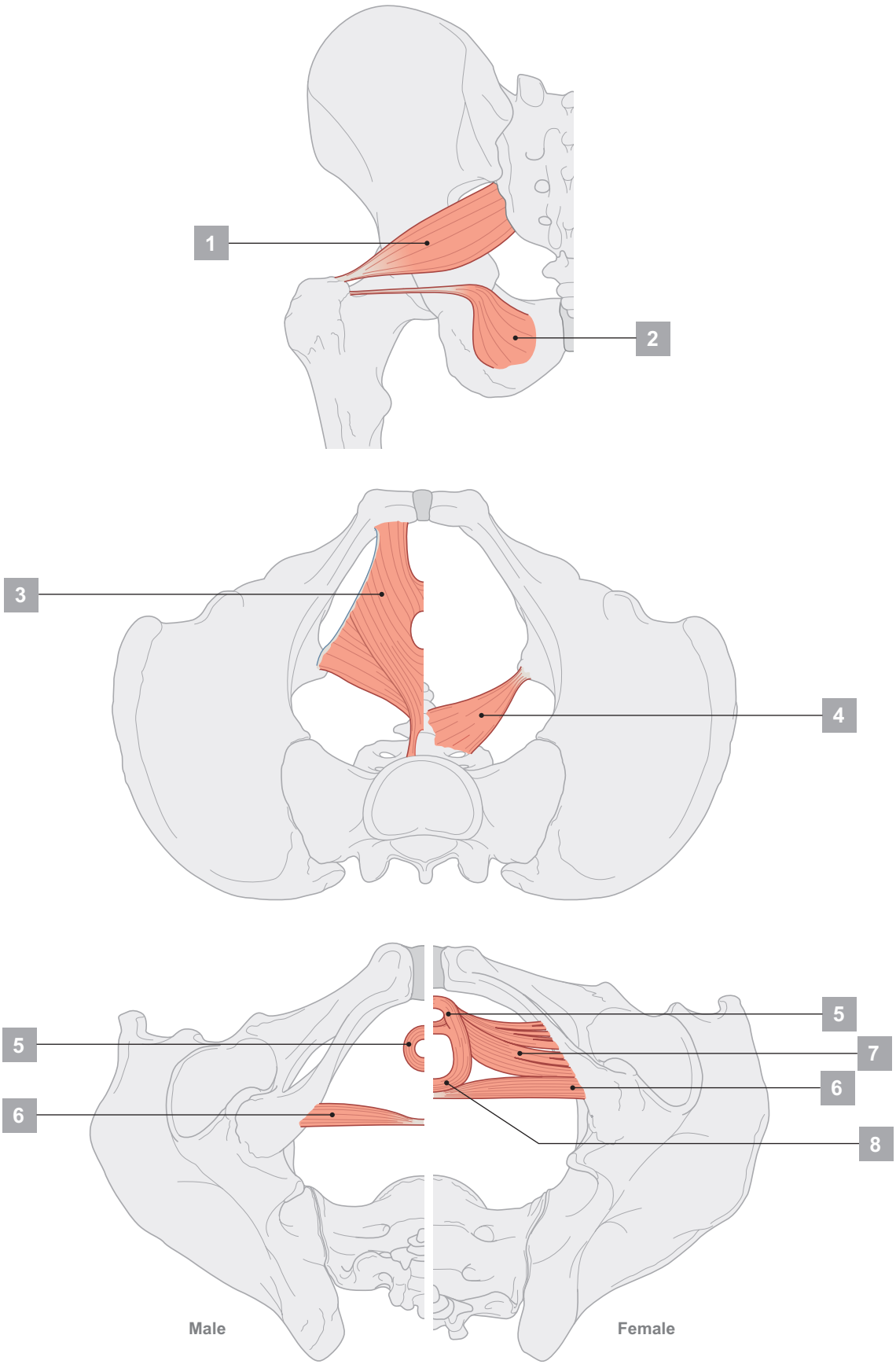
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Obturator internus	1	Anterolateral wall of true pelvis (deep surface of obturator membrane and surrounding bone)	Medial surface of greater trochanter of femur	Nerve to obturator internus **L5**, **SI**	Lateral rotation of the extended hip joint; abduction of flexed hip
Piriformis	2	Anterior surface of sacrum between anterior sacral foramina	Medial side of superior border of greater trochanter of femur	Branches from L5, **SI**, and **S2**	Lateral rotation of the extended hip joint; abduction of flexed hip

Muscles of the pelvic diaphragm

Levator ani	3	In a line around the pelvic wall beginning on the posterior aspect of the pubic bone and extending across the obturator internus muscle as a tendinous arch (thickening of the obturator internus fascia) to the ischial spine	The anterior part is attached to the superior surface of the perineal membrane; the posterior part meets its partner on the other side at the perineal body, around the anal canal, and along the anococcygeal ligament	Branches direct from the anterior ramus of S4, and by the inferior rectal branch of the pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Contributes to the formation of the pelvic floor, which supports the pelvic viscera; maintains an angle between the rectum and anal canal. Reinforces the external anal sphincter and, in women, functions as a vaginal sphincter
Coccygeus	4	Ischial spine and pelvic surface of the sacrospinous ligament	Lateral margin of coccyx and related border of sacrum	Branches from the anterior rami of S3 and S4	Contributes to the formation of the pelvic floor, which supports the pelvic viscera; pulls coccyx forward after defecation

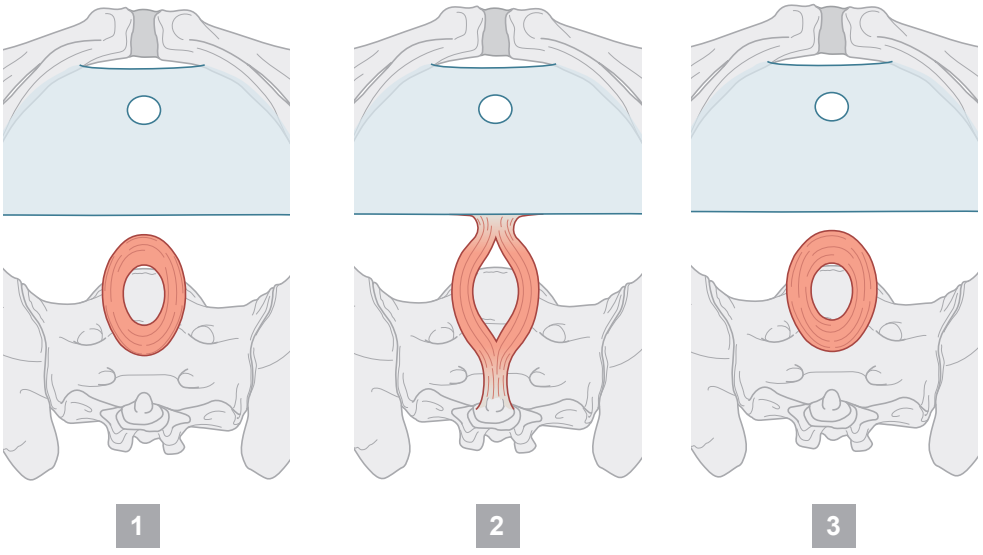
Muscles within the deep perineal pouch

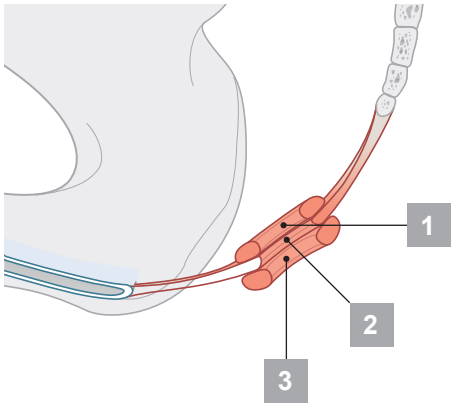
External urethral sphincter	5	From the inferior ramus of the pubis on each side and adjacent walls of the deep perineal pouch	Surrounds membranous part of urethra	Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Compresses the membranous urethra; relaxes during micturition
Deep transverse perineal	6	Medial aspect of ischial ramus	Perineal body	Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Stabilizes the position of the perineal body
Compressor urethrae (in women only)	7	Ischiopubic ramus on each side	Blends with partner on other side anterior to the urethra	Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Functions as an accessory sphincter of the urethra
Sphincter urethrovaginalis (in women only)	8	Perineal body	Passes forward lateral to the vagina to blend with partner on other side anterior to the urethra	Perineal branches of the pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Functions as an accessory sphincter of the urethra (also may facilitate closing the vagina)


1
2
3
4
5
6
5
7
6
8
Male
Female

Muscles of the anal triangle

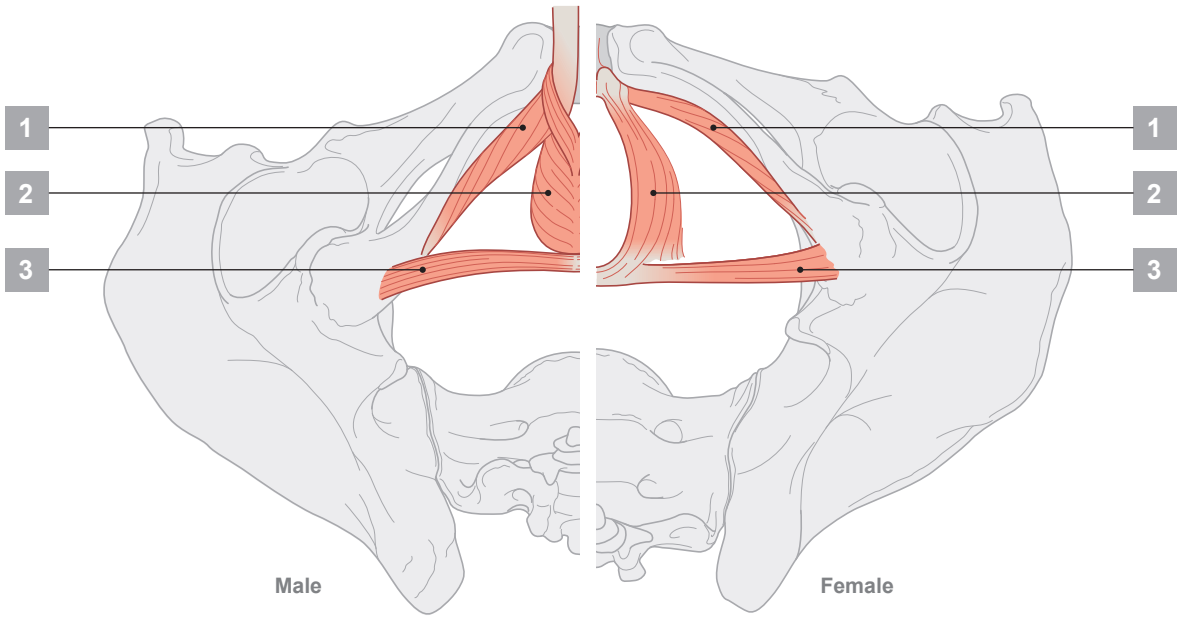
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
EXTERNAL ANAL SPHINCTER **Deep part**	1	Surrounds superior aspect of anal canal		Pudendal nerve (S2 and S3) and branches directly from S4	Closes anal canal
Superficial part	2	Surrounds lower part of anal canal	Anchored to perineal body and anococcygeal body		
Subcutaneous part	3	Surrounds anal aperture			





Muscles of the superficial perineal pouch

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Ischiocavernosus	1	Ischial tuberosity and ramus	Crus of penis and clitoris	Pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Move blood from crura into the body of the erect penis and clitoris
Bulbospongiosus	2	In women: perineal body In men: perineal body, midline raphe	In women: bulb of vestibule, perineal membrane, body of clitoris, and corpus cavernosum In men: bulbospongiosus, perineal membrane, and corpus cavernosum	Pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Move blood from attached parts of the clitoris and penis into the glans In men: removal of residual urine from urethra after urination; pulsatile emission of semen during ejaculation
Superficial transverse perineal	3	Ischial tuberosity and ramus	Perineal body	Pudendal nerve (S2 to S4)	Stabilize the perineal body



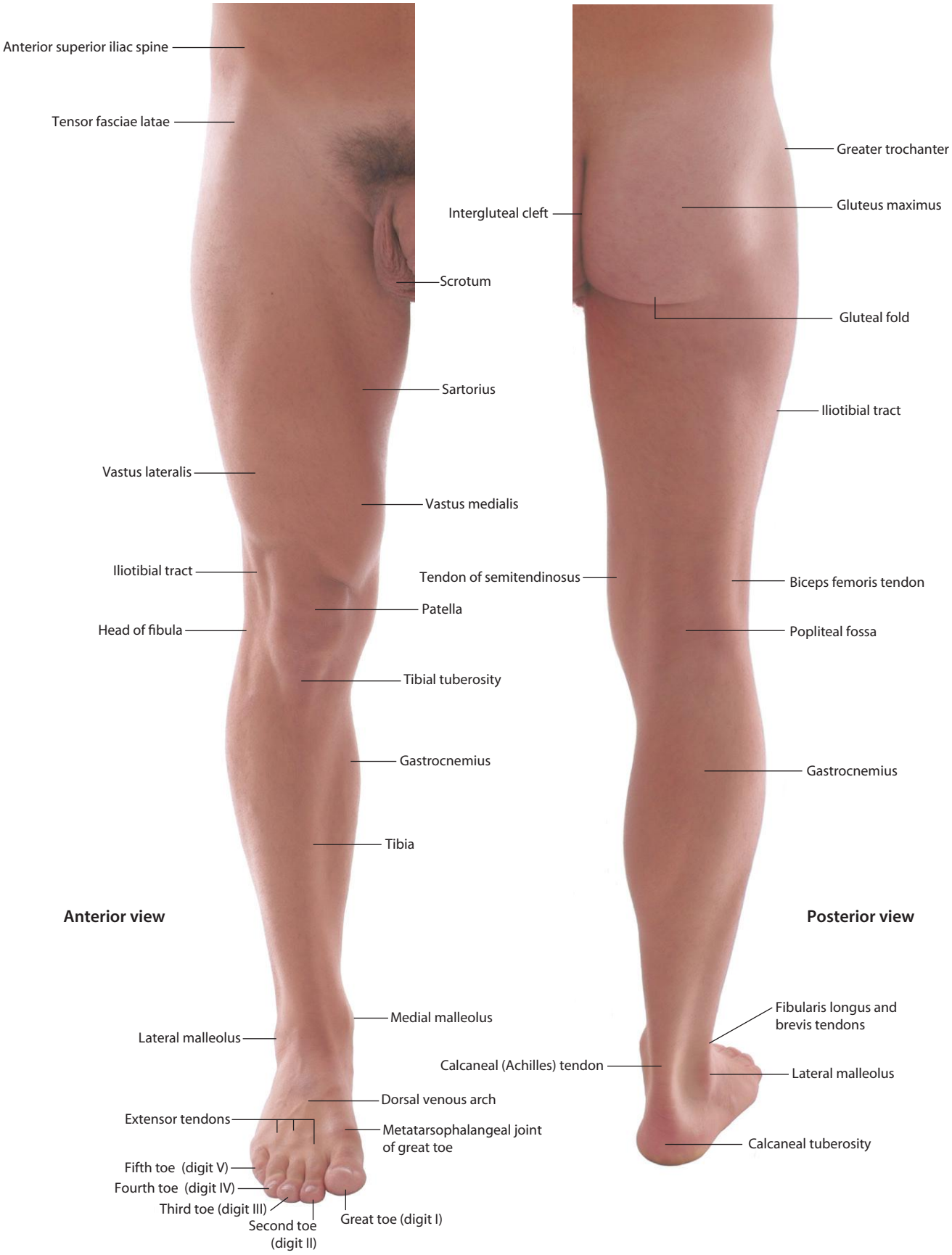
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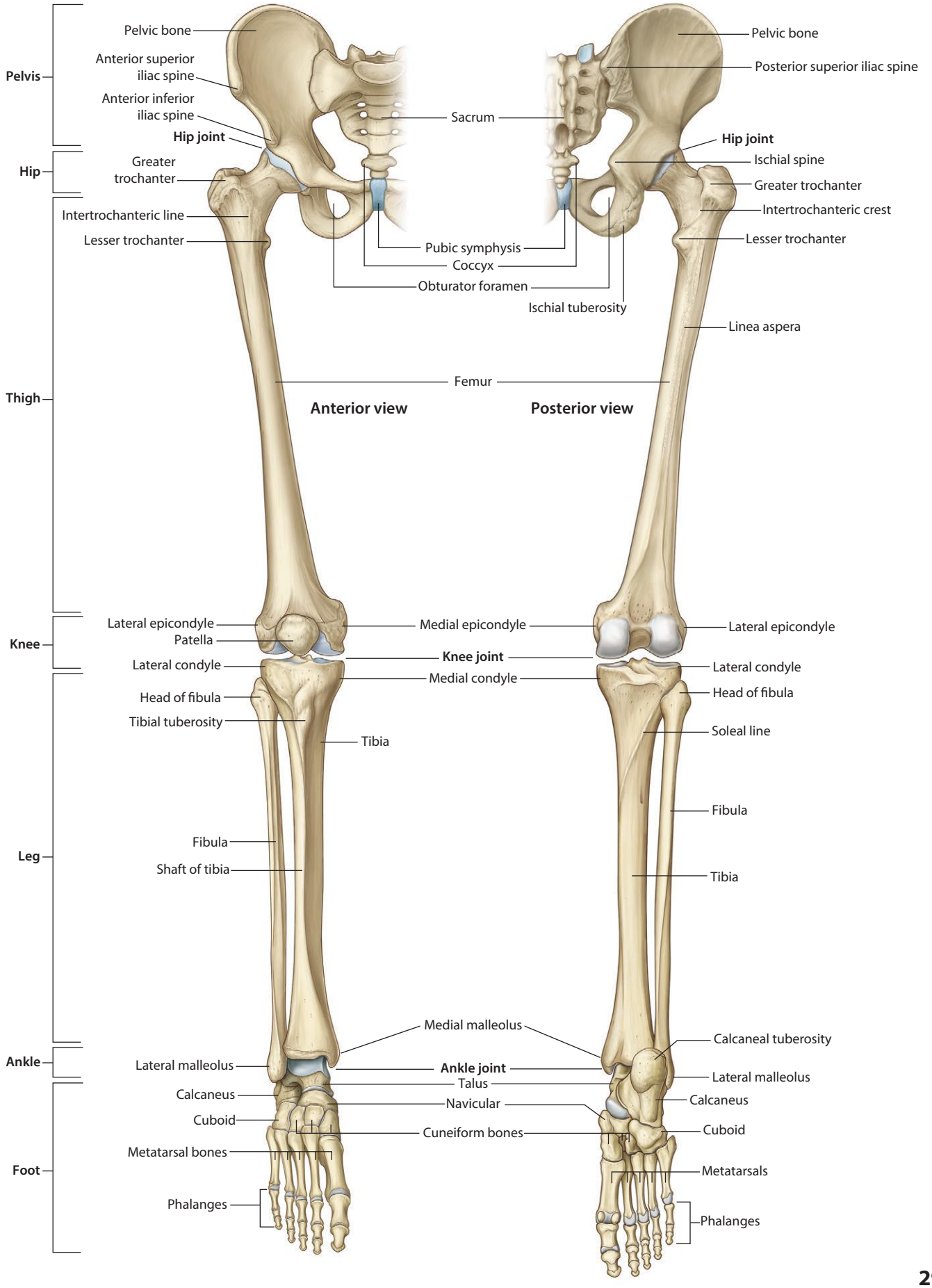
LOWER LIMB

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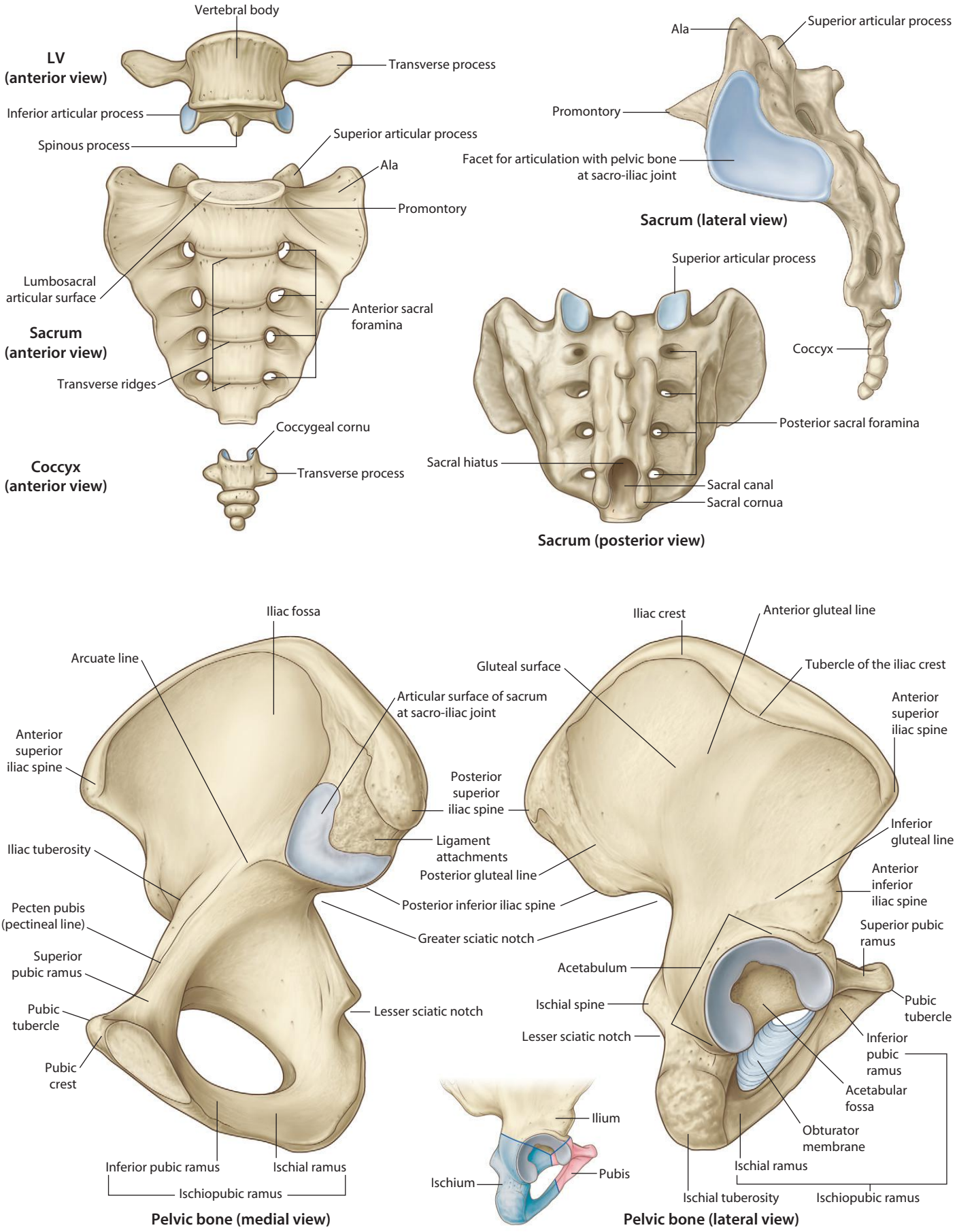
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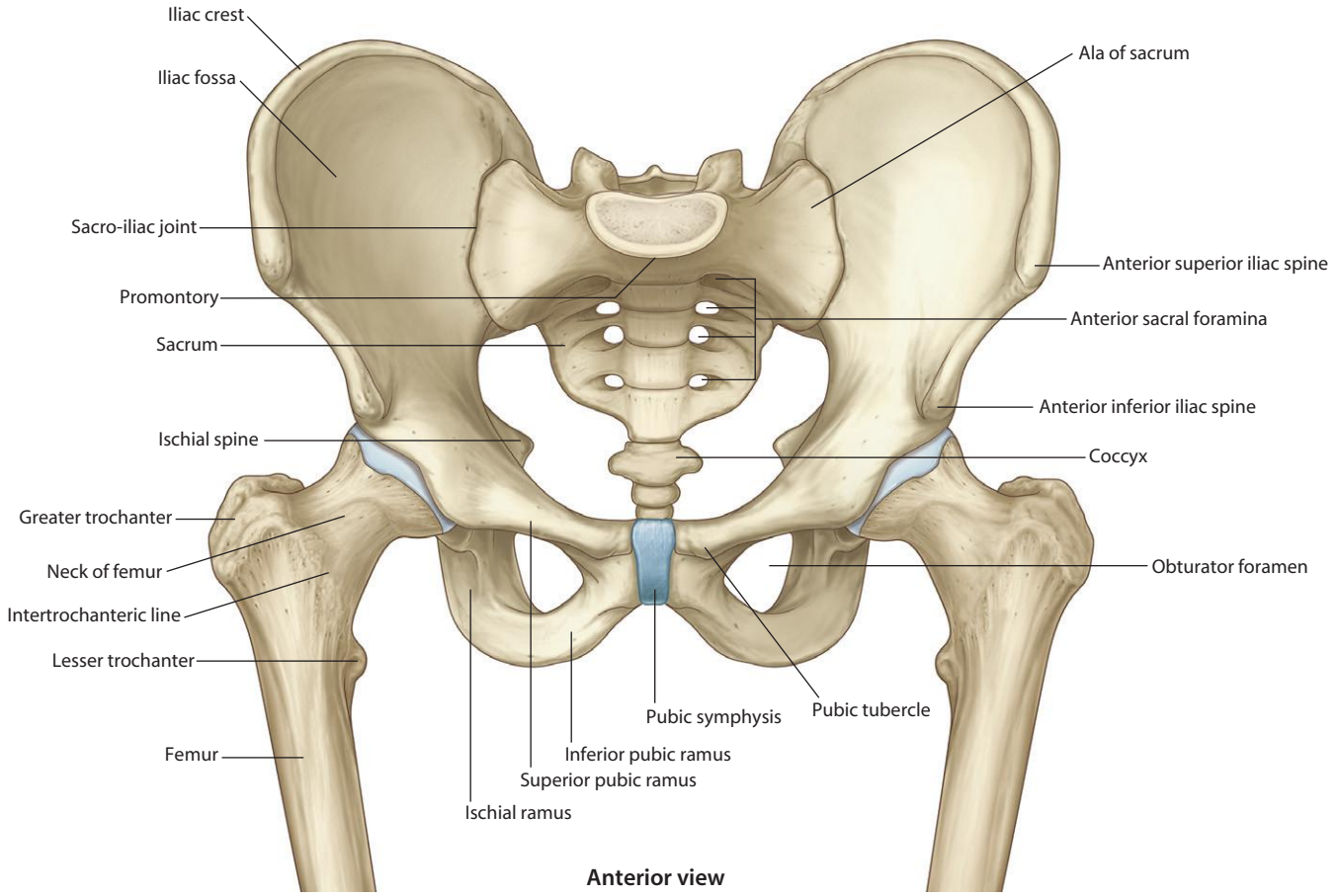
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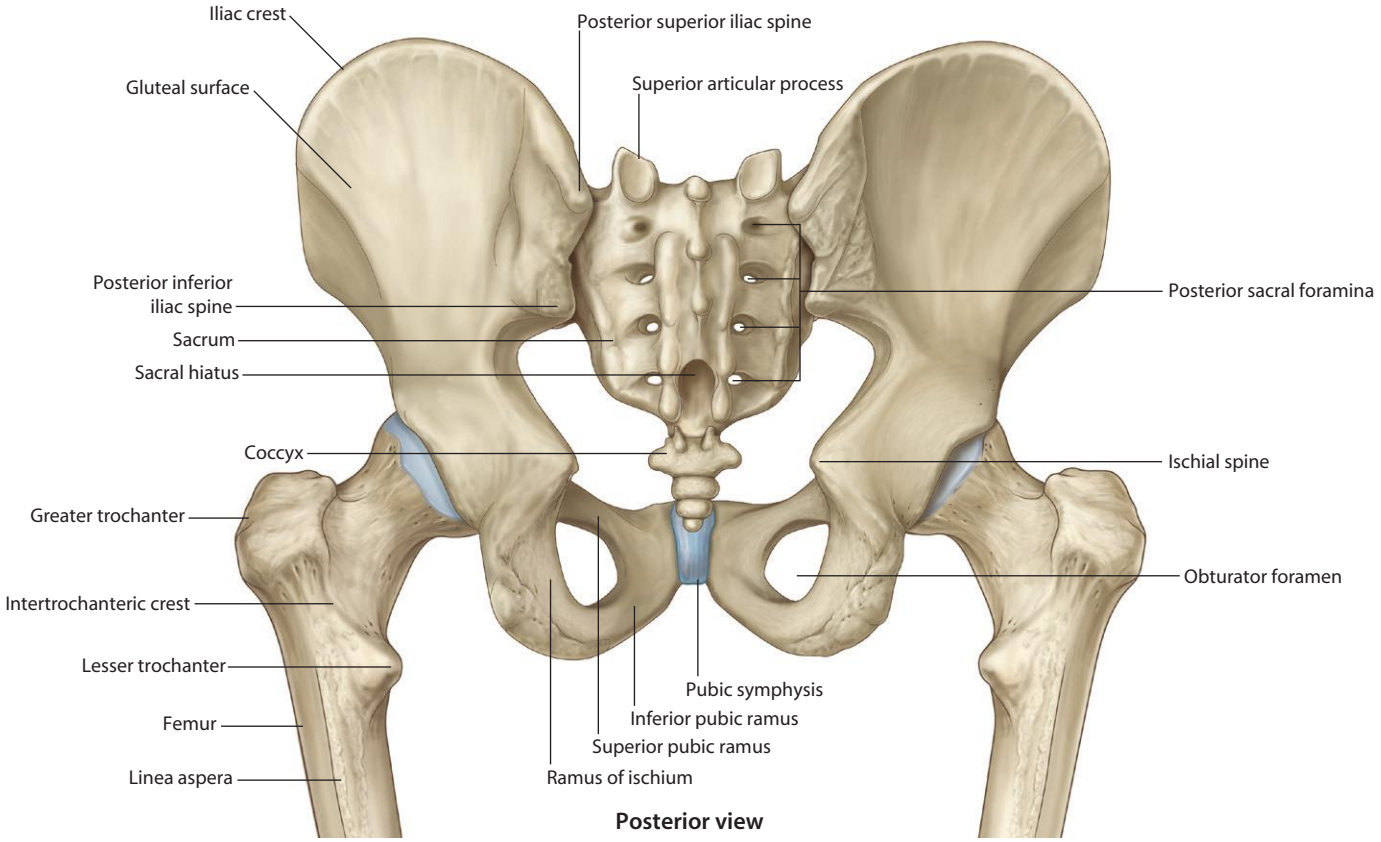
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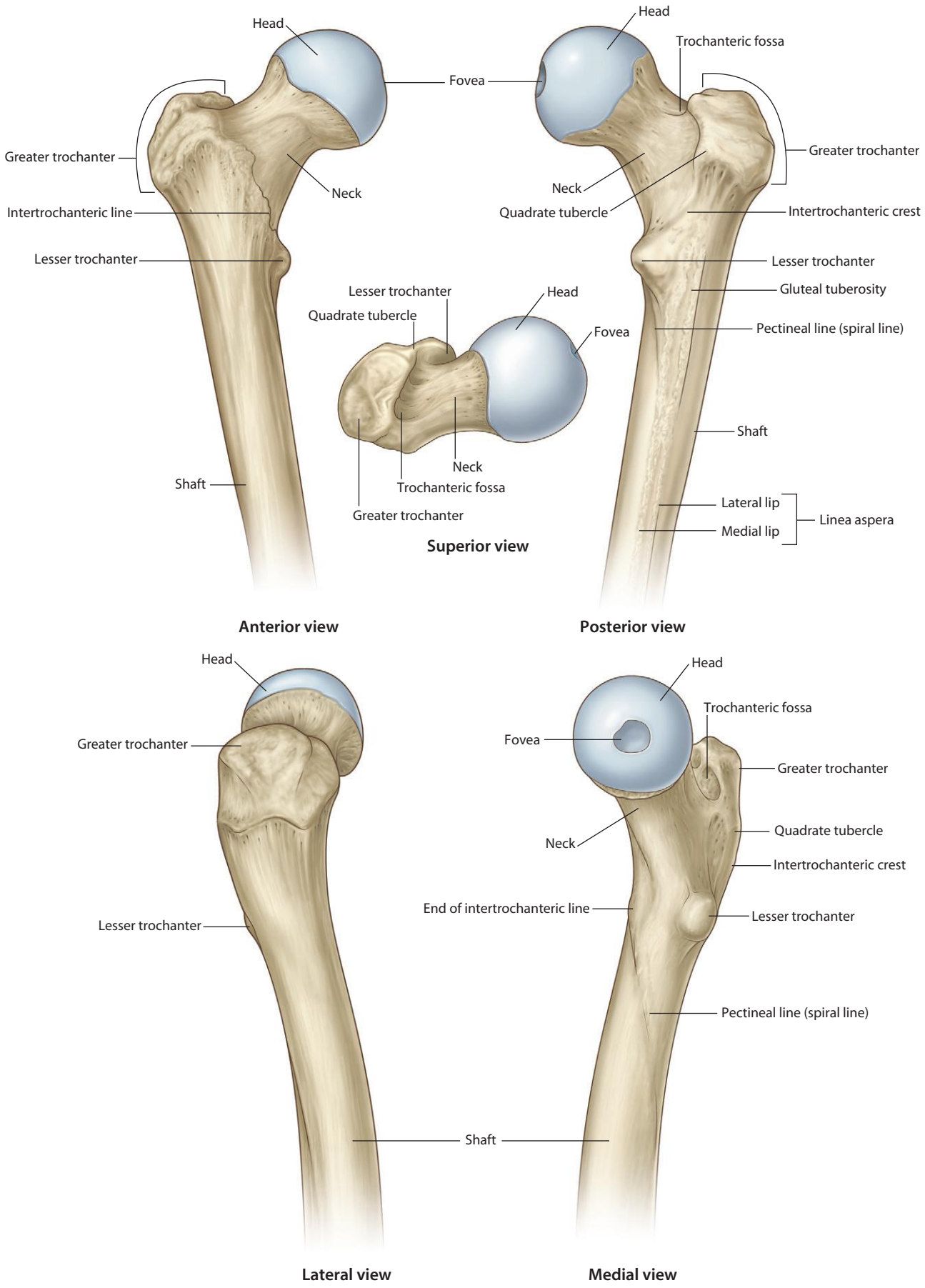


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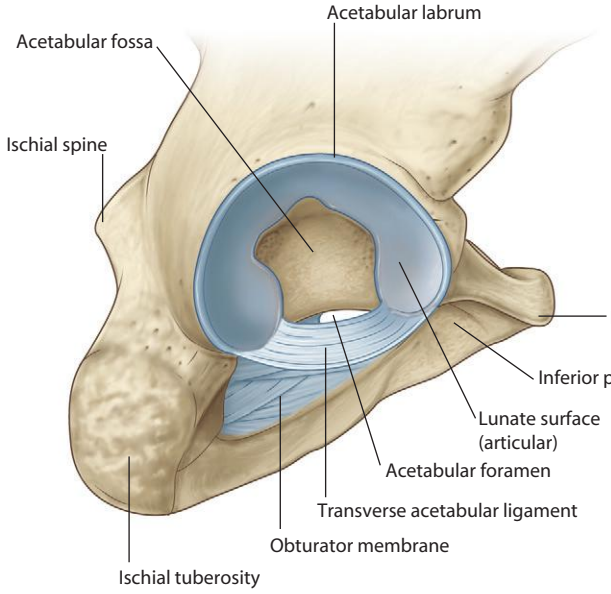


Posterior view

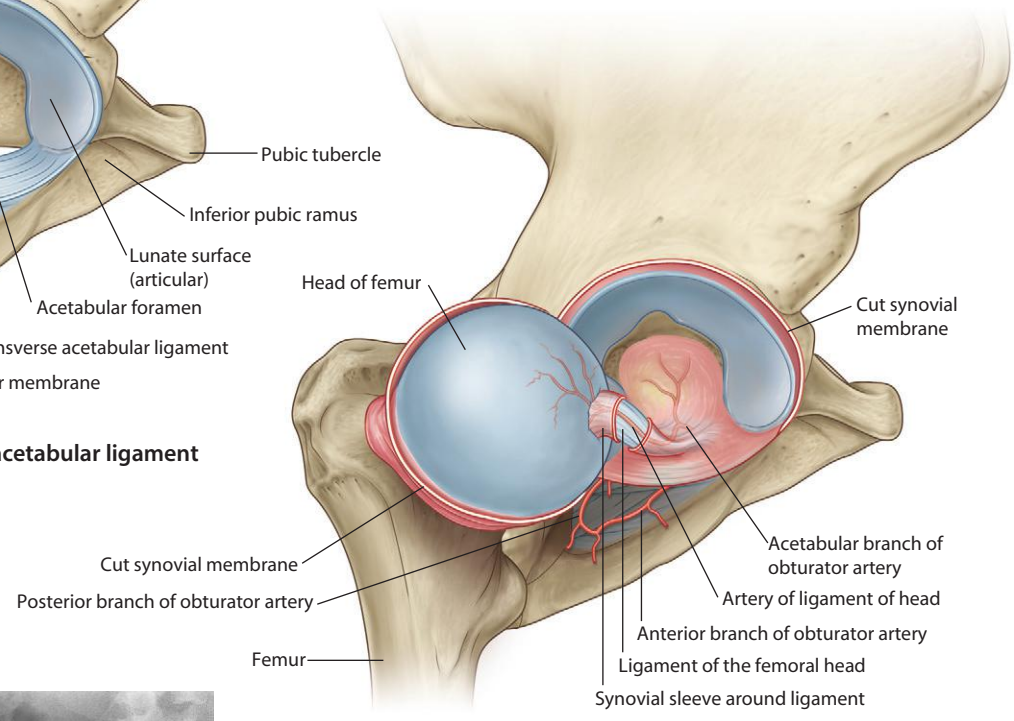
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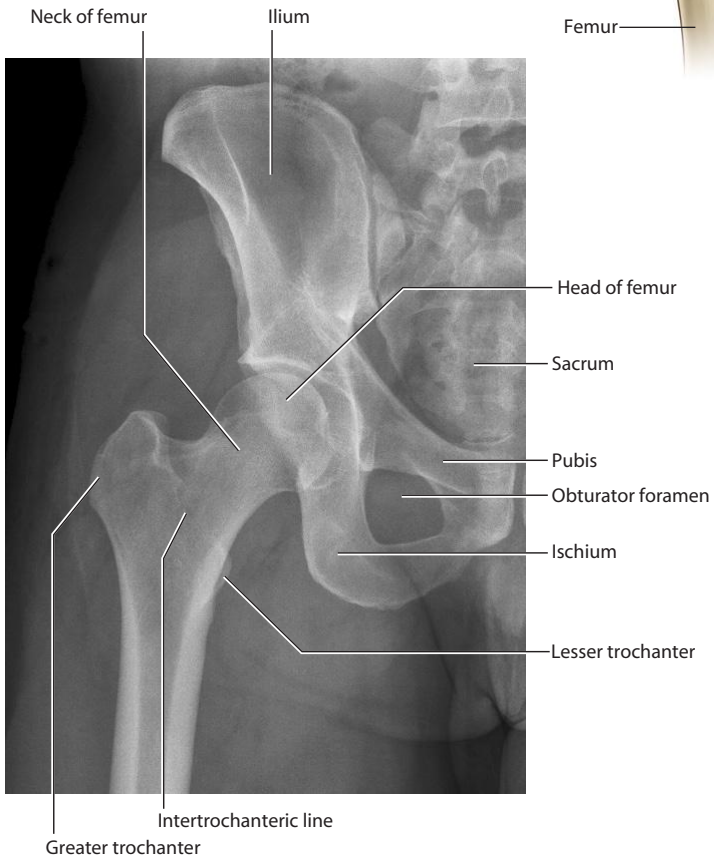
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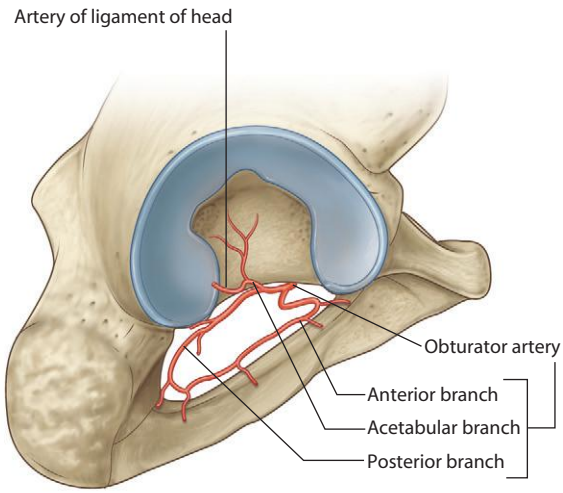
Acetabular fossa and transverse acetabular ligament



Ligament of head of femur.
The head of the femur has been laterally rotated

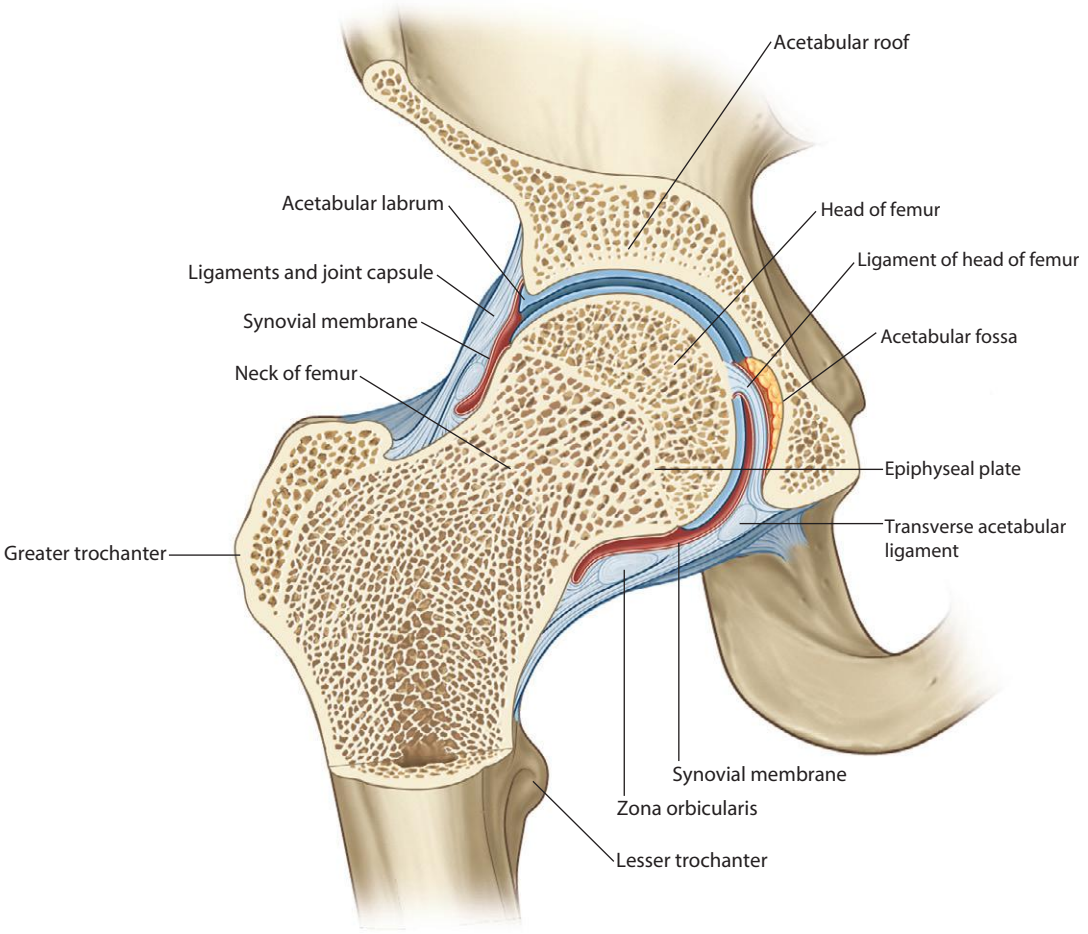


Normal hip joint.
Radiograph, AP view

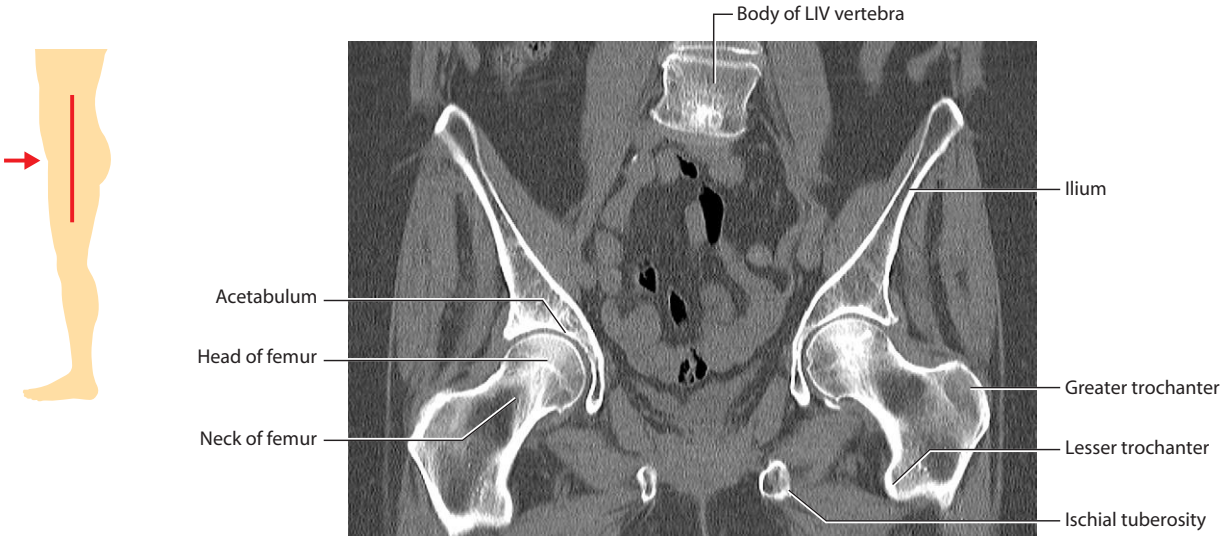


Obturator artery and branches

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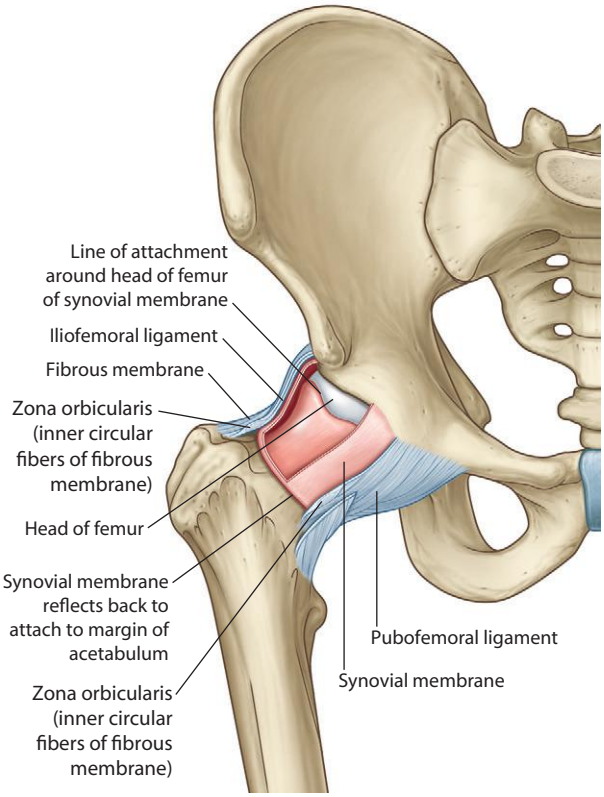


Coronal section through hip joint

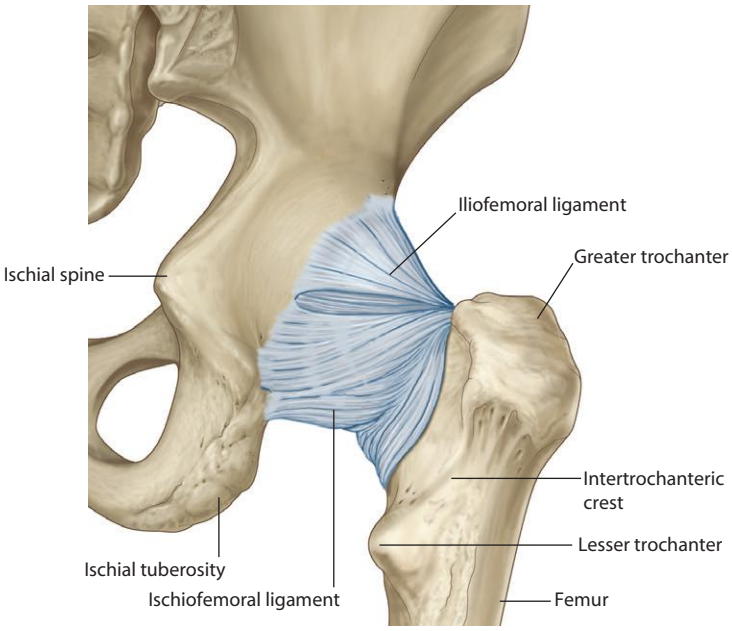


Hip joints.
CT image in coronal plane

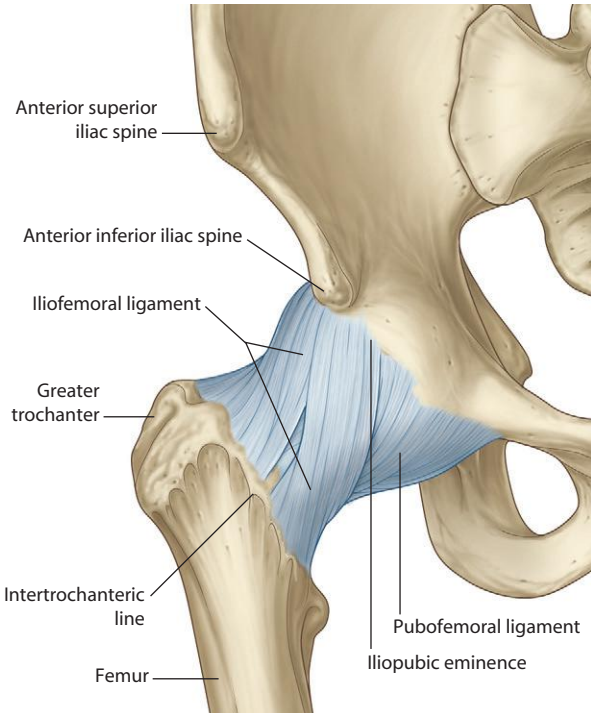
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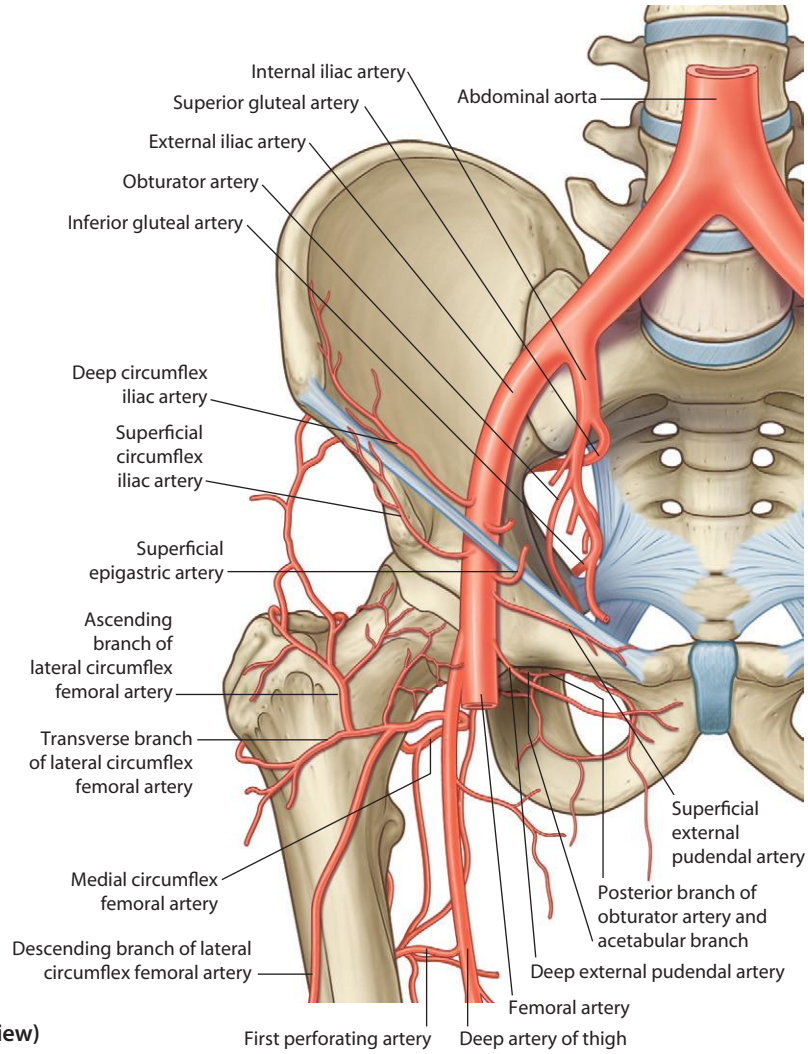
Joint capsule and synovial membrane



Ischiofemoral ligament (posterior view)

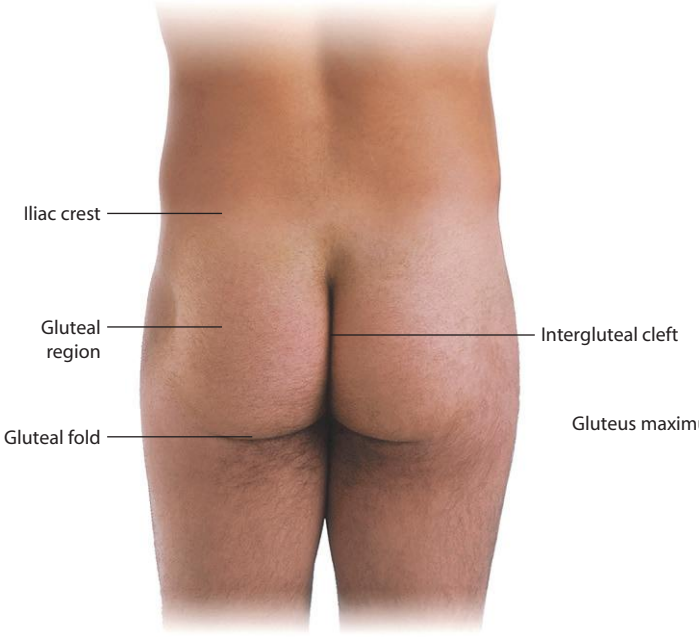


Iliofemoral and pubofemoral ligaments (anterior view)

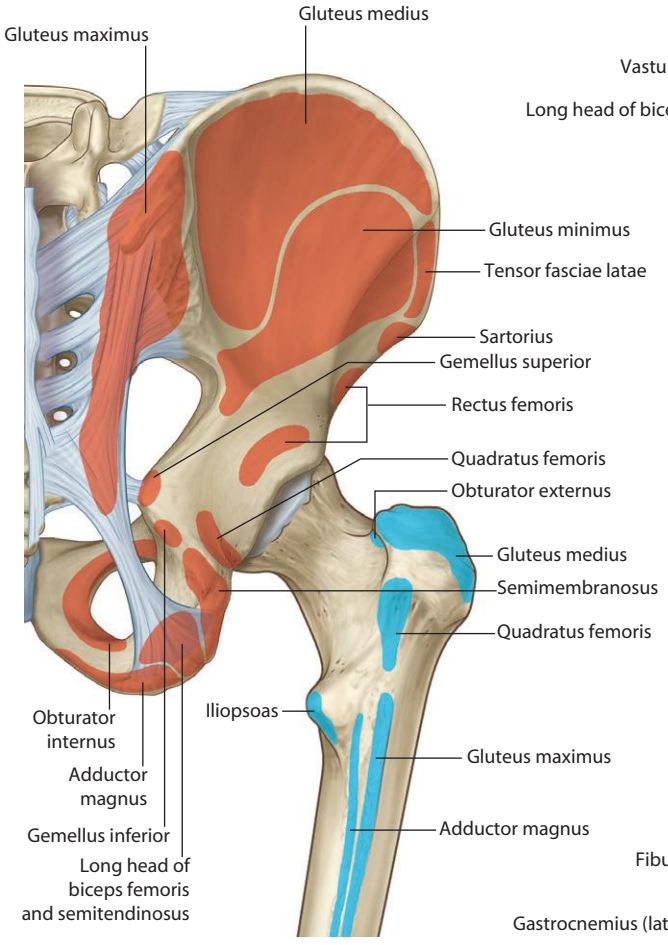


Arterial supply of the hip joint

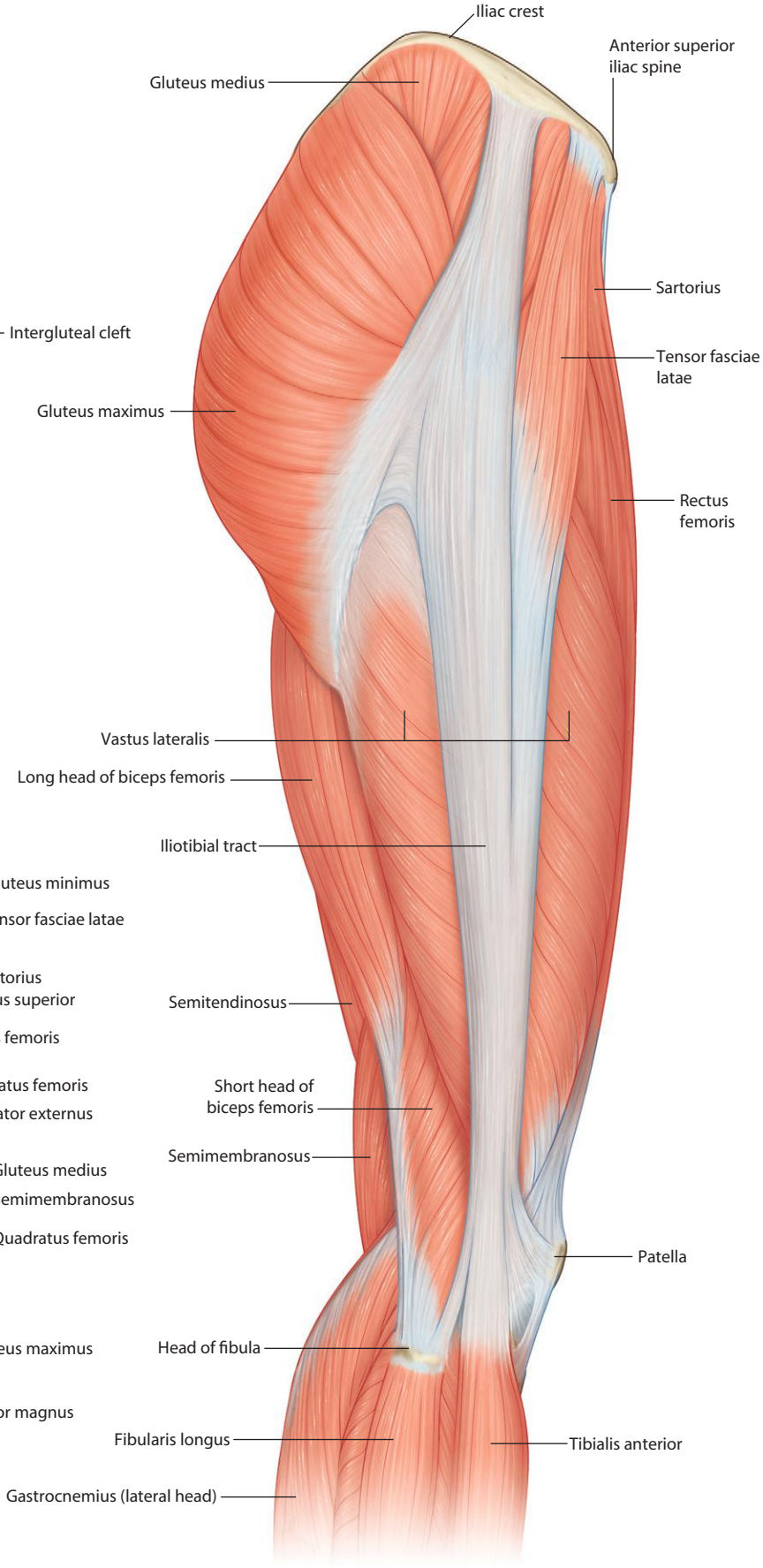
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



Surface anatomy of the gluteal region

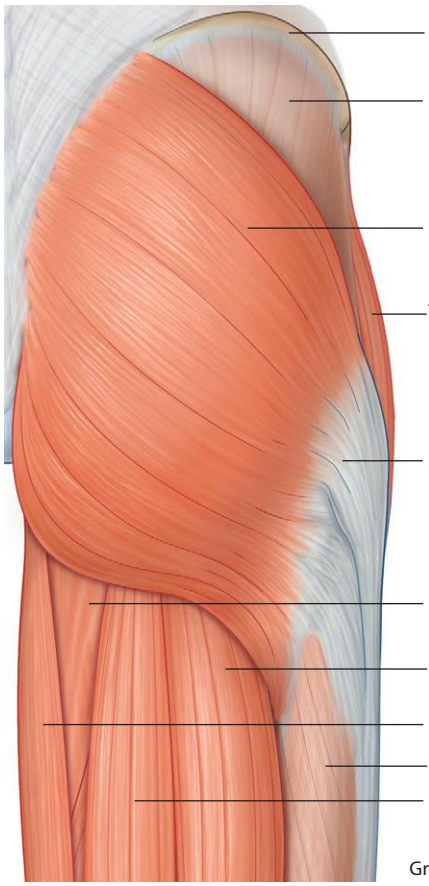


Muscle attachments of the gluteal region

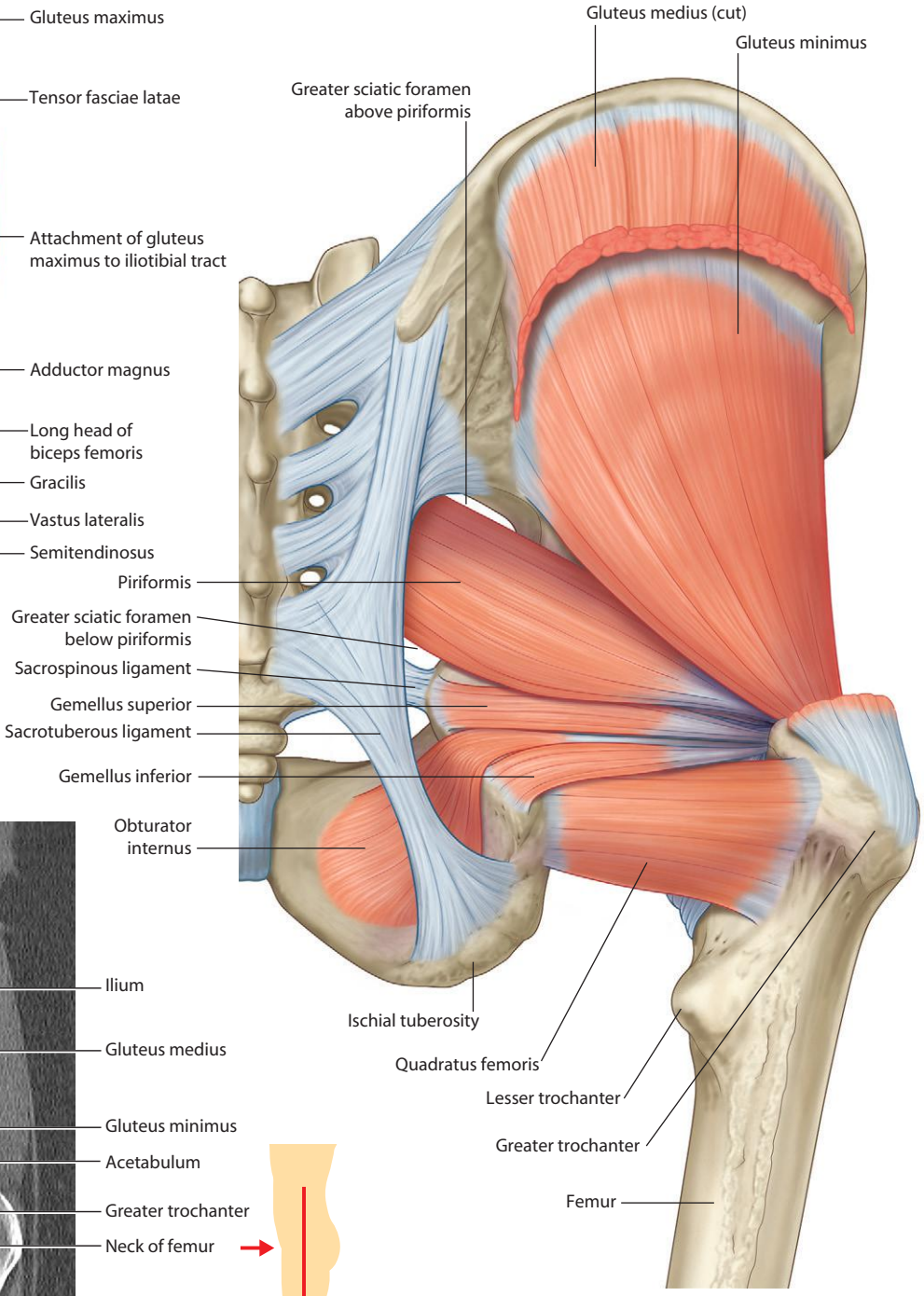


Muscles of the hip and thigh (lateral view)

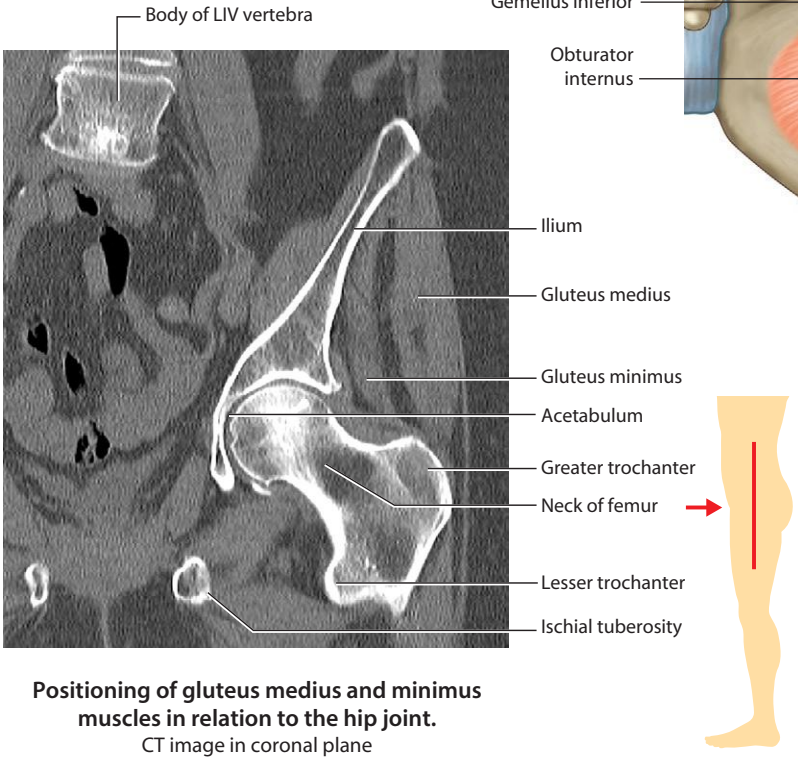
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



Superficial muscles of the gluteal region (posterior view)

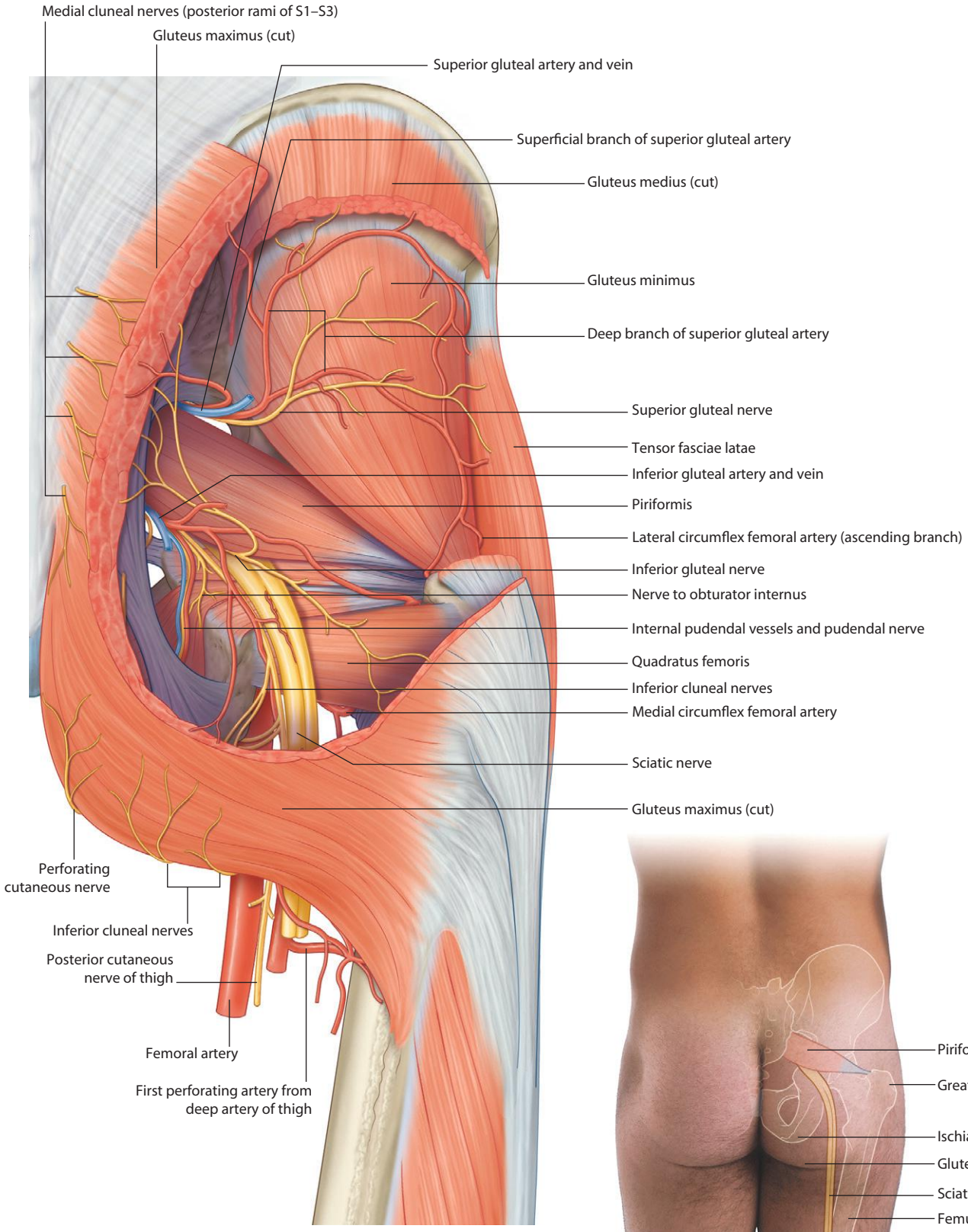


Deep muscles of the gluteal region (posterior view)



Positioning of gluteus medius and minimus muscles in relation to the hip joint.
CT image in coronal plane

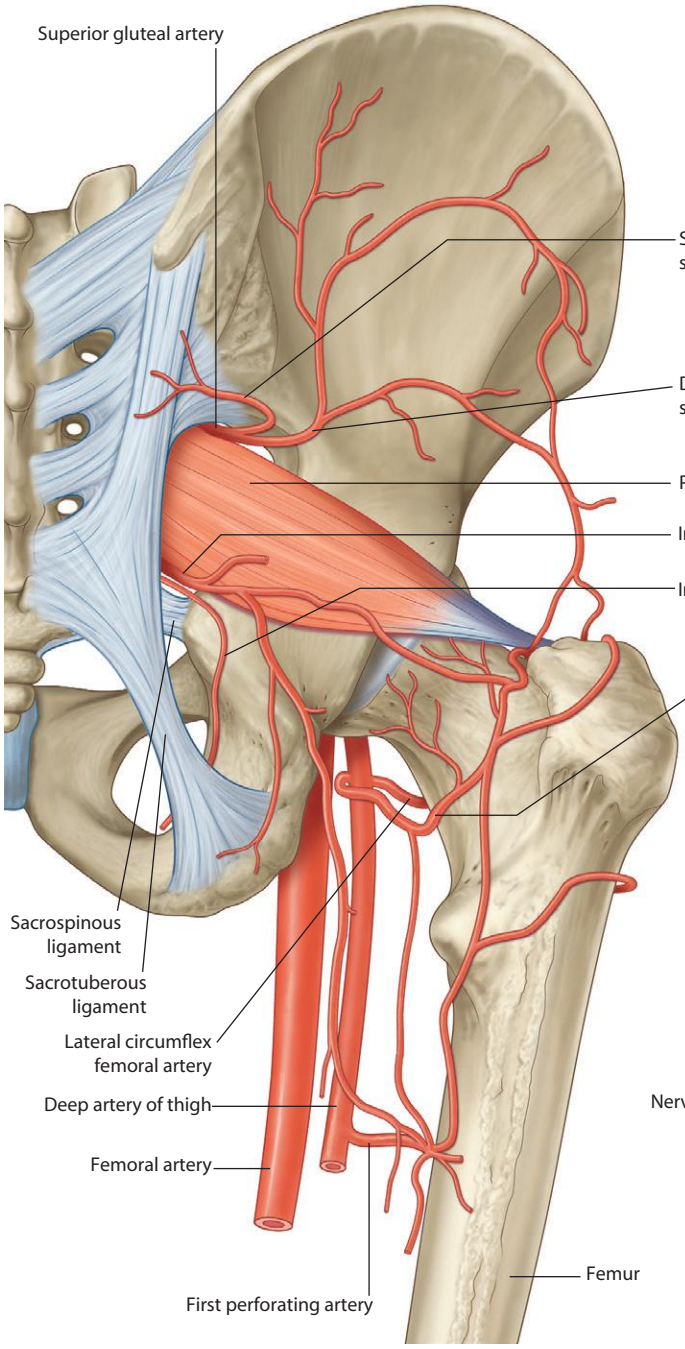
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



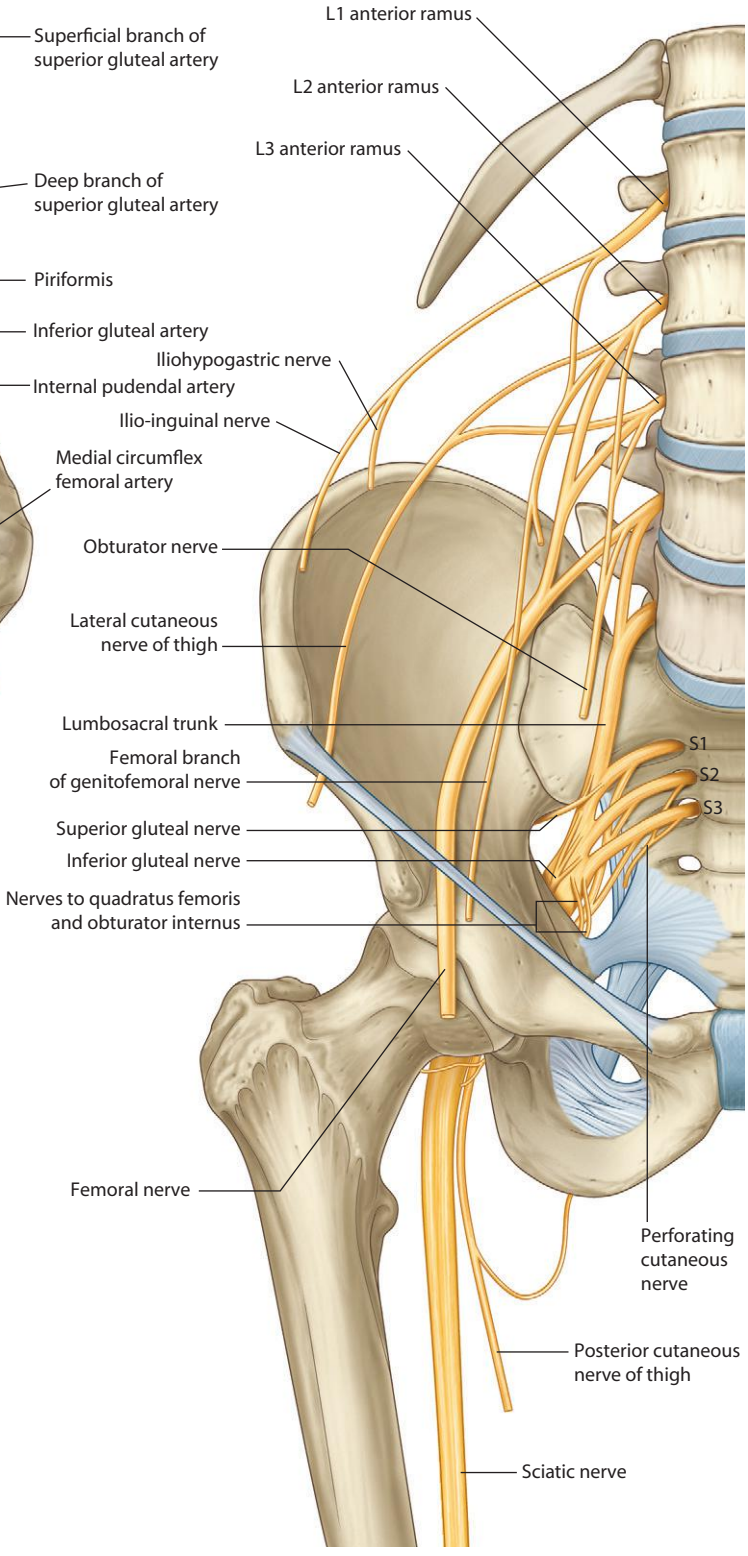
Arteries and nerves of the gluteal region

Sciatic nerve in the gluteal region as it relates to the surface (posterior view)

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

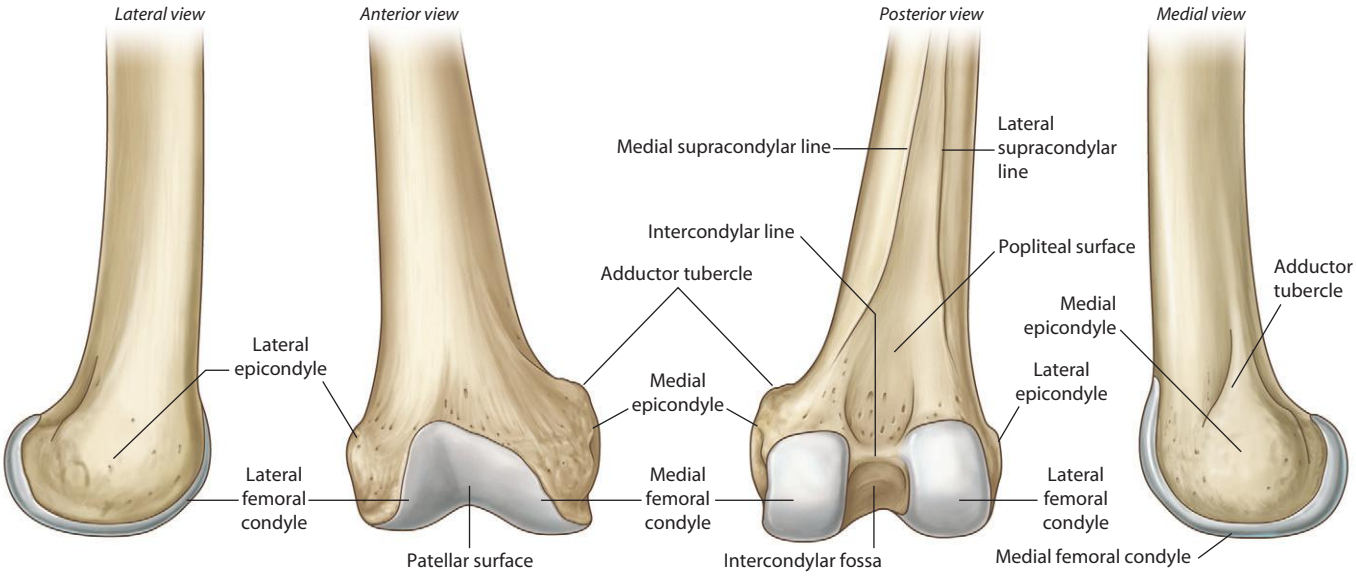


Arteries of the gluteal region

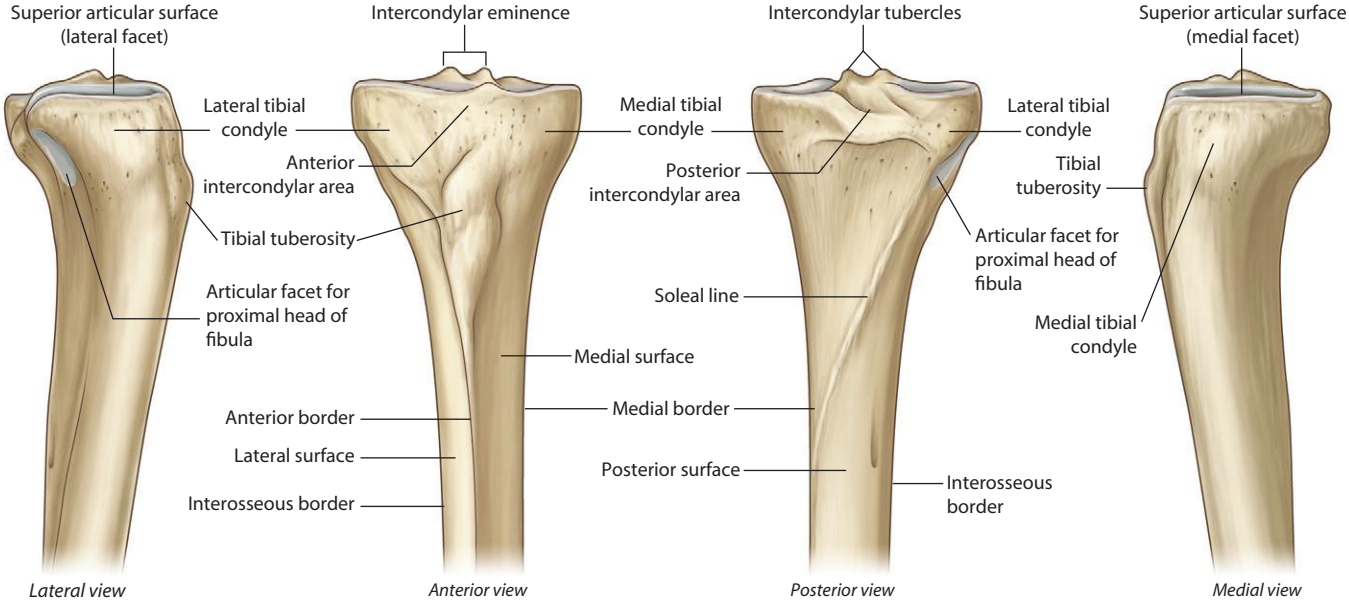


Branches of the lumbosacral plexus related to lower limb

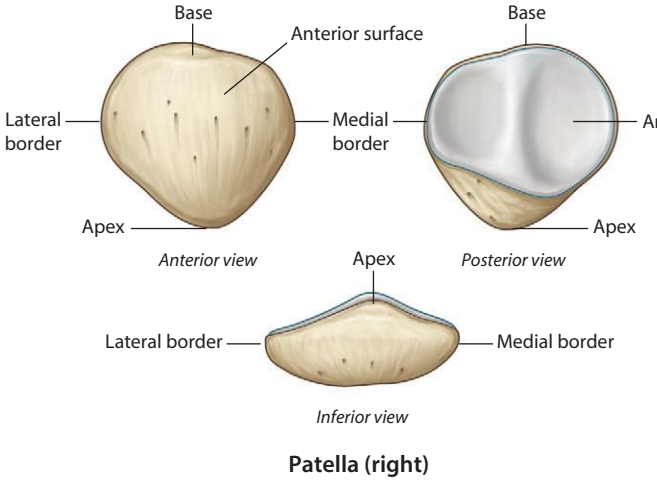
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



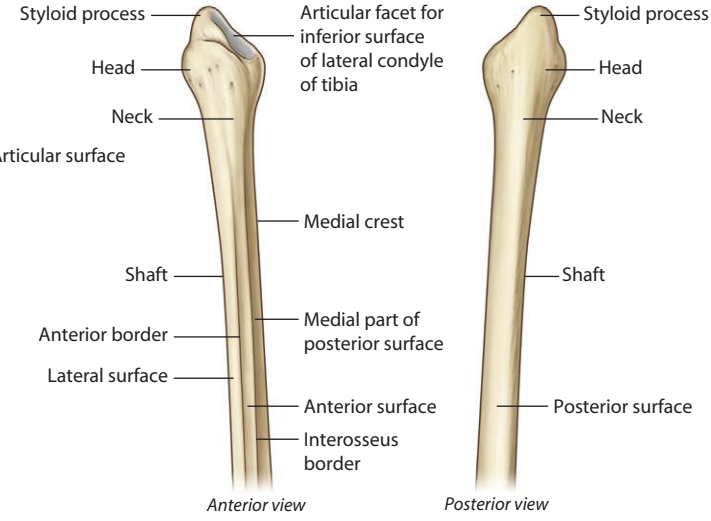
Distal end of (right) femur



Proximal end of (right) tibia

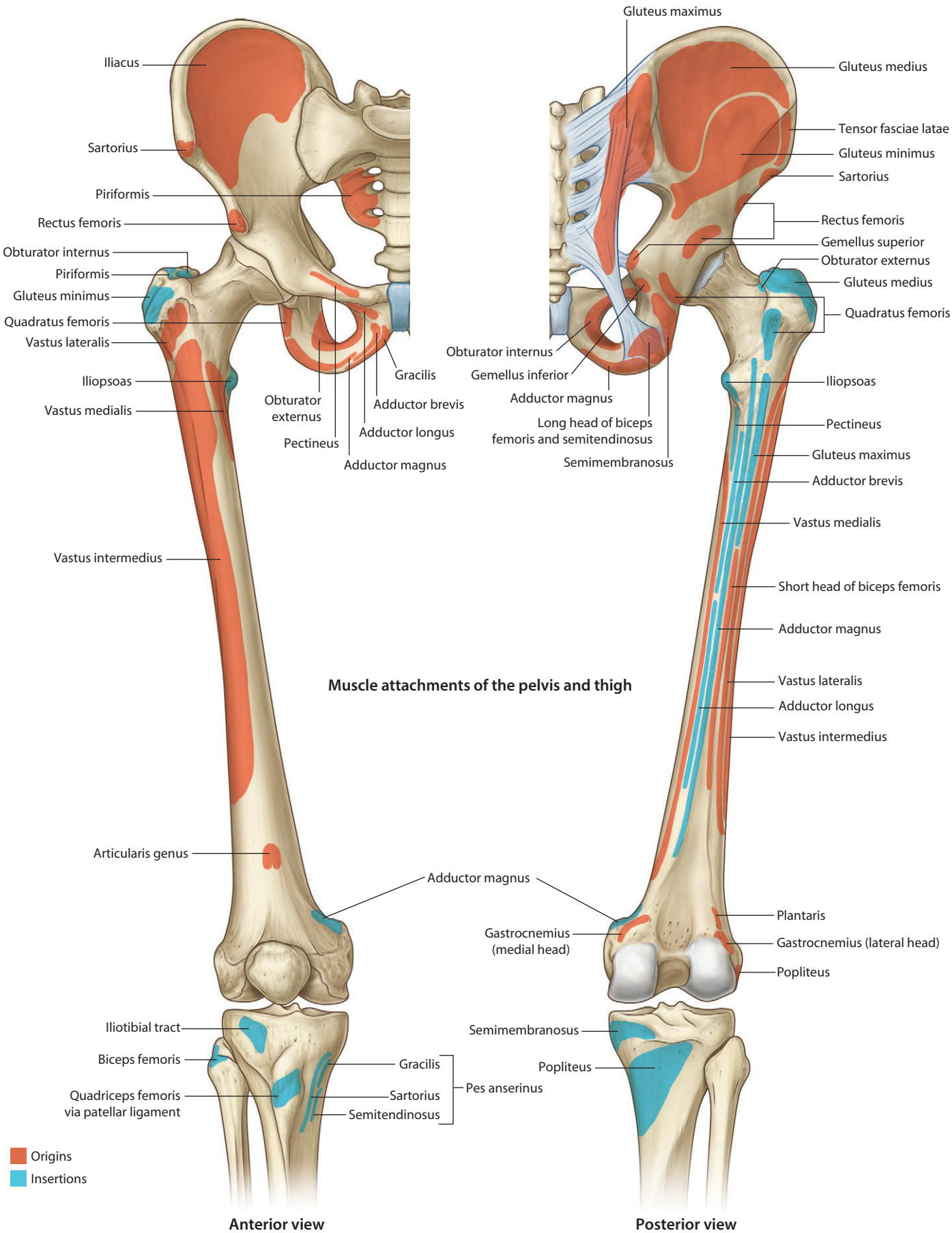


Patella (right)



Proximal end of (right) fibula

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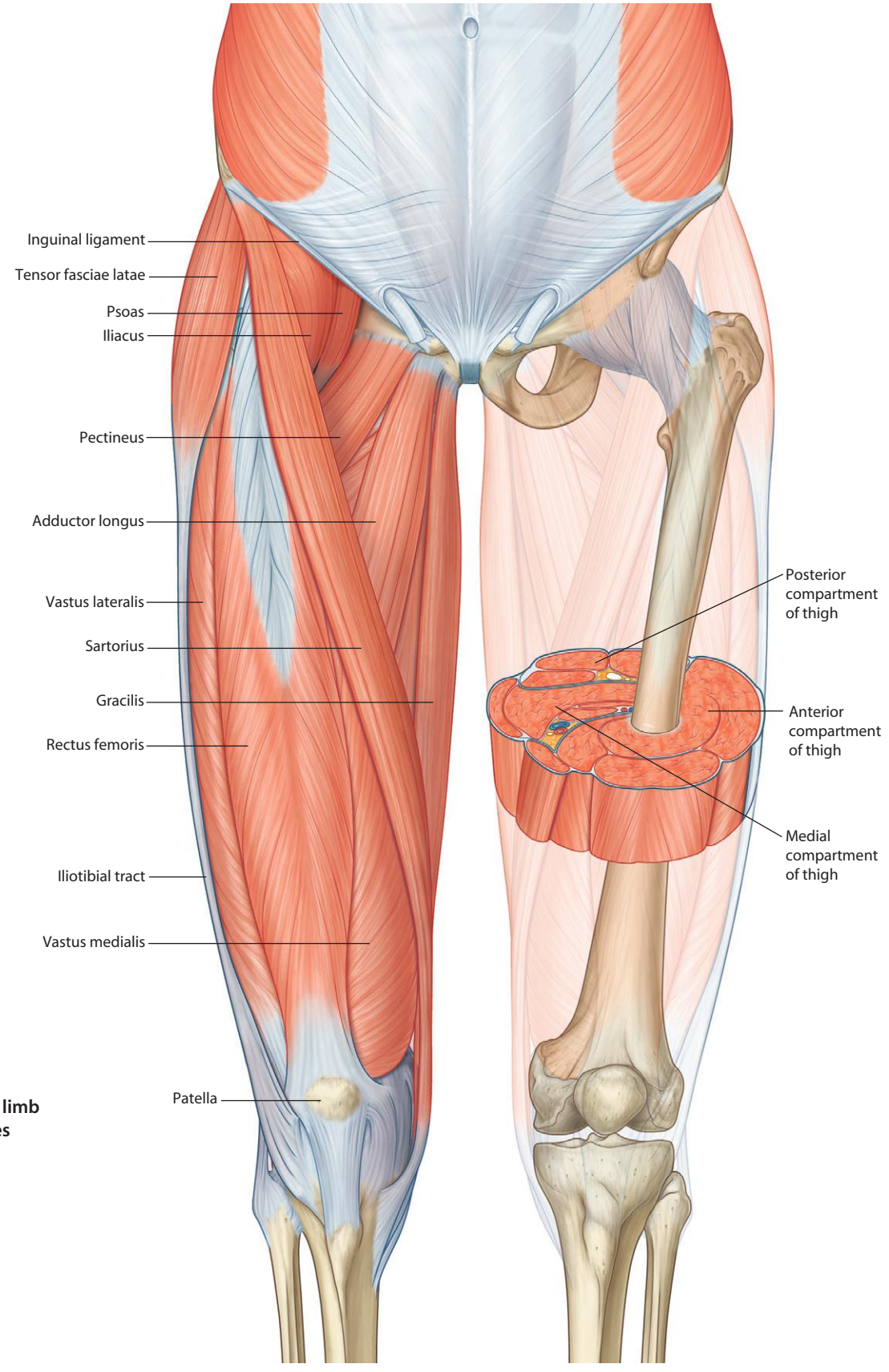


Muscle attachments of the pelvis and thigh

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

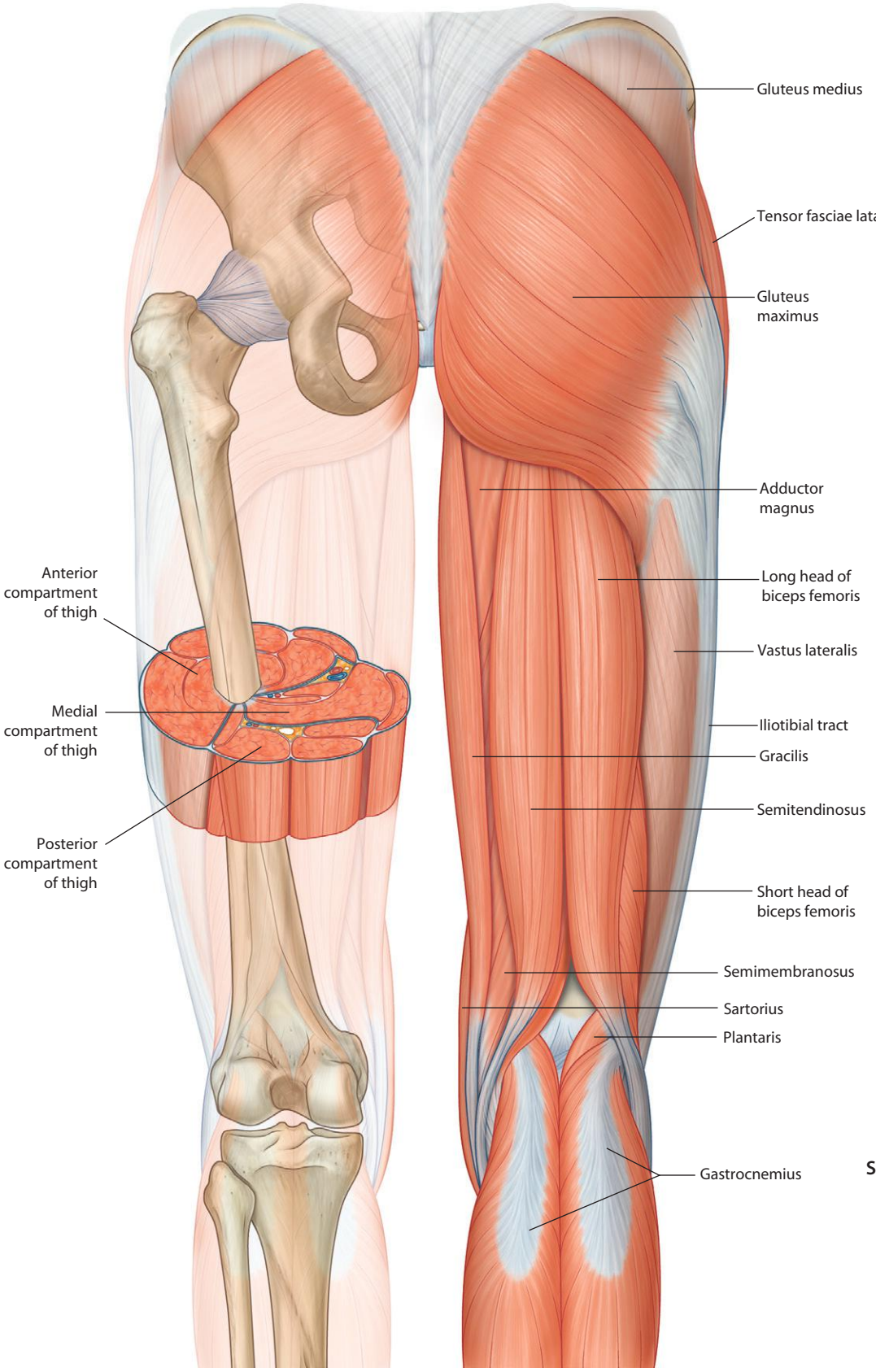


Surface anatomy of lower limb with overlay of muscles (anterior view)



Superficial muscles of the thigh (anterior view)

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

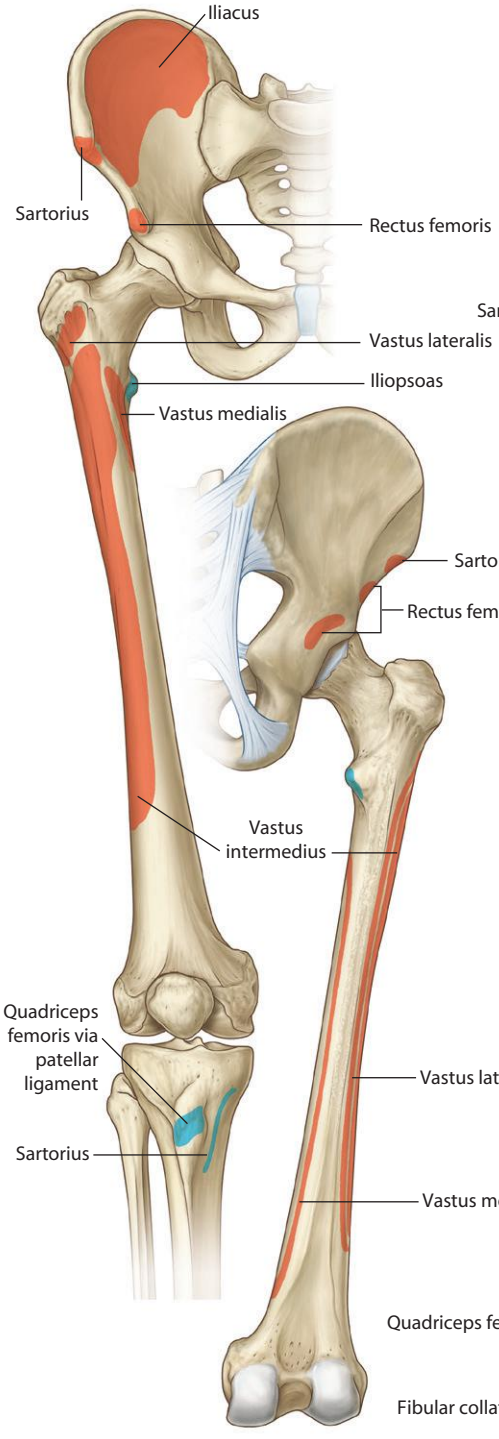


Superficial muscles of the thigh (posterior view)

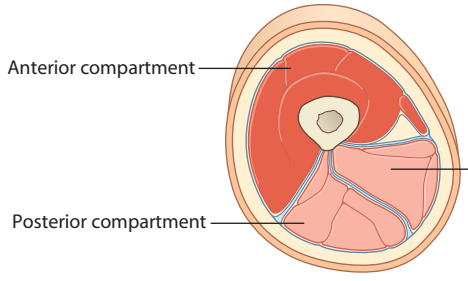


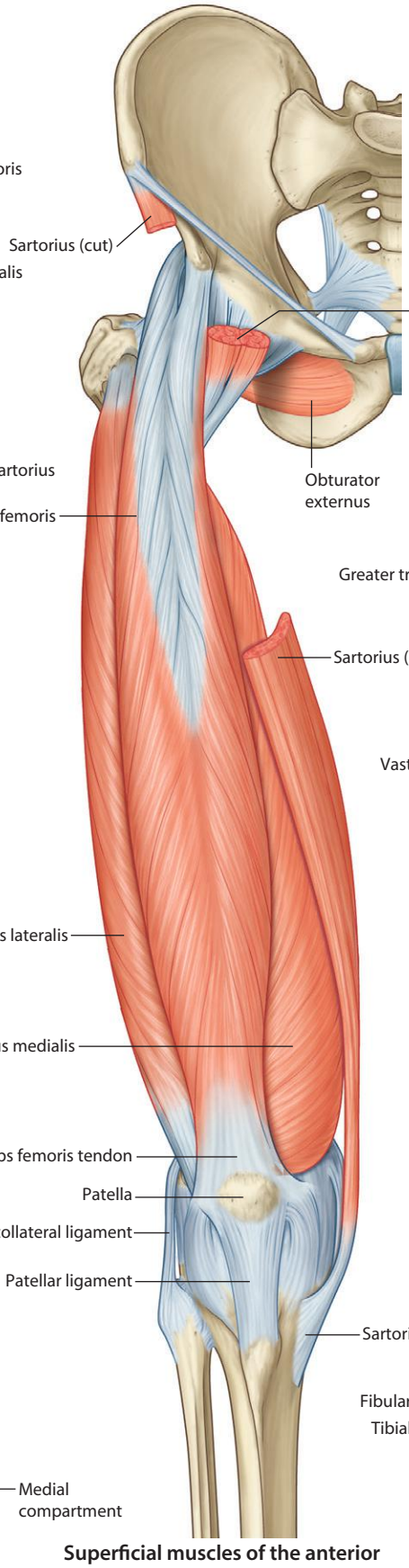
Surface anatomy of lower limb with overlay of muscles (posterior view)

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

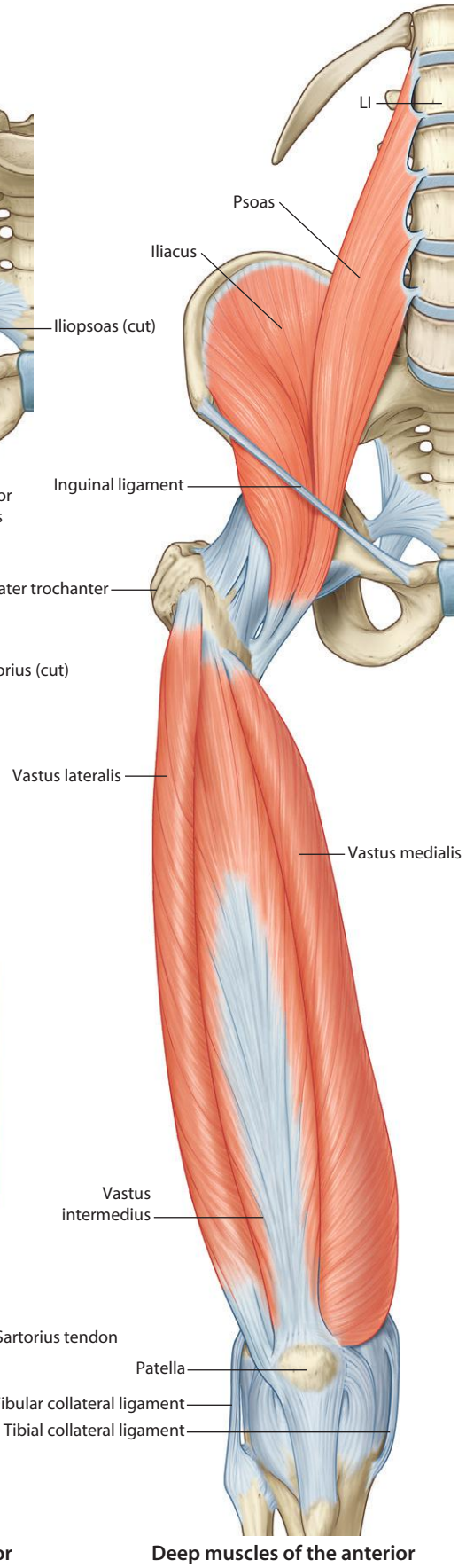


Muscle attachments of the anterior compartment of the thigh



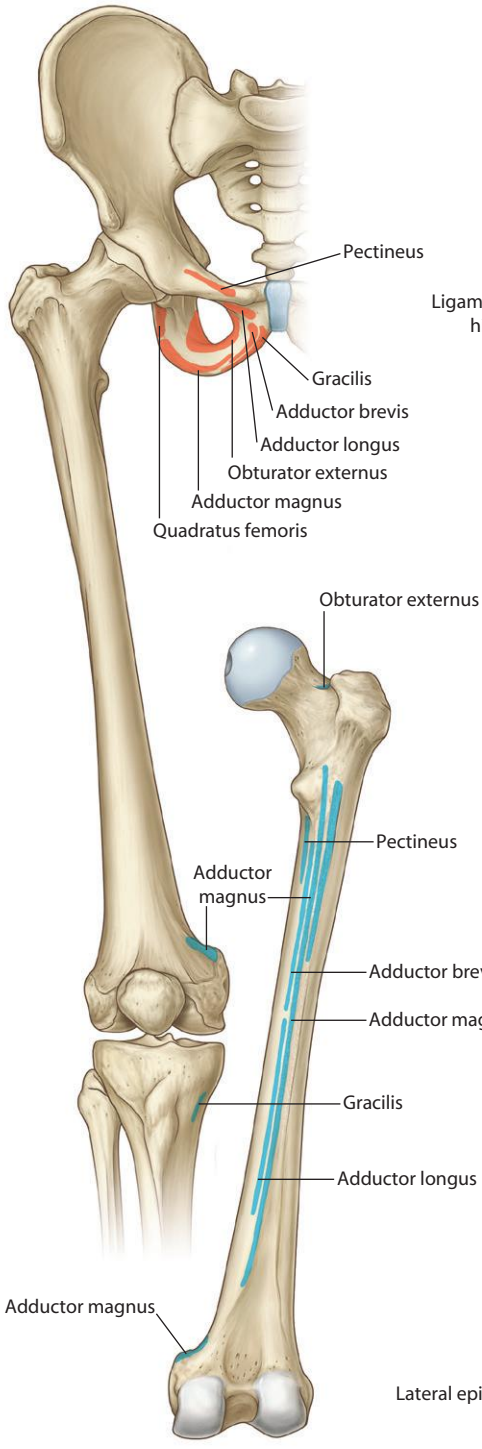


Superficial muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh

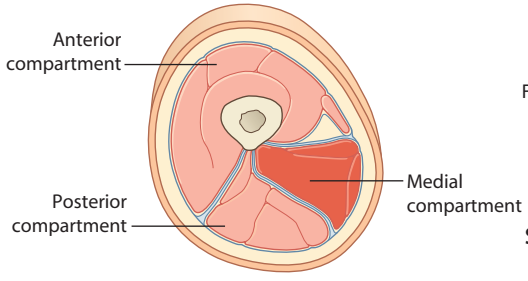


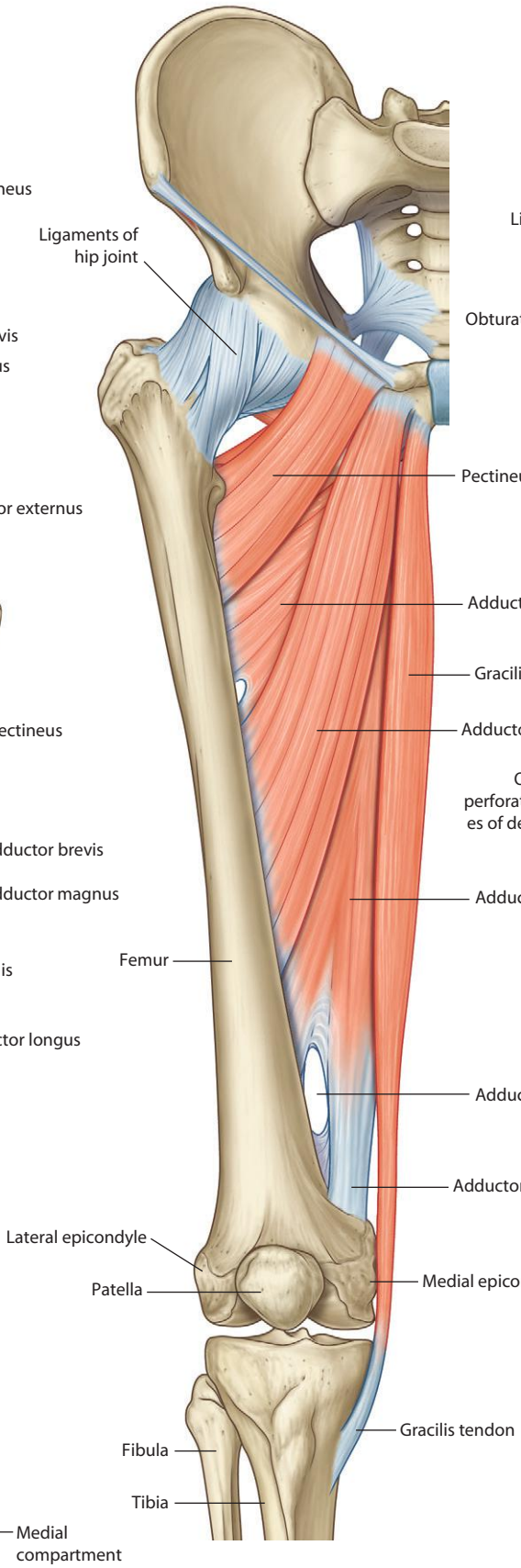
Deep muscles of the anterior compartment of the thigh

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

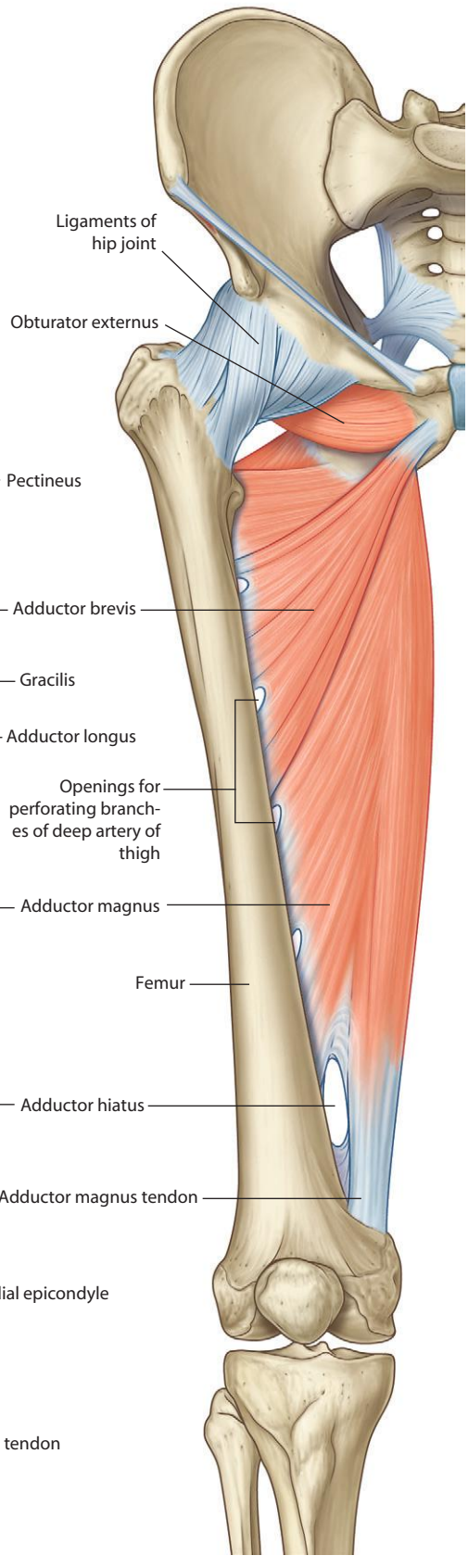


Muscle attachments of the medial compartment of the thigh



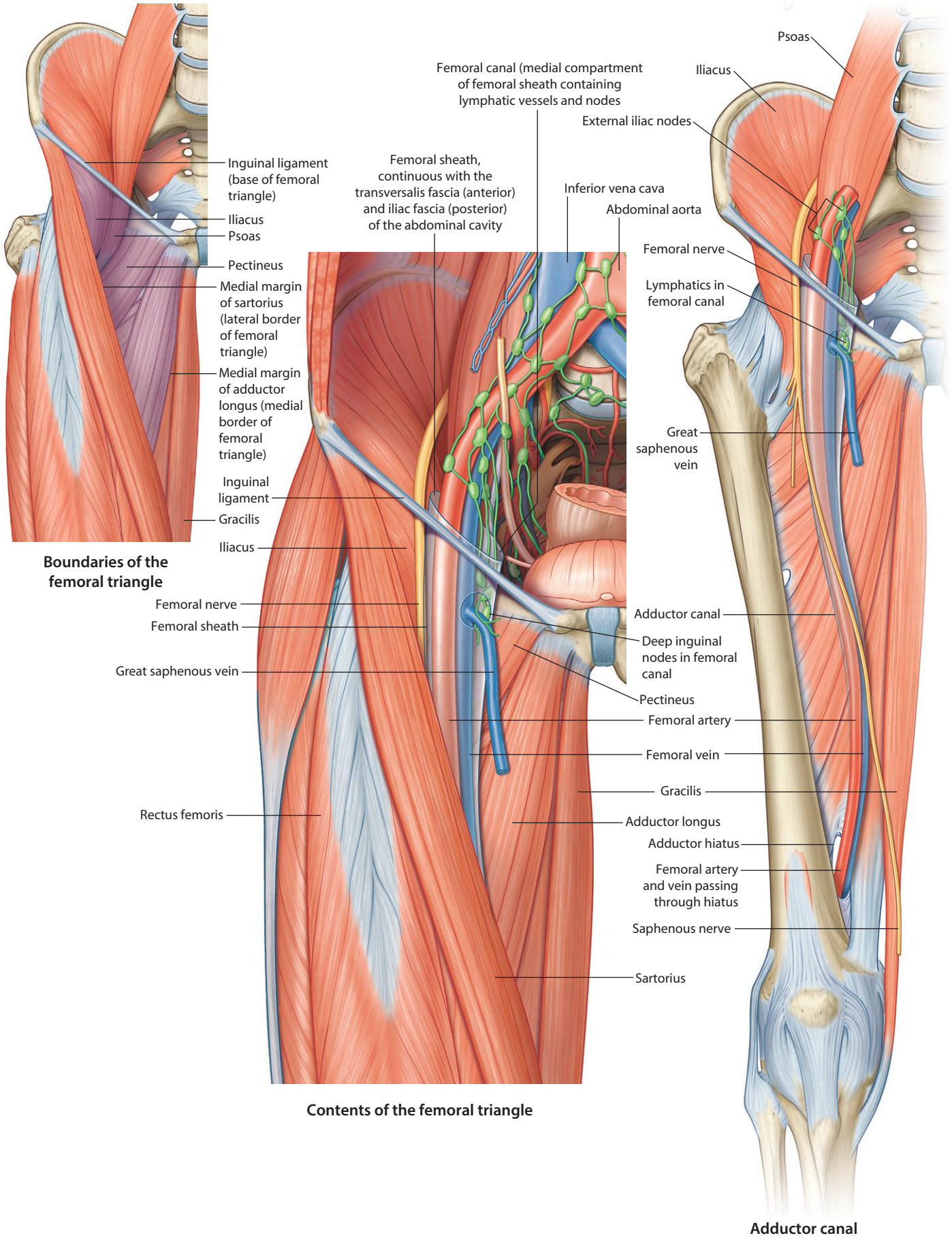


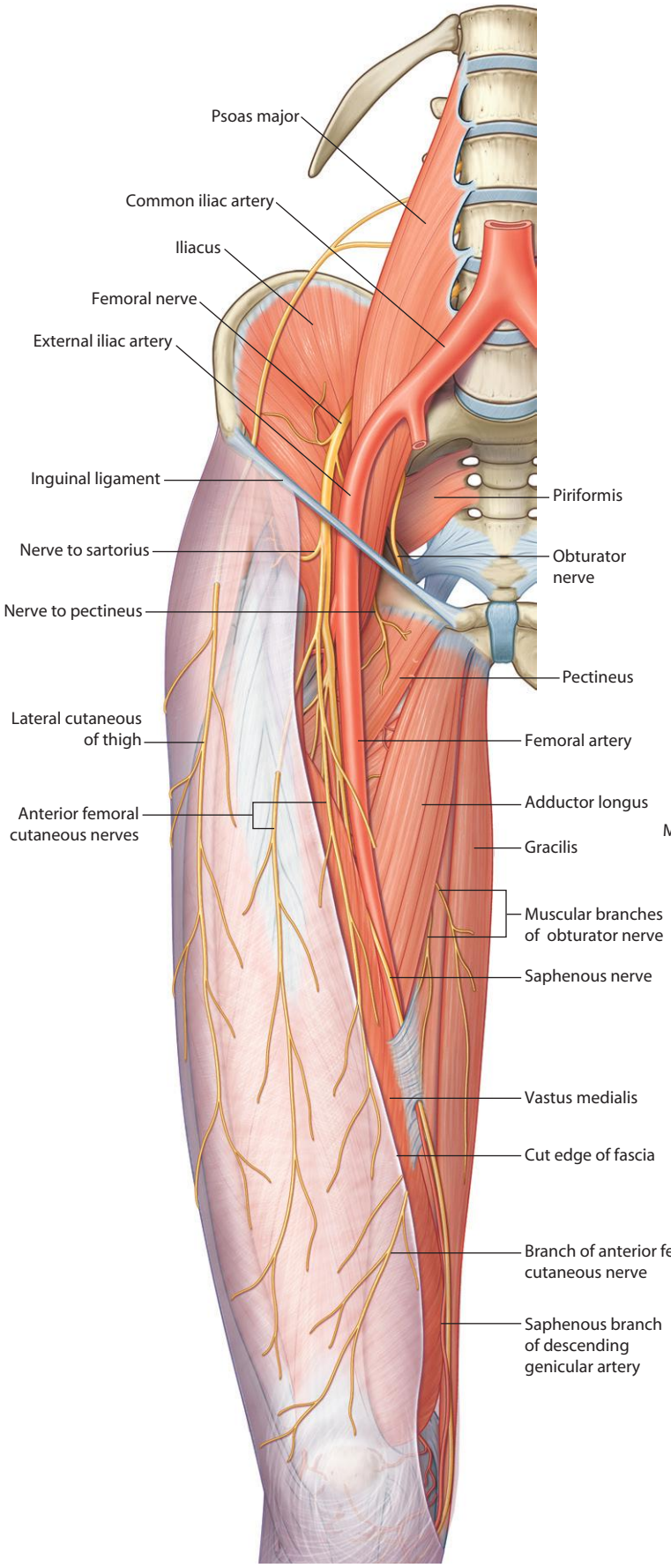
Superficial muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh



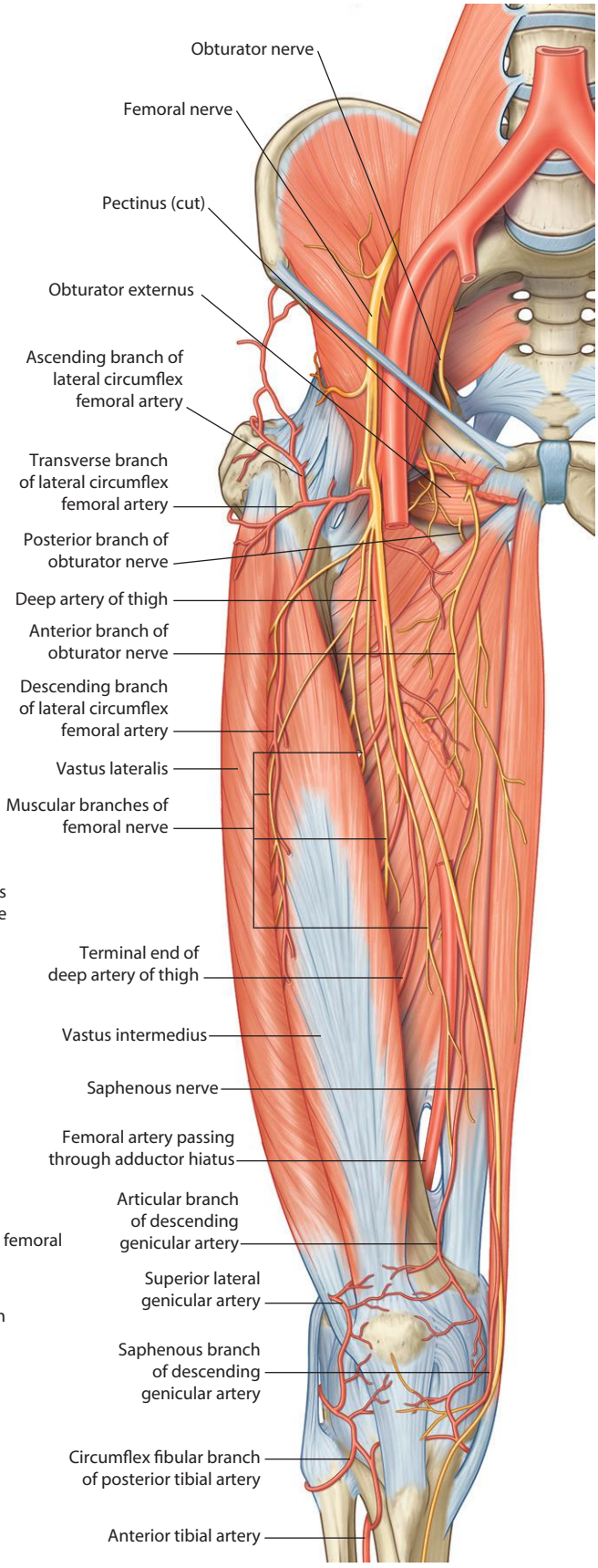
Deep muscles of the medial compartment of the thigh

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

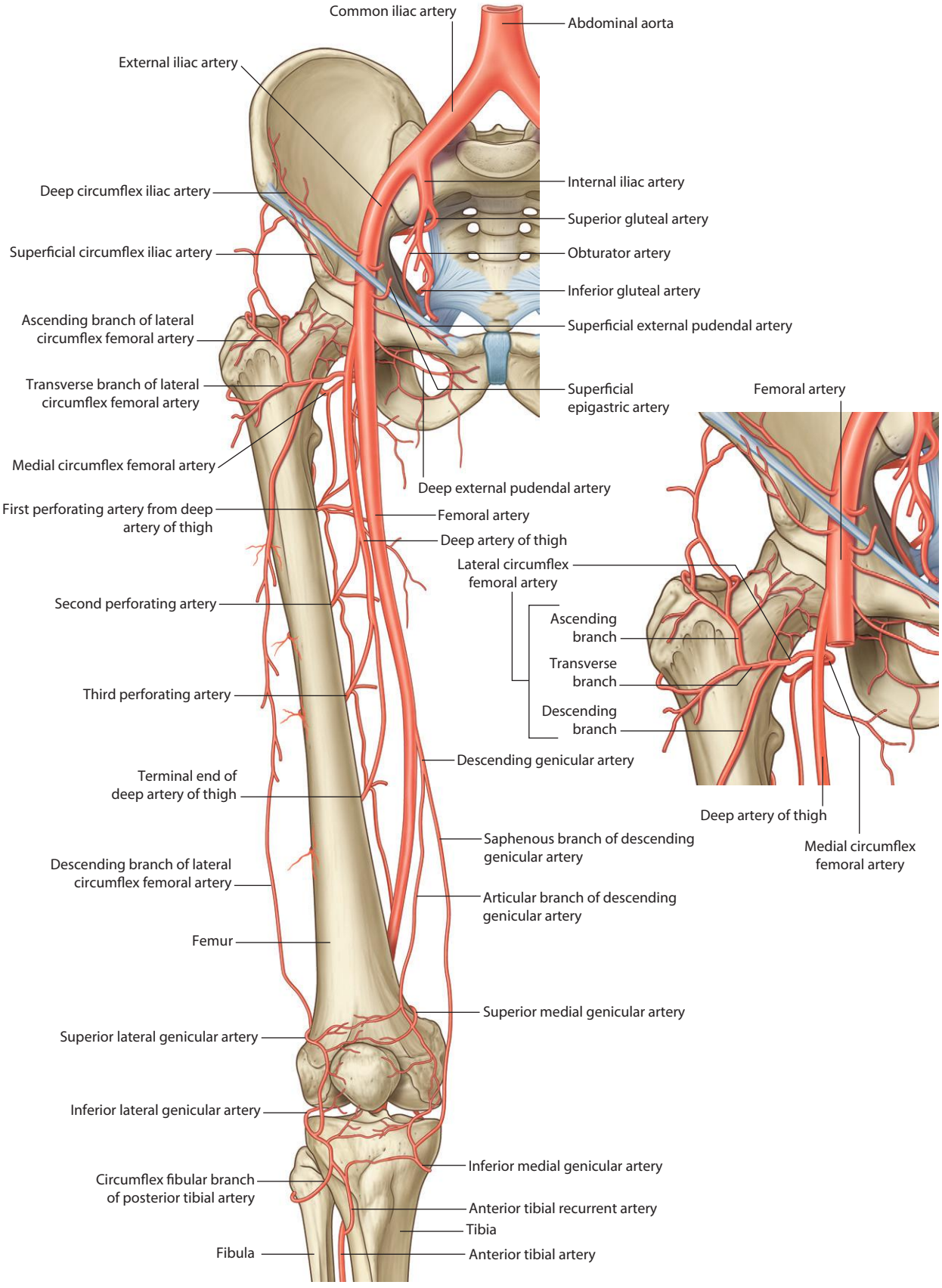

Inguinal ligament (base of femoral triangle)
Iliacus
Psoas
Pectineus
Medial margin of sartorius (lateral border of femoral triangle)
Medial margin of adductor longus (medial border of femoral triangle)
Gracilis
Boundaries of the femoral triangle
Femoral canal (medial compartment of femoral sheath containing lymphatic vessels and nodes
Femoral sheath, continuous with the transversalis fascia (anterior) and iliac fascia (posterior) of the abdominal cavity
Inferior vena cava
Abdominal aorta
Inguinal ligament
Iliacus
Femoral nerve
Femoral sheath
Great saphenous vein
Rectus femoris
Contents of the femoral triangle
Psoas
Iliacus
External iliac nodes
Femoral nerve
Lymphatics in femoral canal
Great saphenous vein
Adductor canal
Deep inguinal nodes in femoral canal
Pectineus
Femoral artery
Femoral vein
Gracilis
Adductor longus
Adductor hiatus
Femoral artery and vein passing through hiatus
Saphenous nerve
Sartorius
Adductor canal



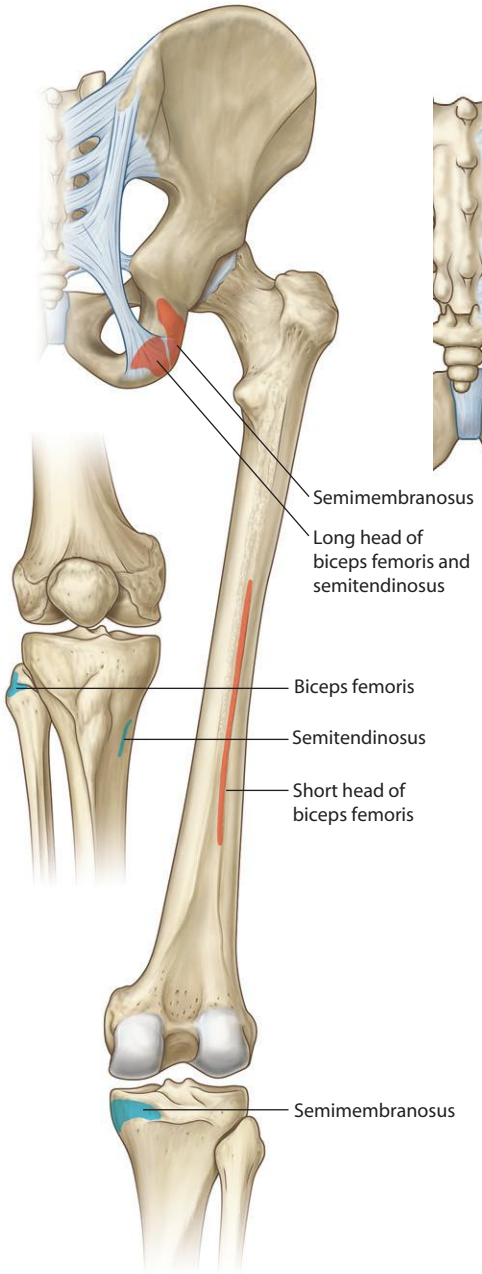
Superficial arteries and nerves of the thigh (anterior view)



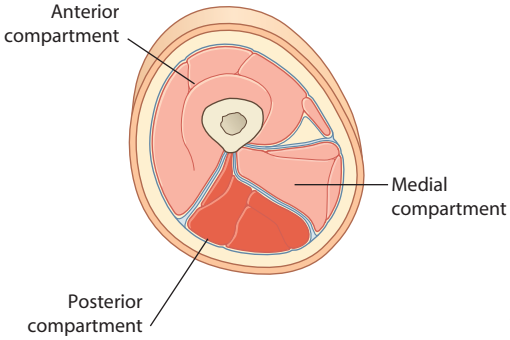
Deep arteries and nerves of the thigh (anterior view)

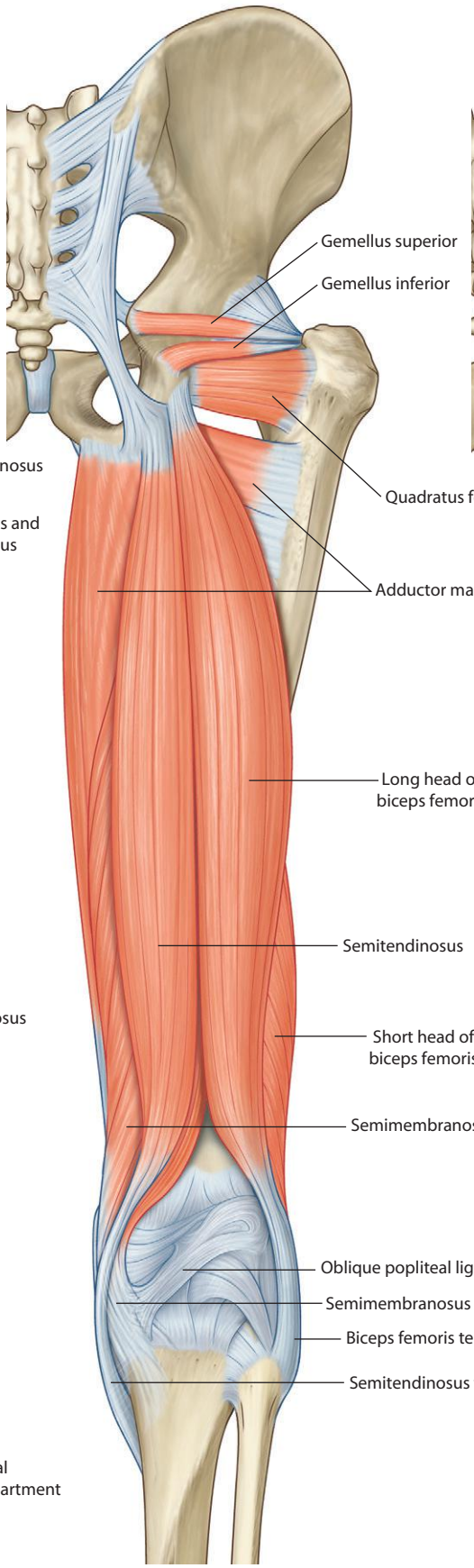


Arteries of the thigh (anterior view)

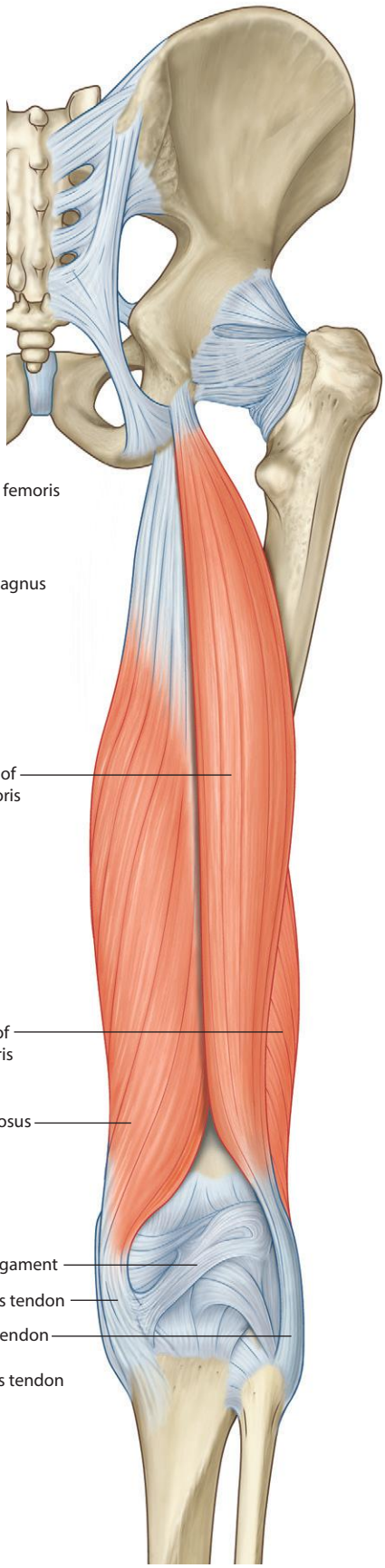


Muscle attachments of the posterior compartment of the thigh

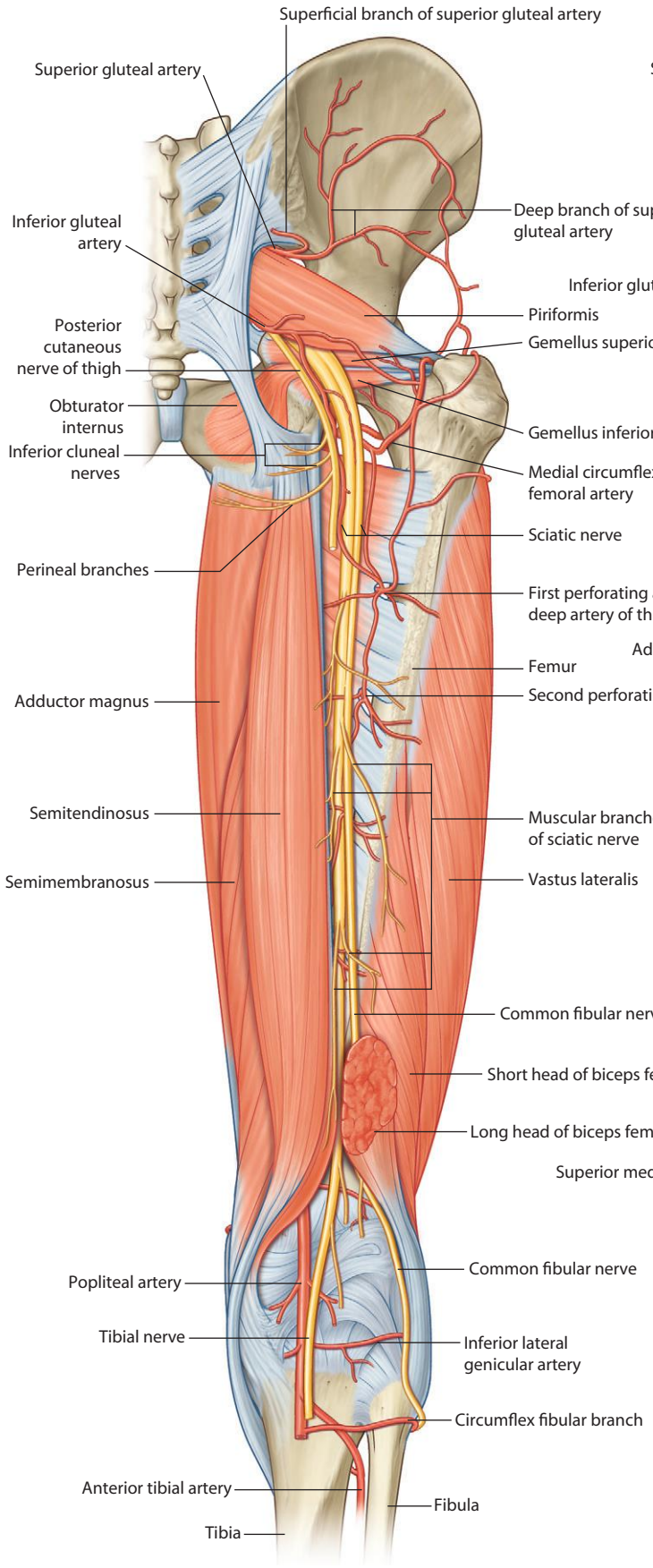




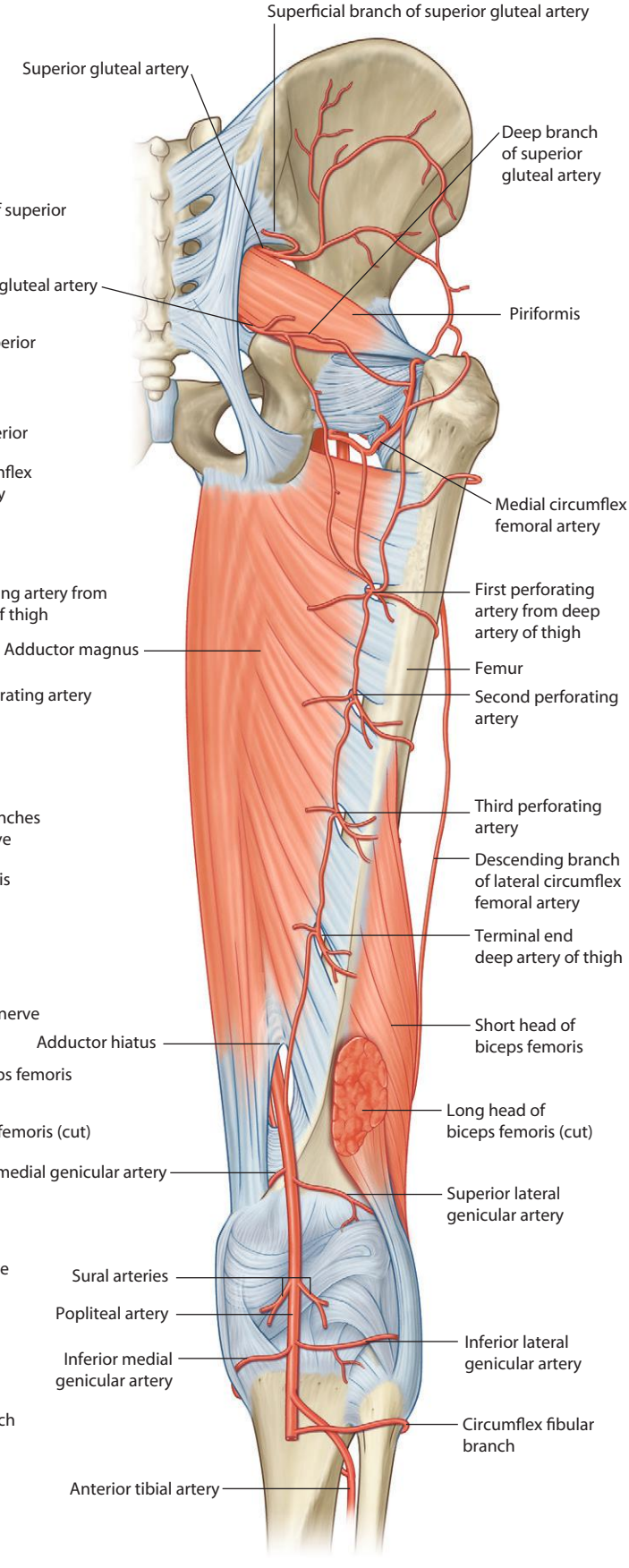
Superficial muscles of the posterior compartment of the thigh



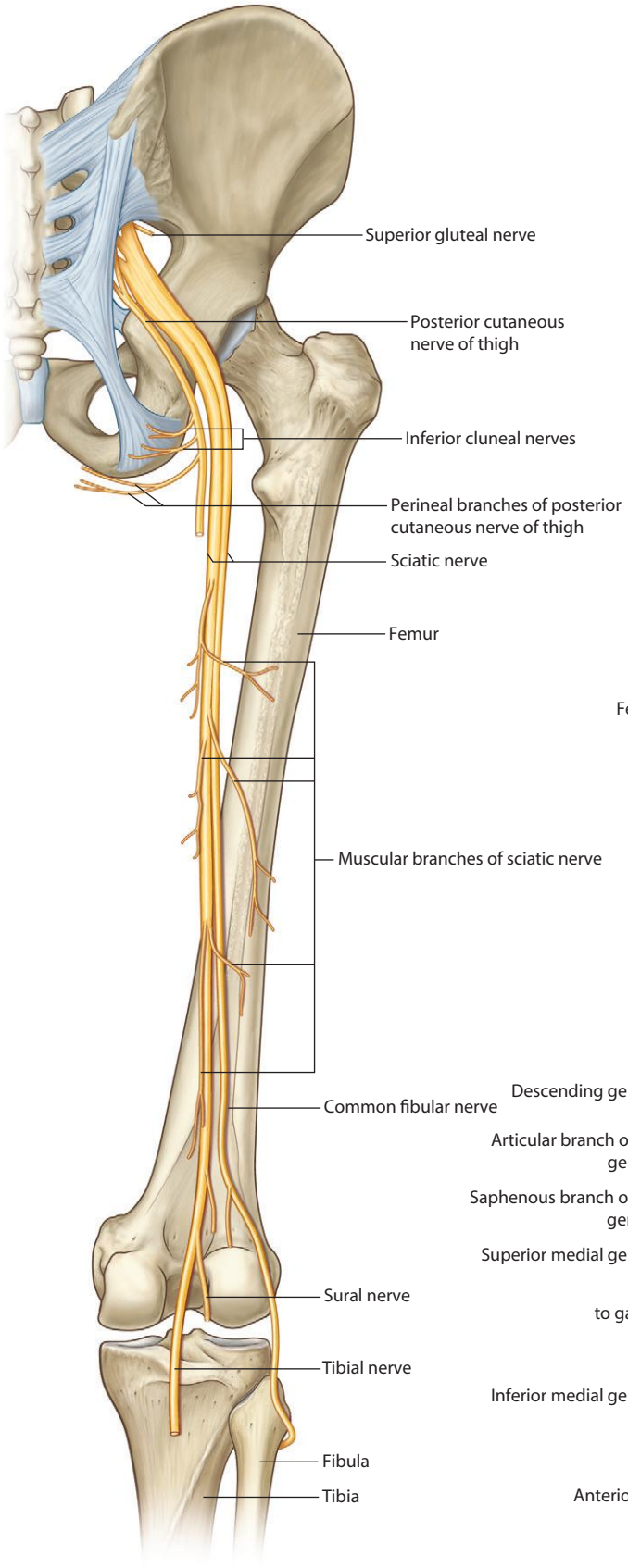
Deep muscles of the posterior compartment of the thigh



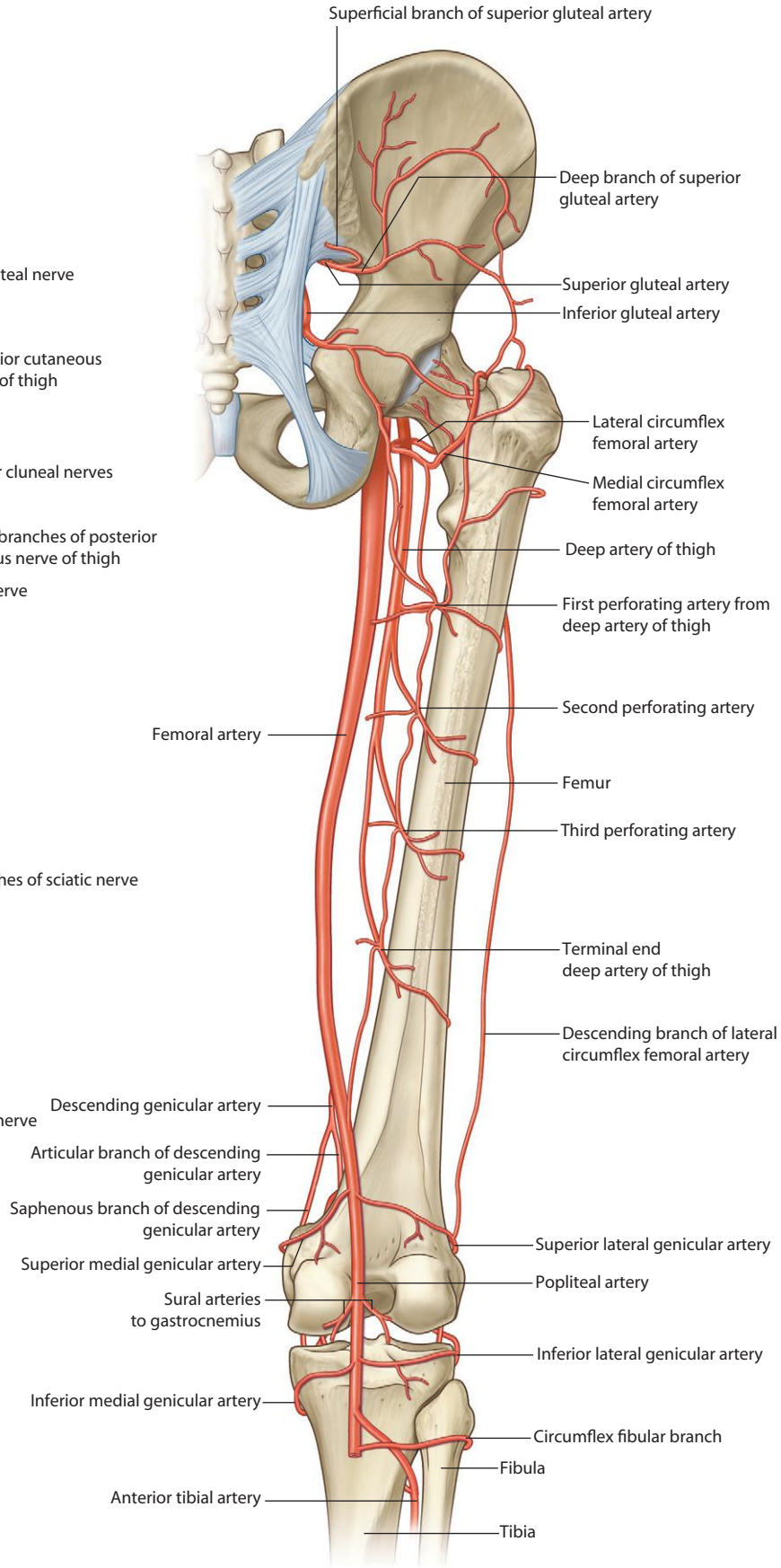
Arteries and nerves of the thigh (posterior view)



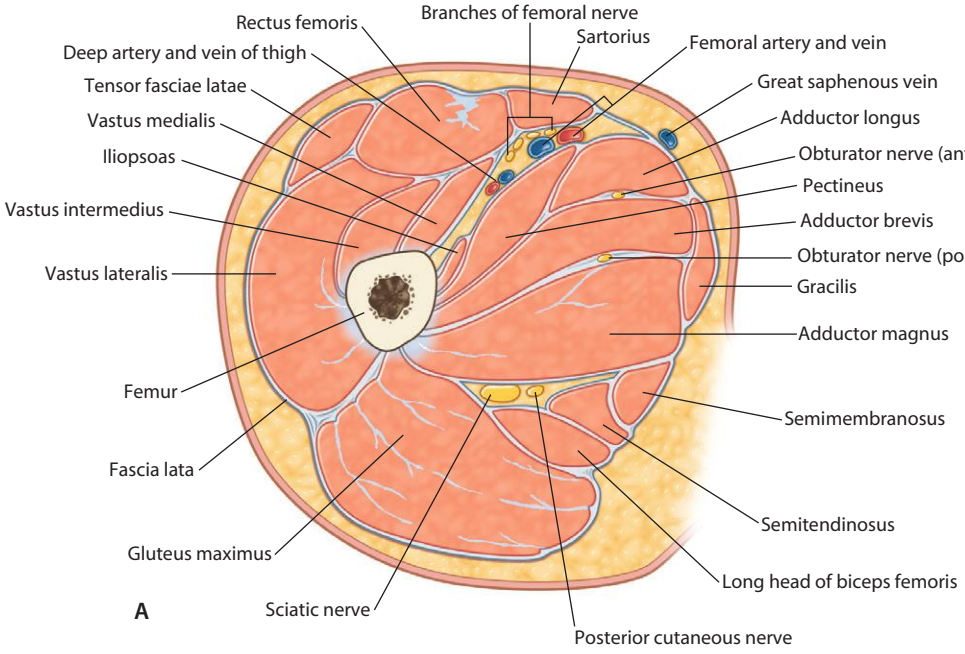
Deep arteries of the thigh (posterior view)

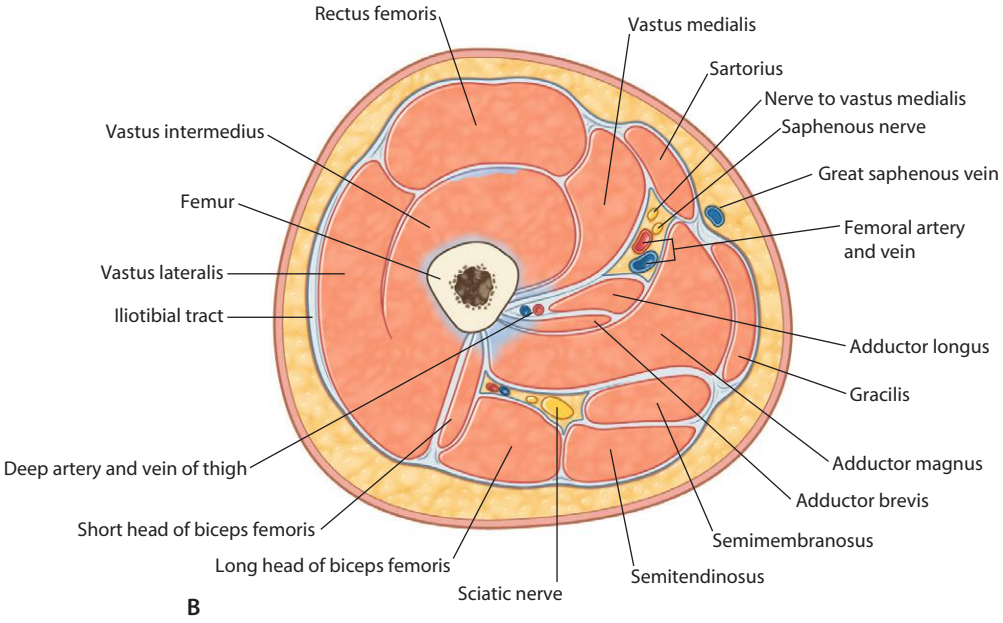


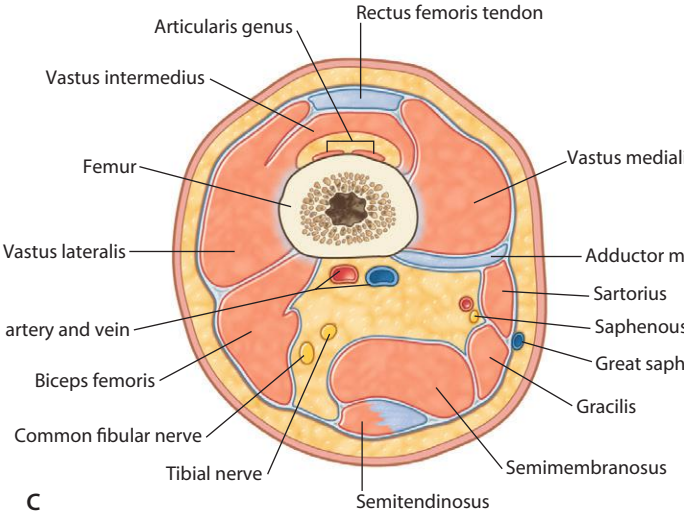
Nerves of the thigh (posterior view)

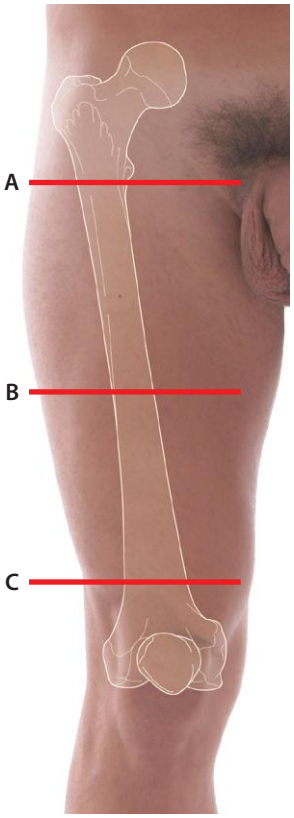


Arteries of the thigh (posterior view)

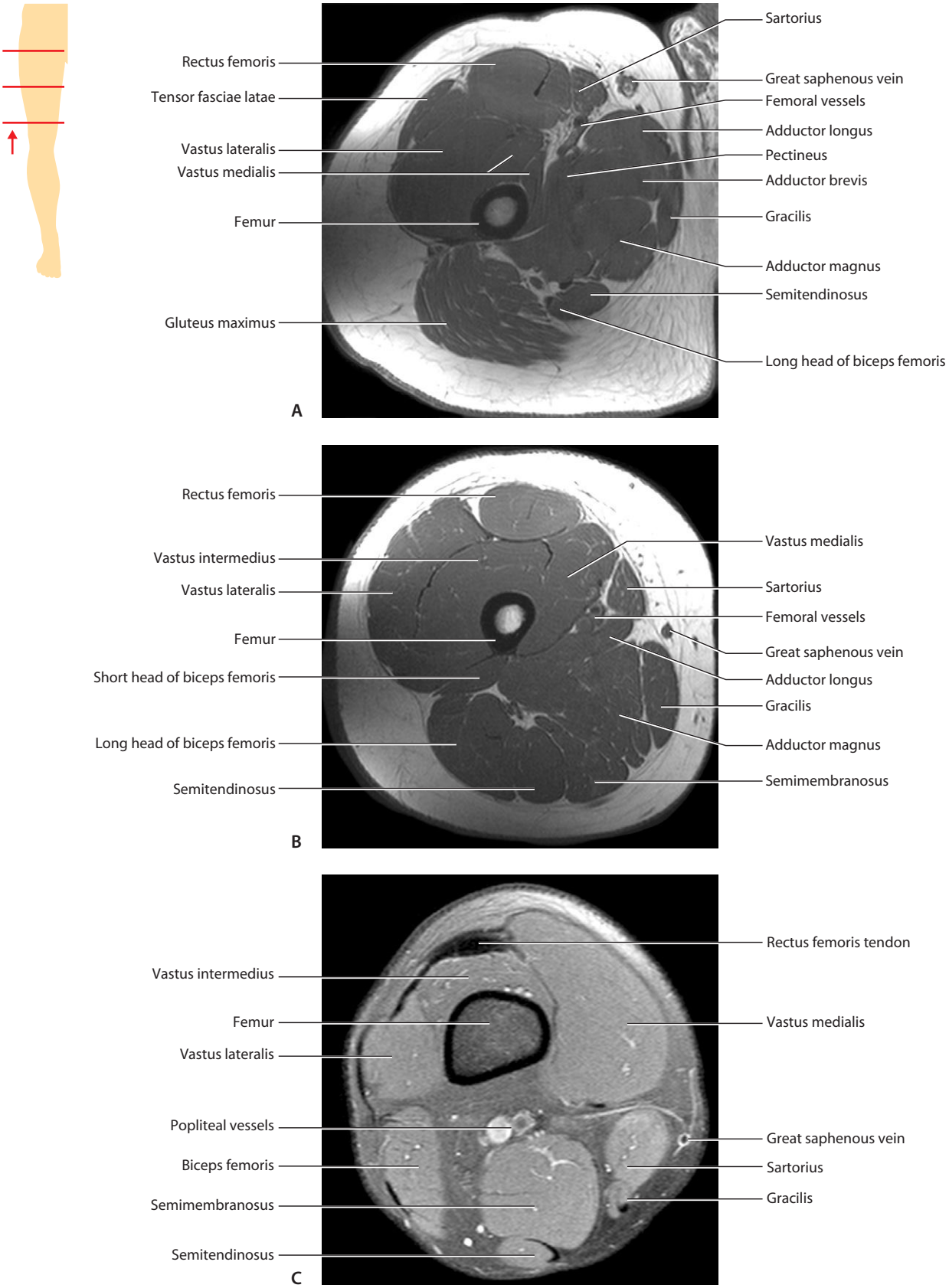




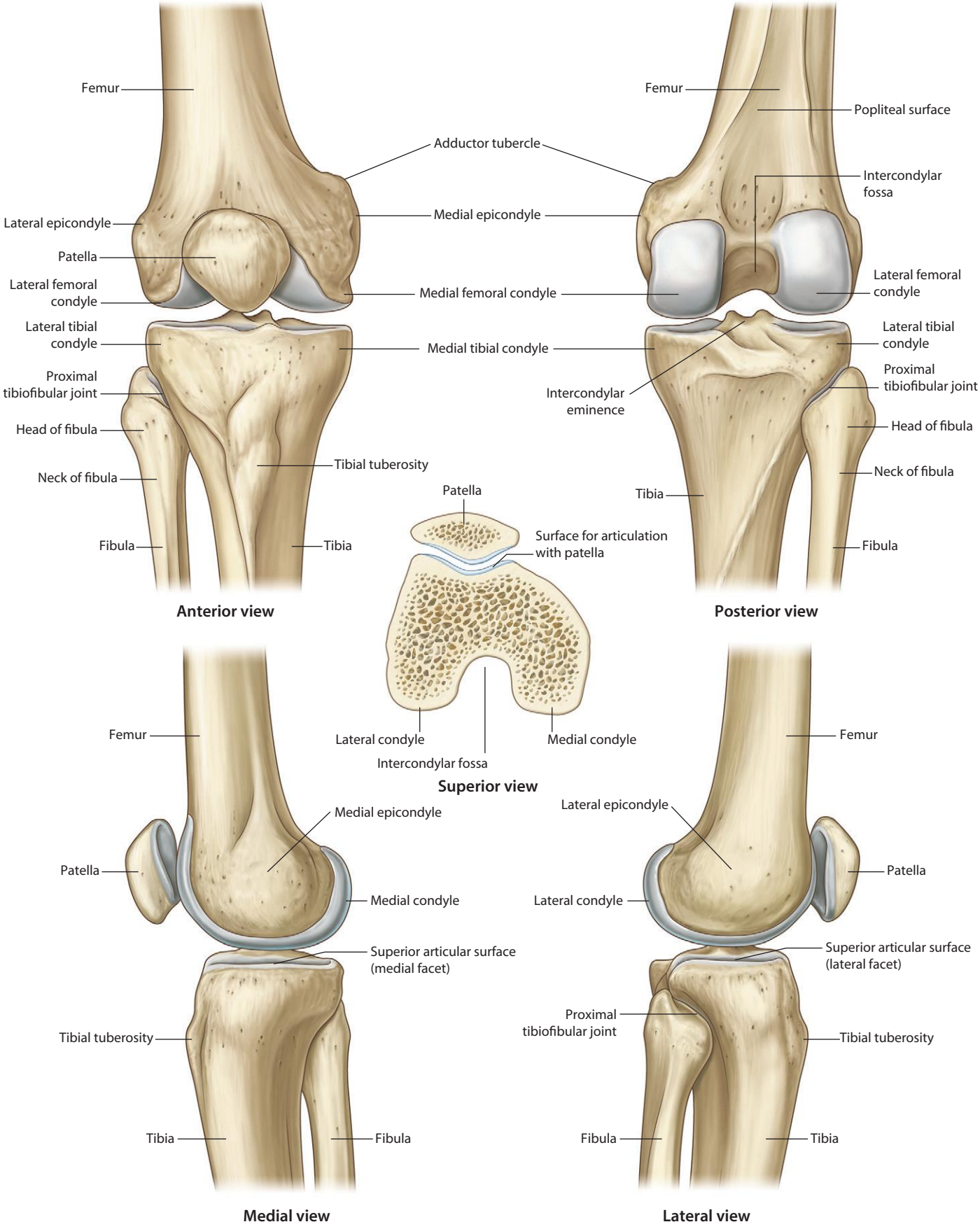


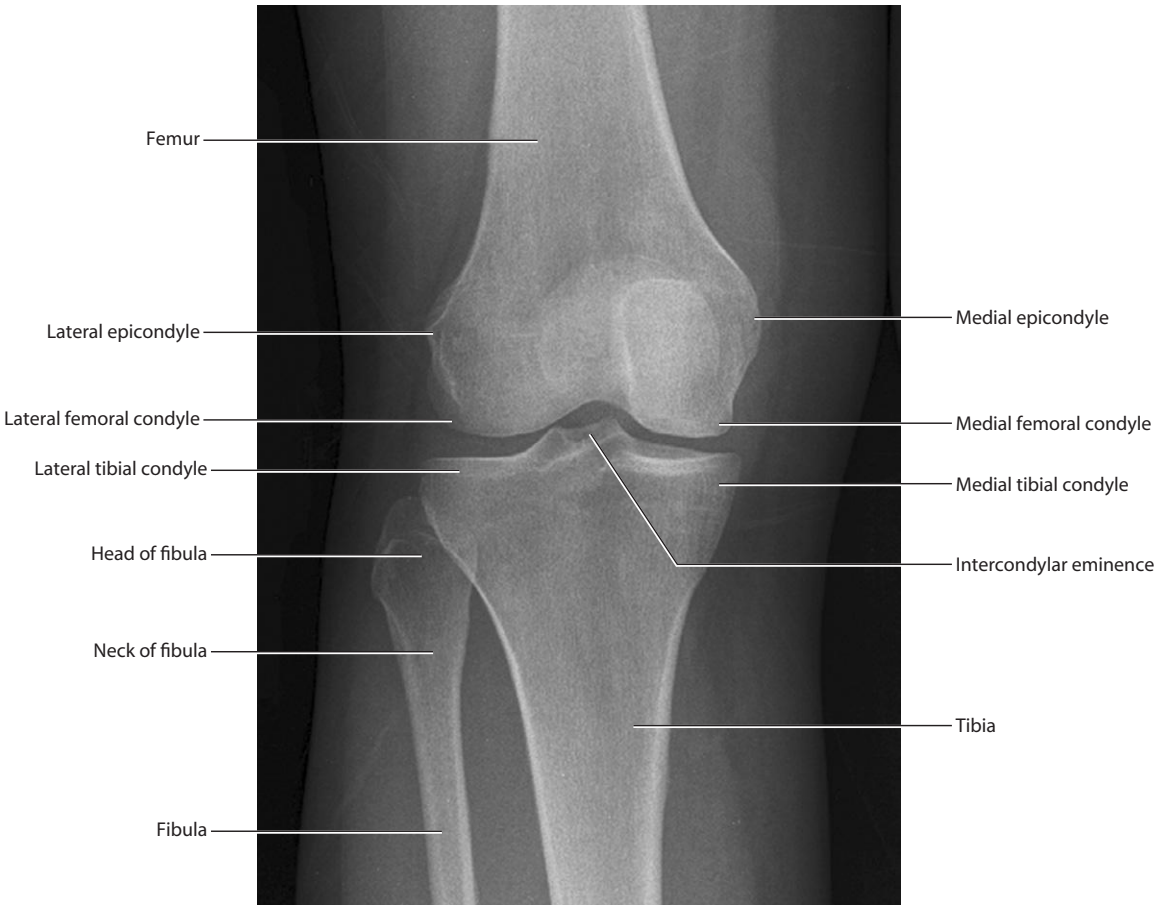


Transverse sections through thigh



Transverse/axial sections through the thigh.
A. Proximal/upper thigh. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
B. Middle thigh. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
C. Distal/lower thigh. Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in axial plane

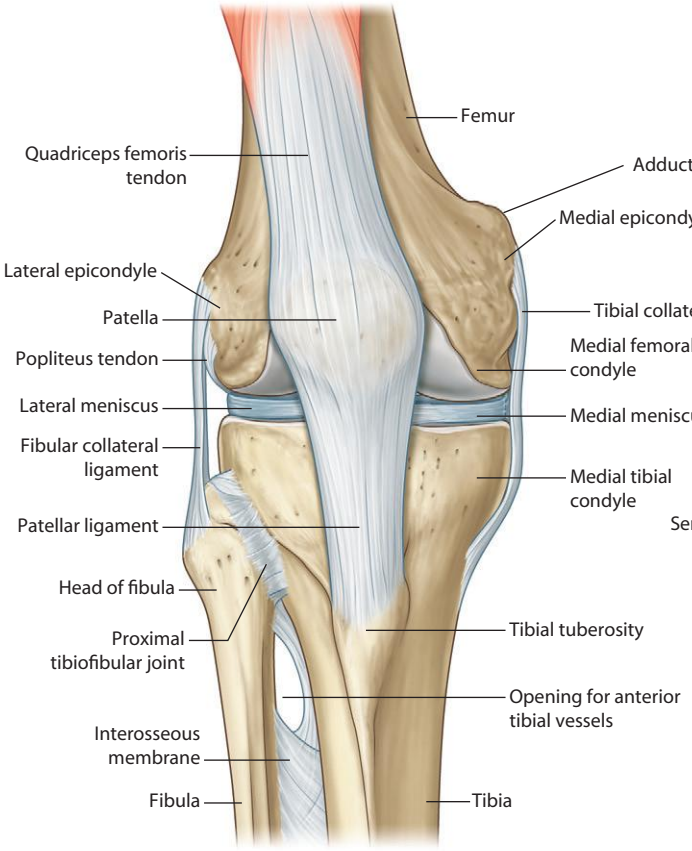

Femur
Adductor tubercle
Lateral epicondyle
Medial epicondyle
Patella
Lateral femoral condyle
Medial femoral condyle
Lateral tibial condyle
Medial tibial condyle
Proximal tibiofibular joint
Head of fibula
Tibial tuberosity
Neck of fibula
Fibula
Tibia
Anterior view
Femur
Popliteal surface
Intercondylar fossa
Lateral femoral condyle
Lateral tibial condyle
Intercondylar eminence
Proximal tibiofibular joint
Head of fibula
Neck of fibula
Tibia
Fibula
Posterior view
Patella
Surface for articulation with patella
Lateral condyle
Medial condyle
Intercondylar fossa
Superior view
Femur
Medial epicondyle
Patella
Medial condyle
Superior articular surface (medial facet)
Tibial tuberosity
Tibia
Fibula
Medial view
Femur
Lateral epicondyle
Patella
Lateral condyle
Superior articular surface (lateral facet)
Proximal tibiofibular joint
Tibial tuberosity
Fibula
Tibia
Lateral view



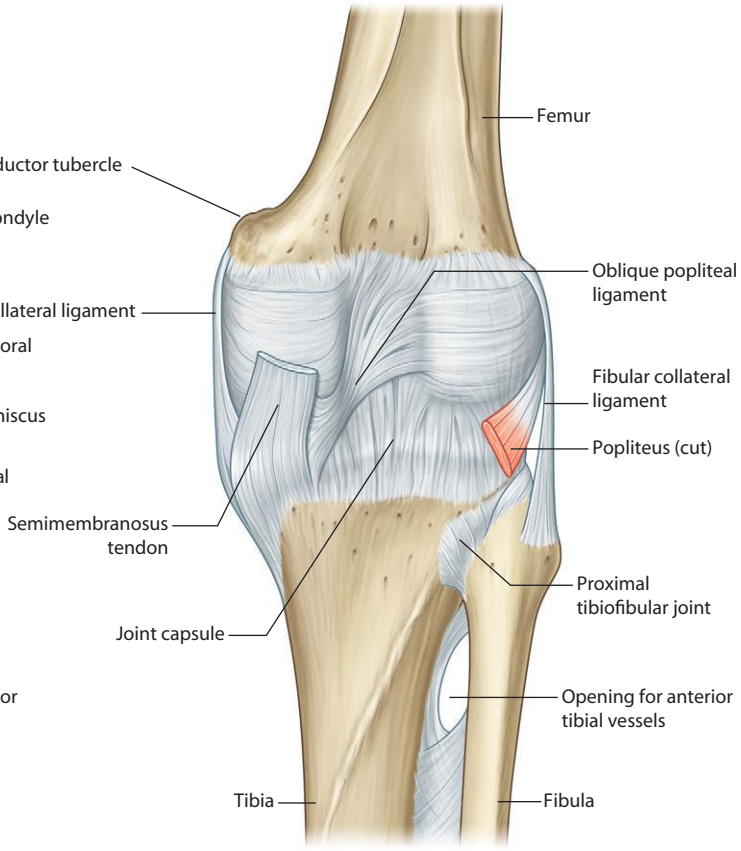
Normal knee joint.
Radiograph, AP view



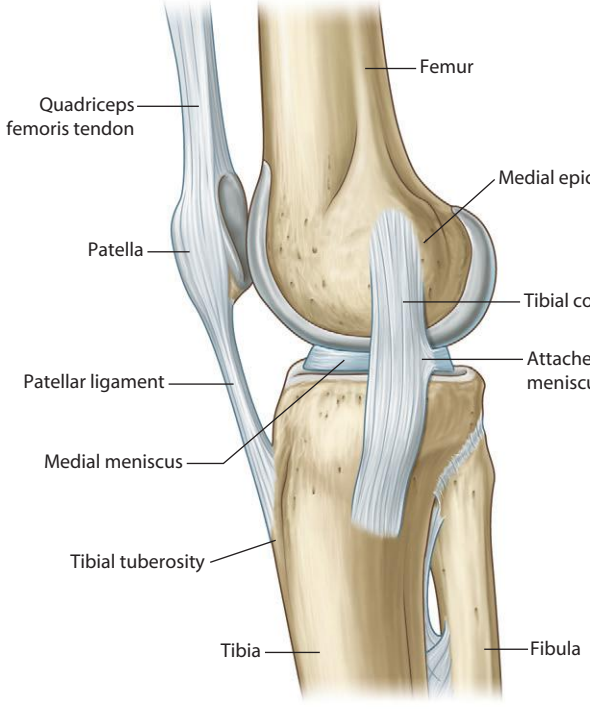
Normal knee joint.
Radiograph, lateral view



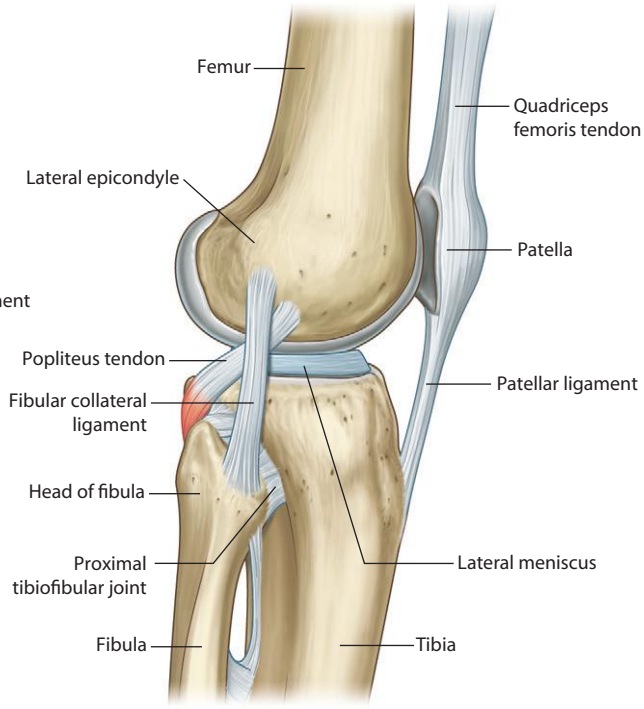
Anterior view



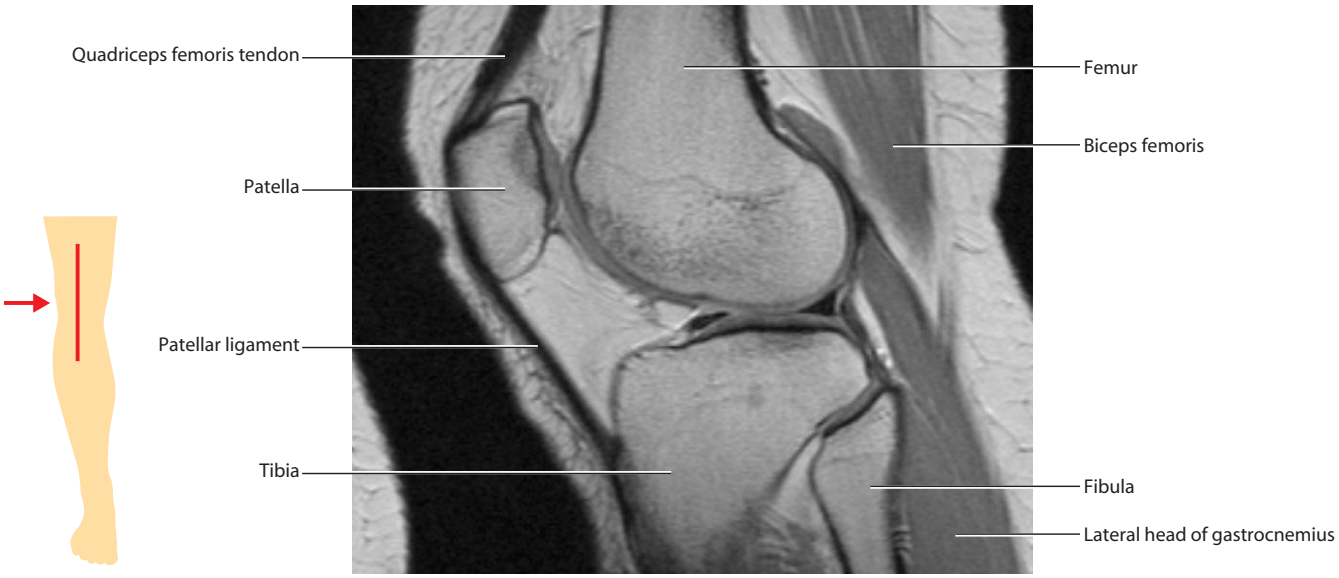
Posterior view



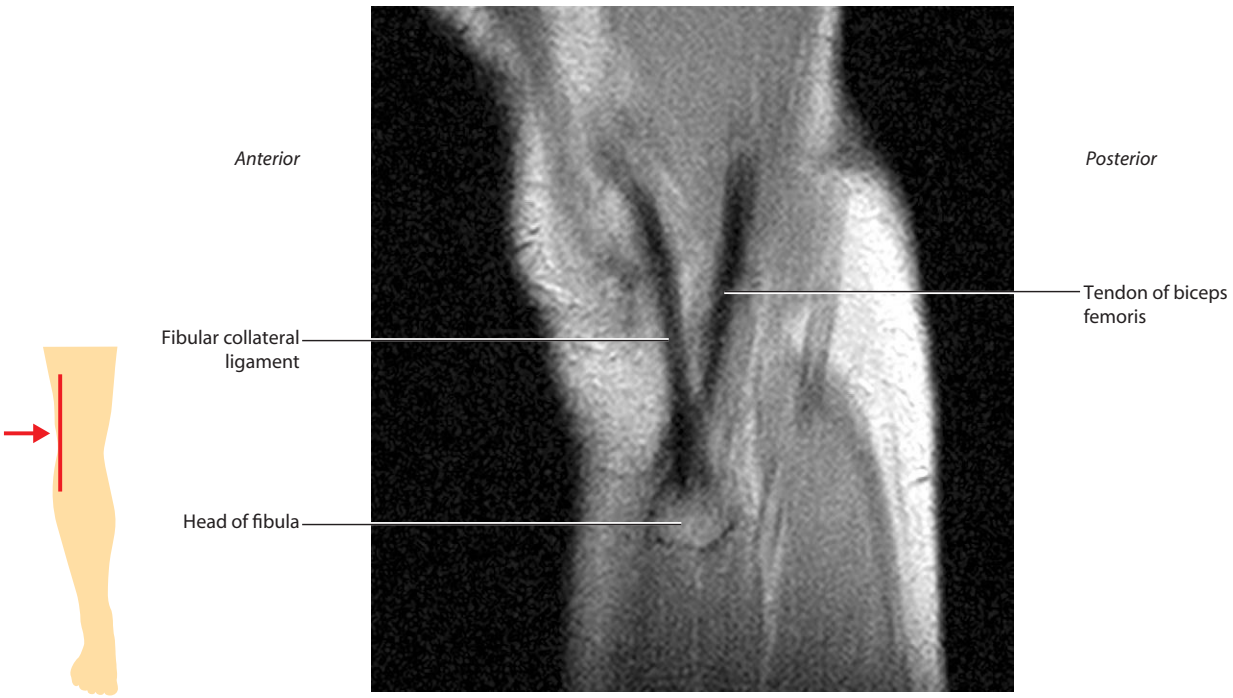
Medial view



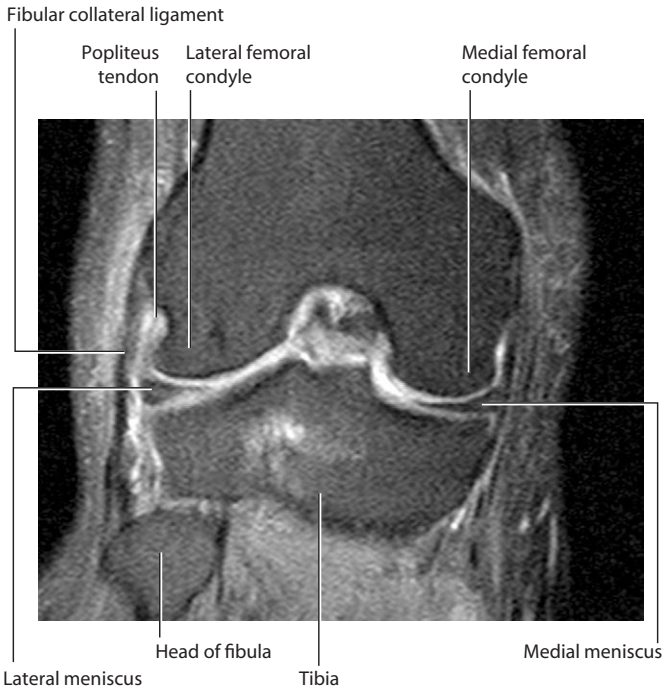
Lateral view



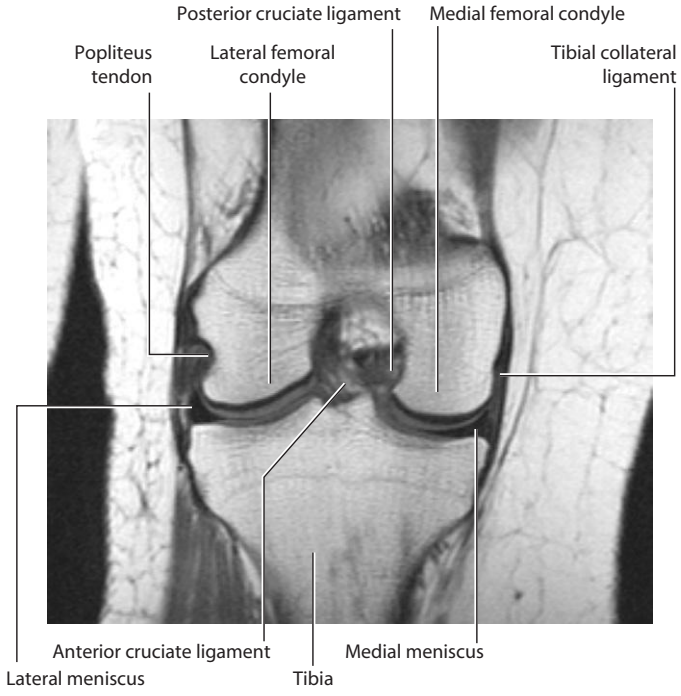
Normal knee joint.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



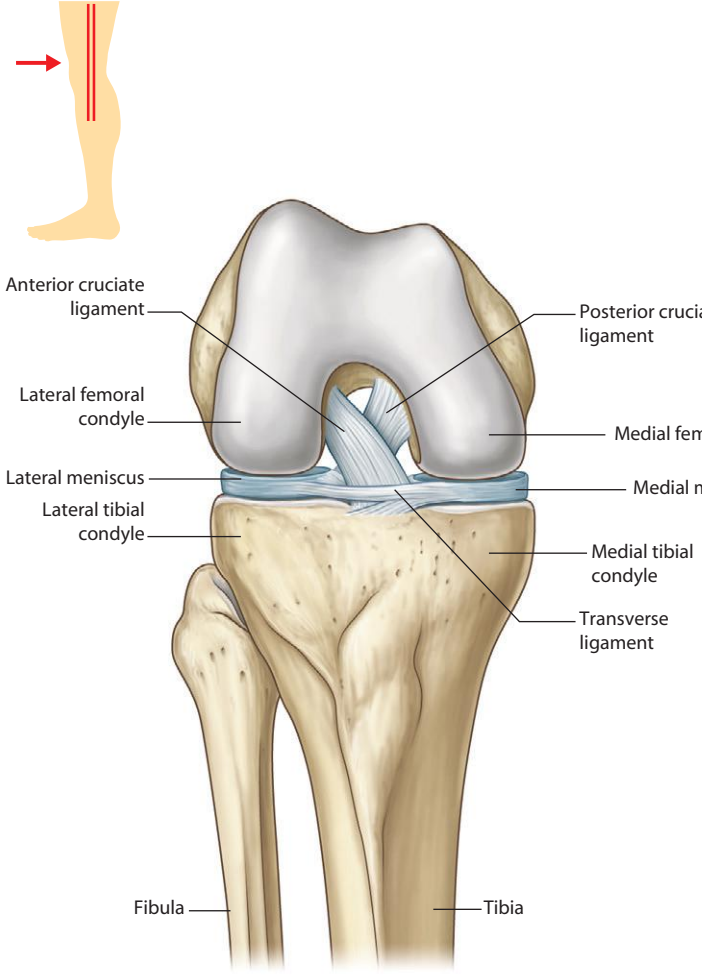
Unique view showing the fibular collateral ligament and the tendon of the biceps femoris muscle attaching to the head of the fibula.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



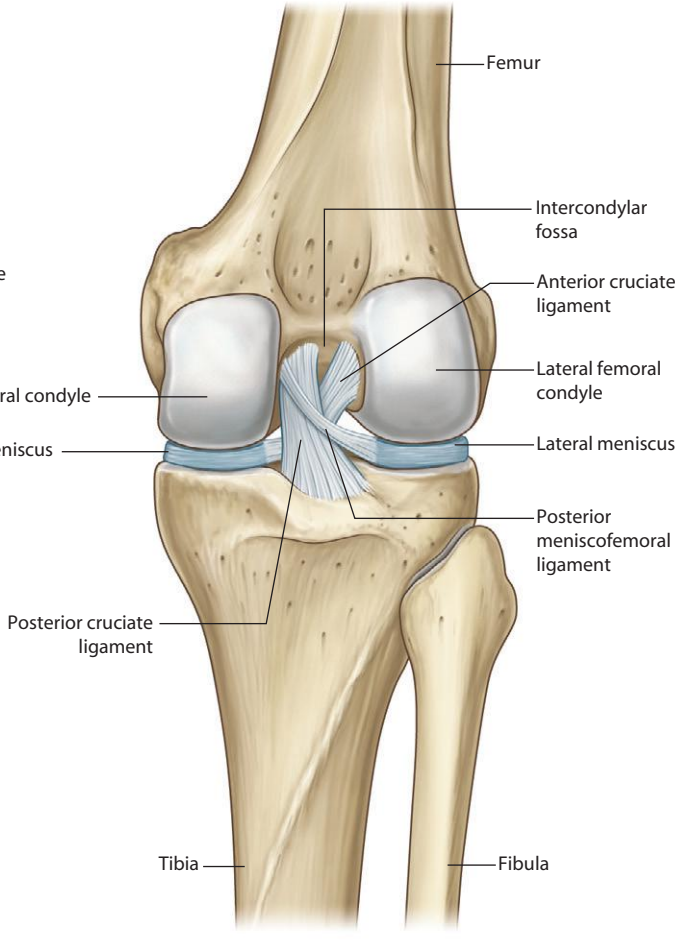
Coronal view of knee joint showing the fibular collateral ligament and its relationship to surrounding structures.
Fat-saturated T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



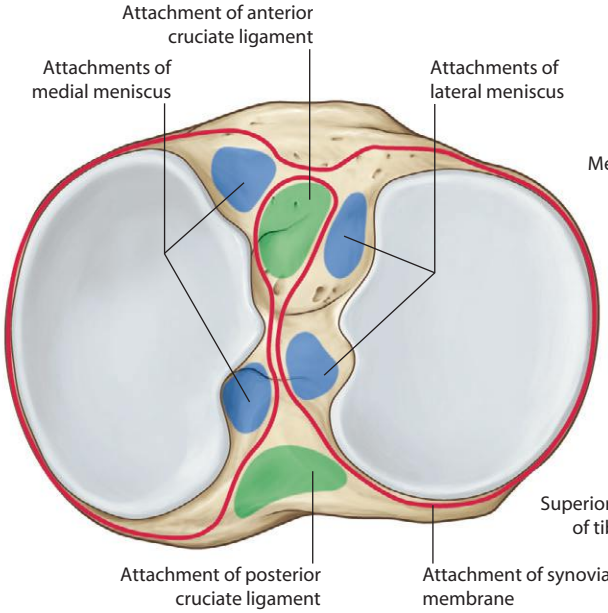
Anterior view of knee joint showing the relationship between the tibial collateral ligament and the medial meniscus.
T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane



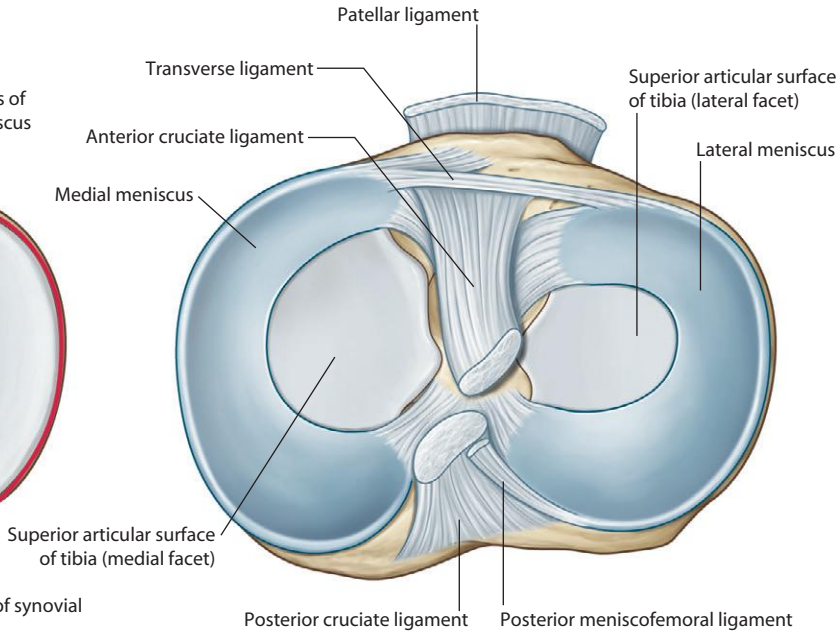
Anterior view (flexed)



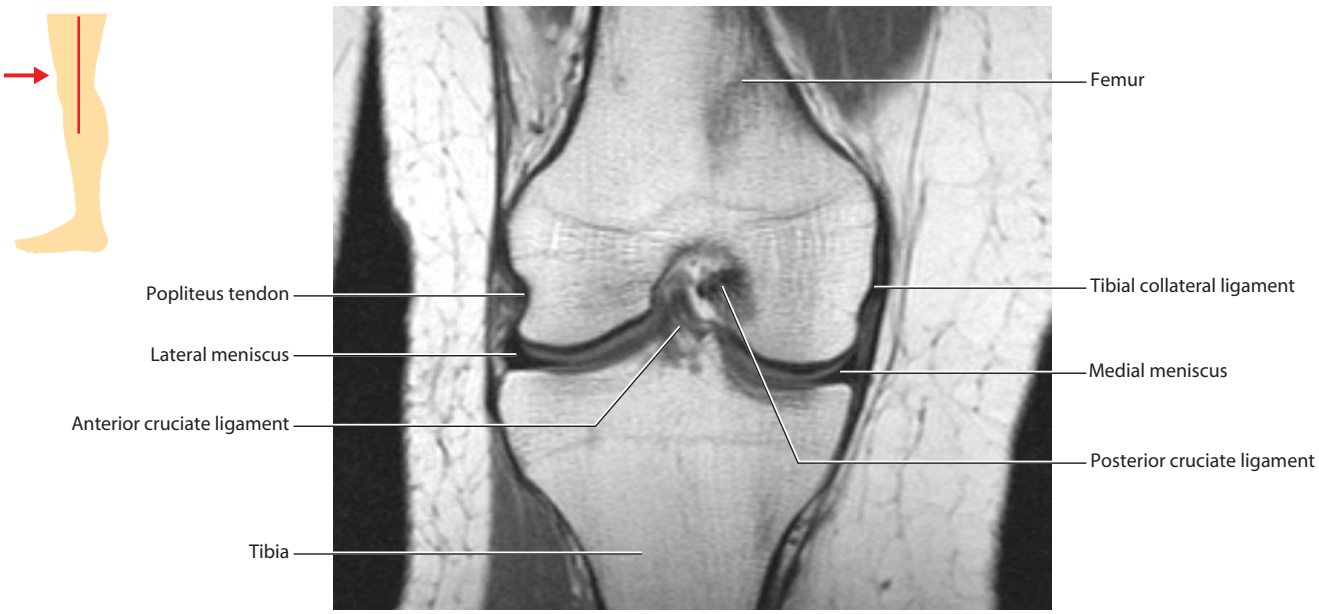
Posterior view



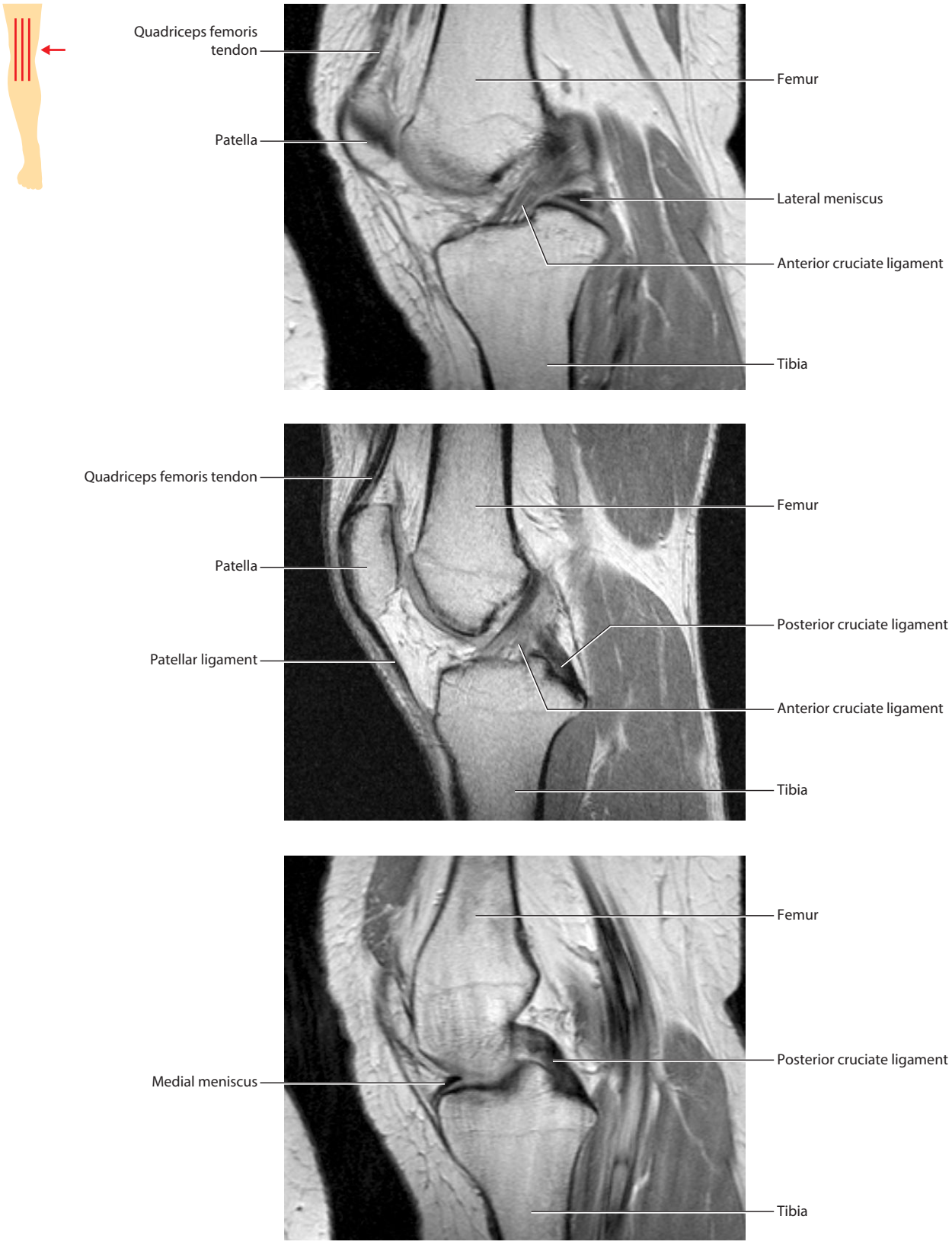
Attachments of menisci, cruciate ligaments, and synovial membrane of the right tibia. (superior view)



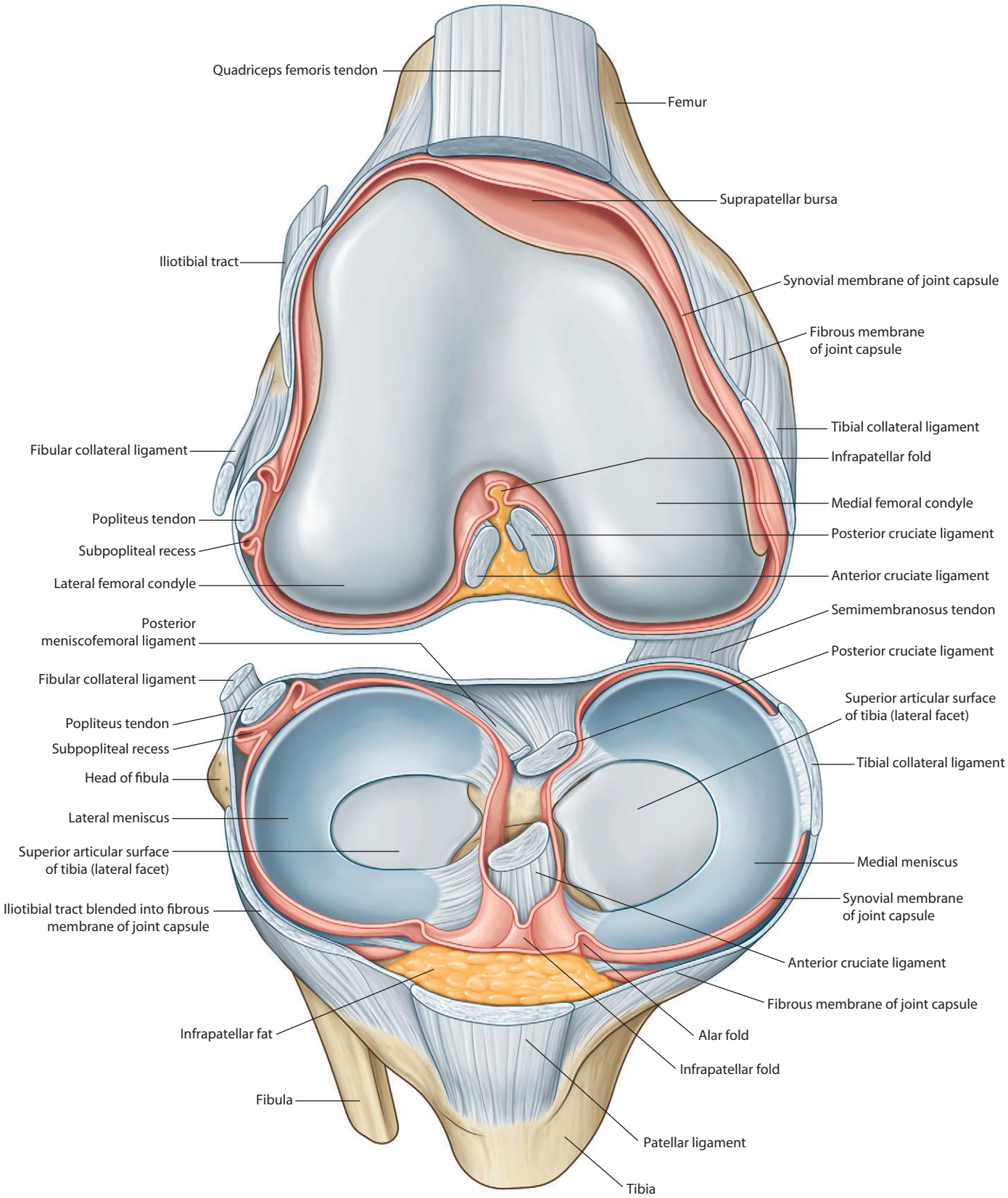
Menisci of the right knee joint. (superior view)



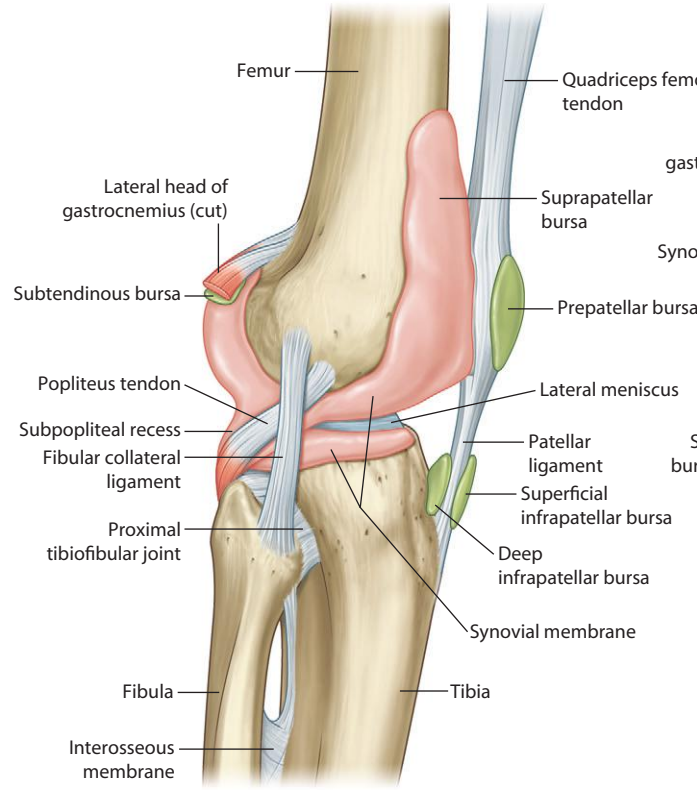
Anterior view of knee joint showing the anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



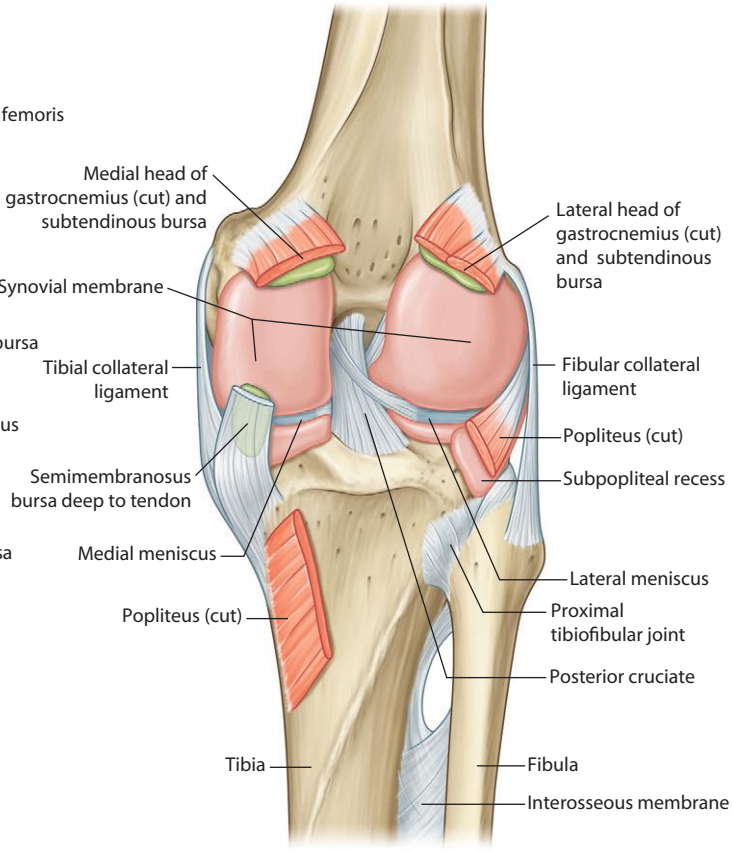
A series of images moving from medial to lateral showing the relationship between anterior and posterior cruciate ligaments.
T2-weighted MR images in sagittal plane



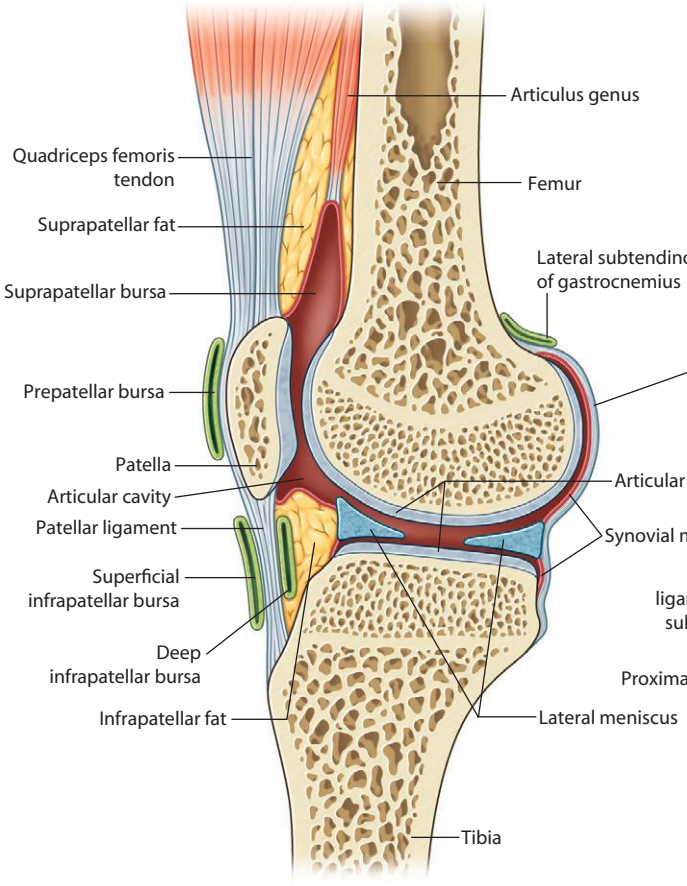
Knee joint (anterosuperior view)



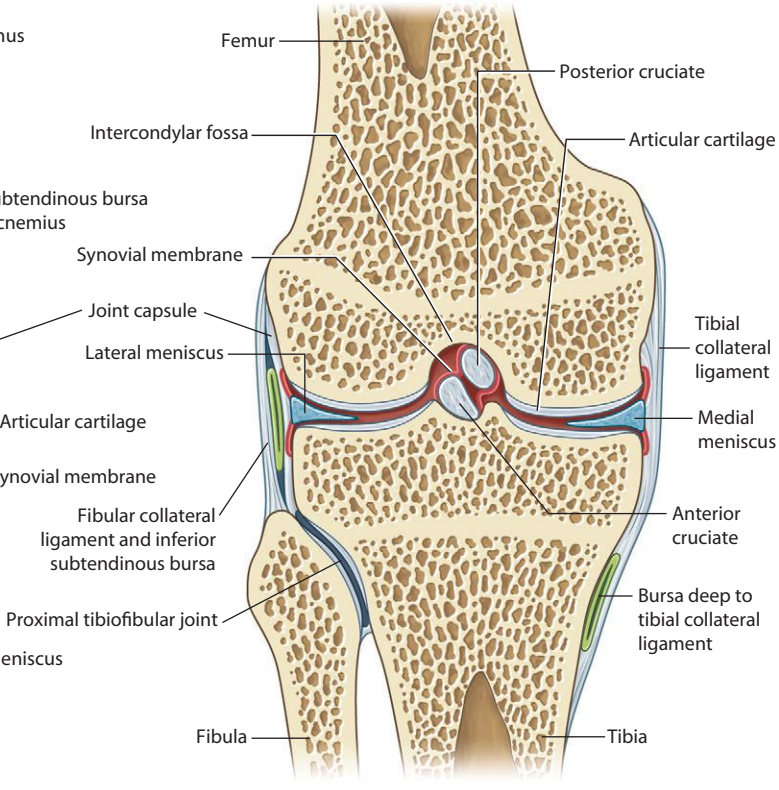
Lateral view



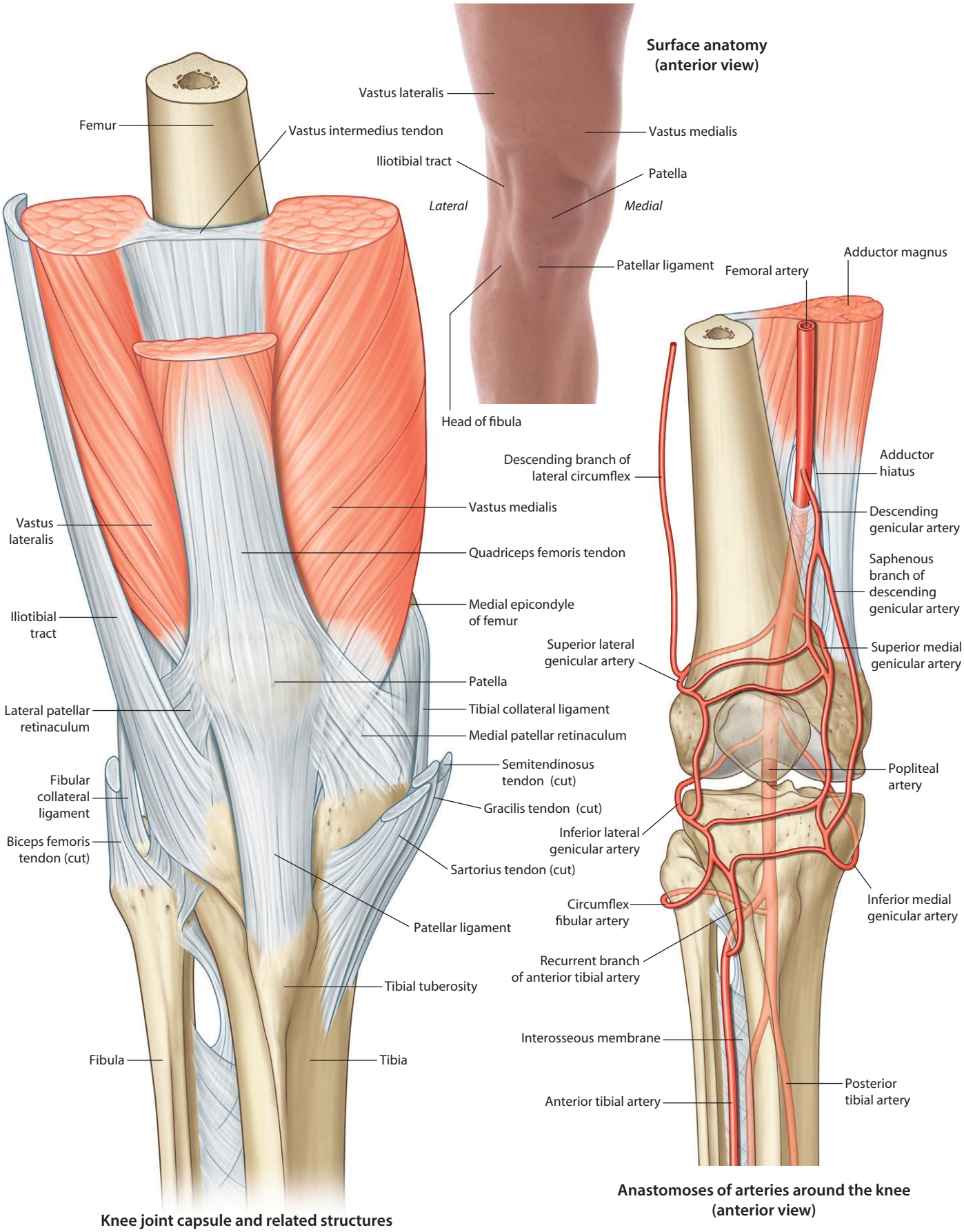
Posterior view

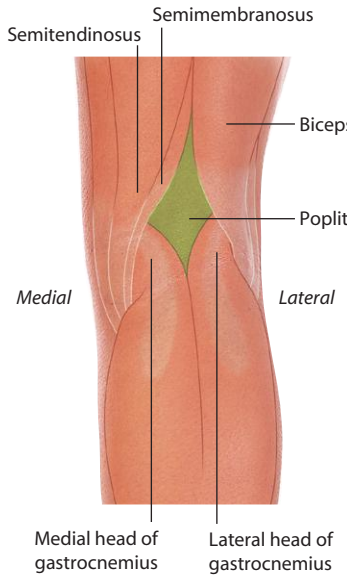


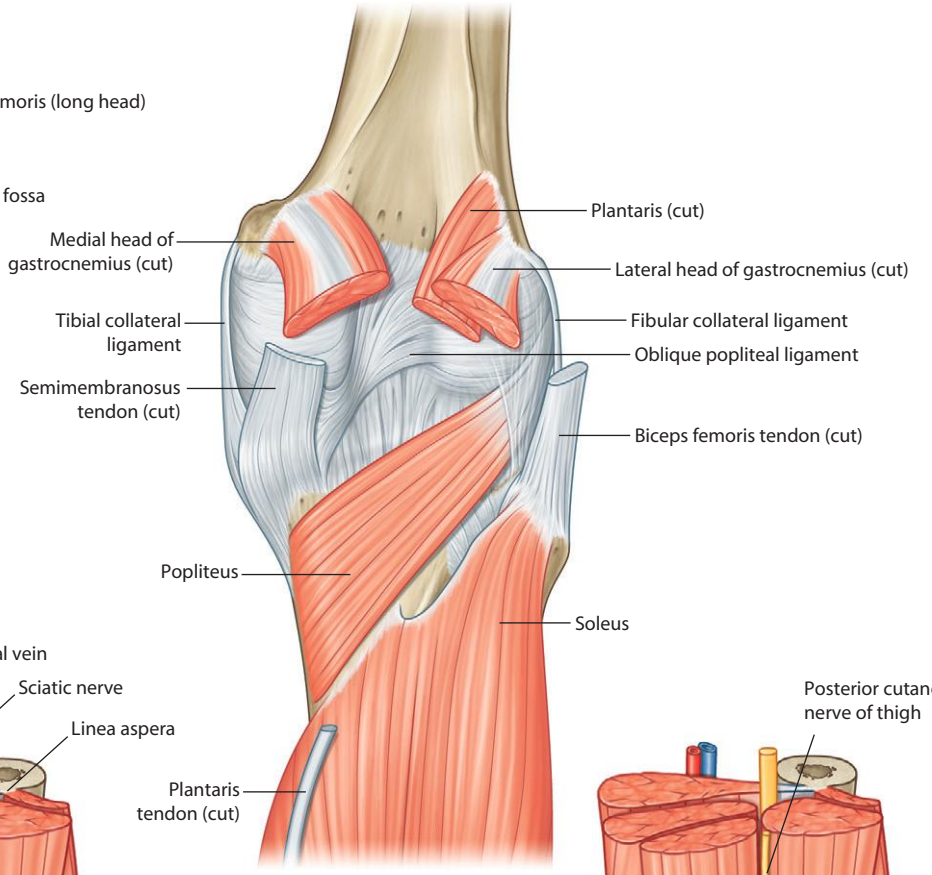
Paramedian section through knee joint



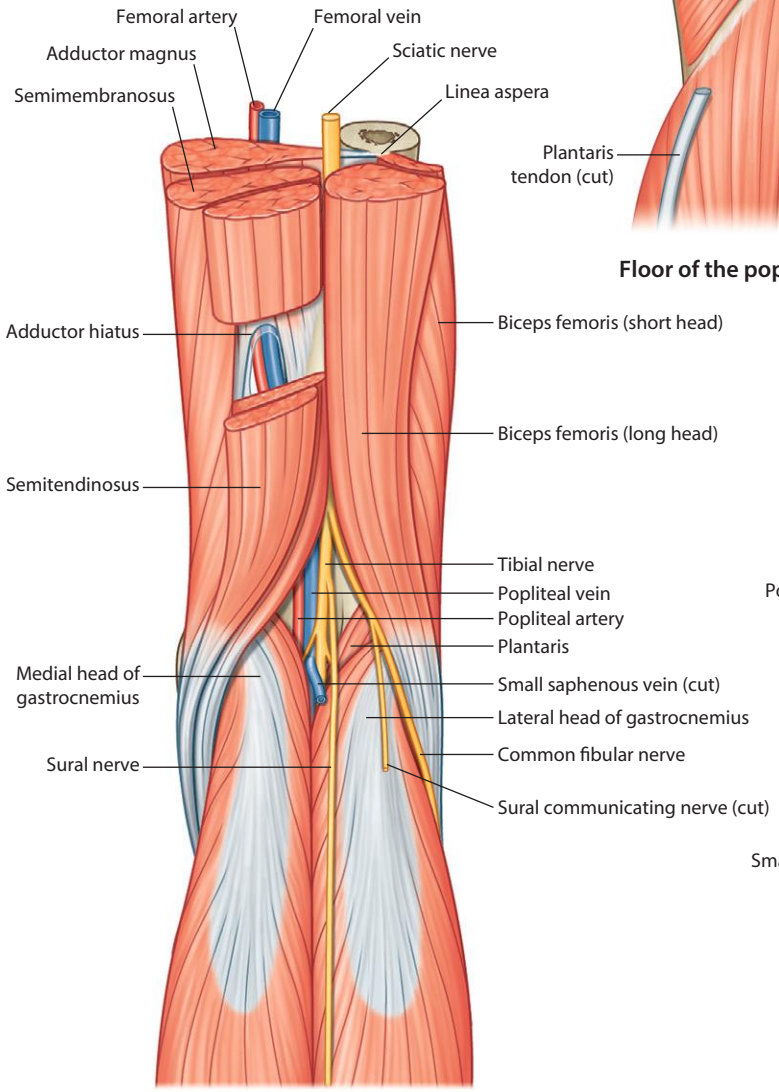
Coronal section through knee joint (anterior view)


Surface anatomy
(anterior view)
Vastus lateralis
Vastus medialis
Iliotibial tract
Patella
Lateral
Medial
Patellar ligament
Head of fibula
Femur
Vastus intermedius tendon
Vastus lateralis
Vastus medialis
Quadriceps femoris tendon
Iliotibial tract
Medial epicondyle of femur
Patella
Lateral patellar retinaculum
Tibial collateral ligament
Medial patellar retinaculum
Fibular collateral ligament
Semitendinosus tendon (cut)
Biceps femoris tendon (cut)
Gracilis tendon (cut)
Sartorius tendon (cut)
Patellar ligament
Tibial tuberosity
Fibula
Tibia
Knee joint capsule and related structures
(anterior view)
Adductor magnus
Femoral artery
Descending branch of lateral circumflex
Adductor hiatus
Descending genicular artery
Saphenous branch of descending genicular artery
Superior lateral genicular artery
Superior medial genicular artery
Popliteal artery
Inferior lateral genicular artery
Inferior medial genicular artery
Circumflex fibular artery
Recurrent branch of anterior tibial artery
Interosseous membrane
Posterior tibial artery
Anterior tibial artery
Anastomoses of arteries around the knee
(anterior view)

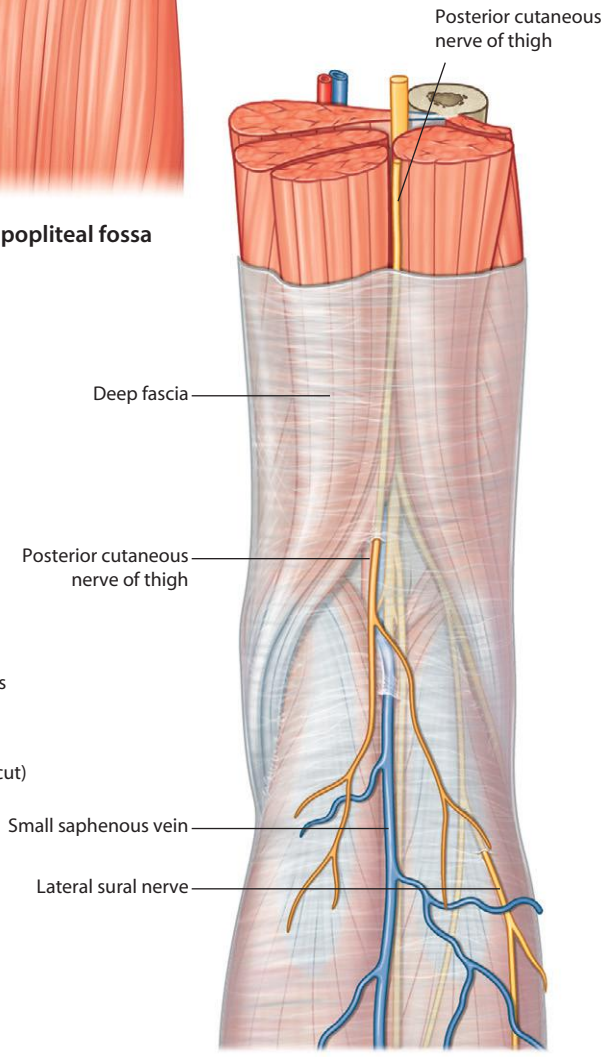




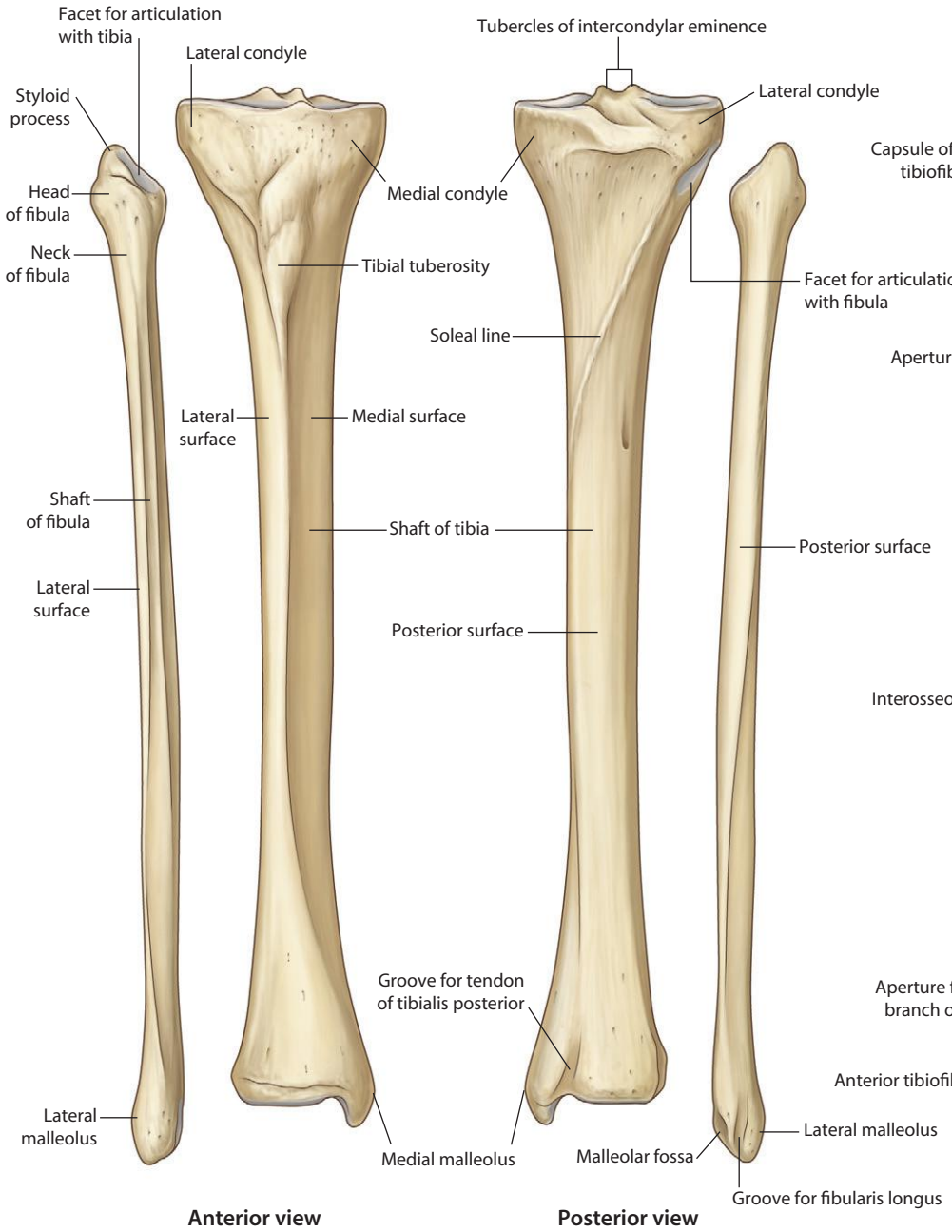
Floor of the popliteal fossa

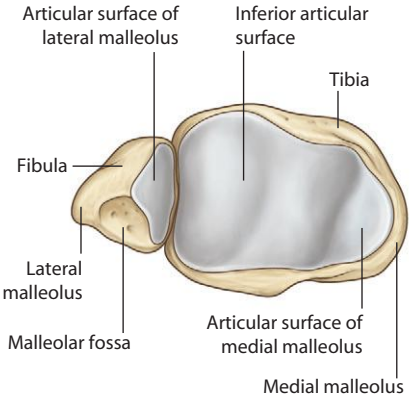


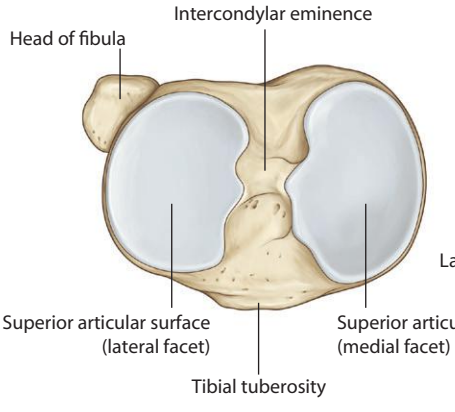
Structures in the popliteal fossa

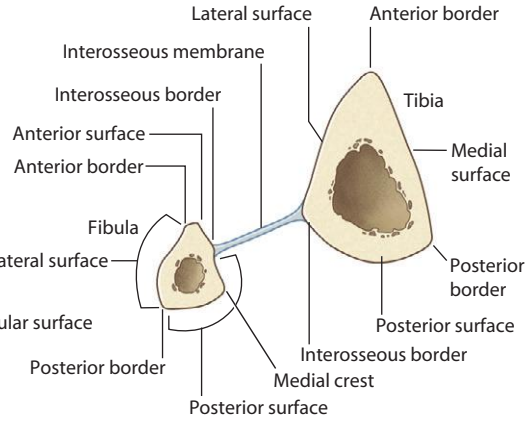


Superficial structures

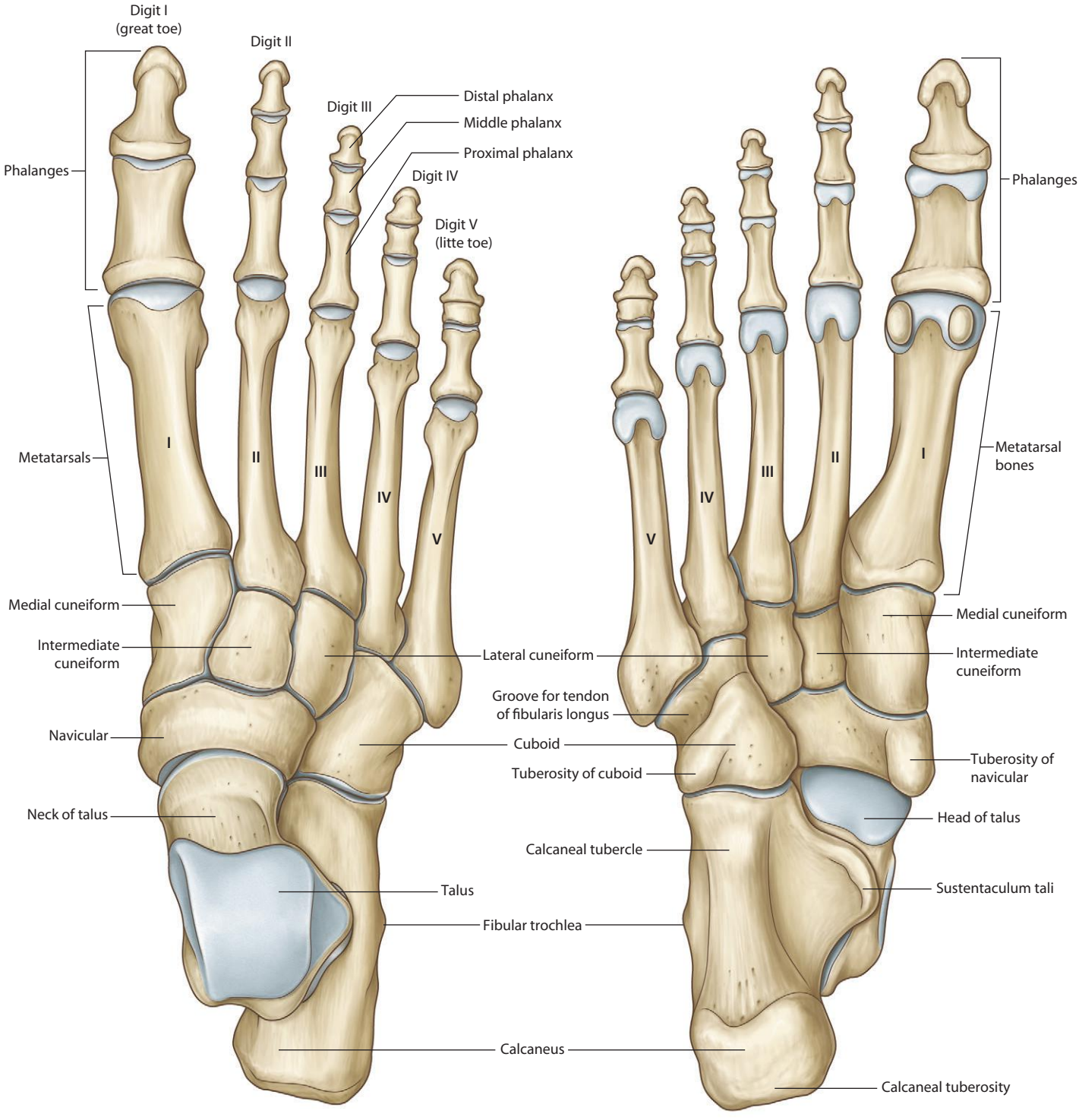


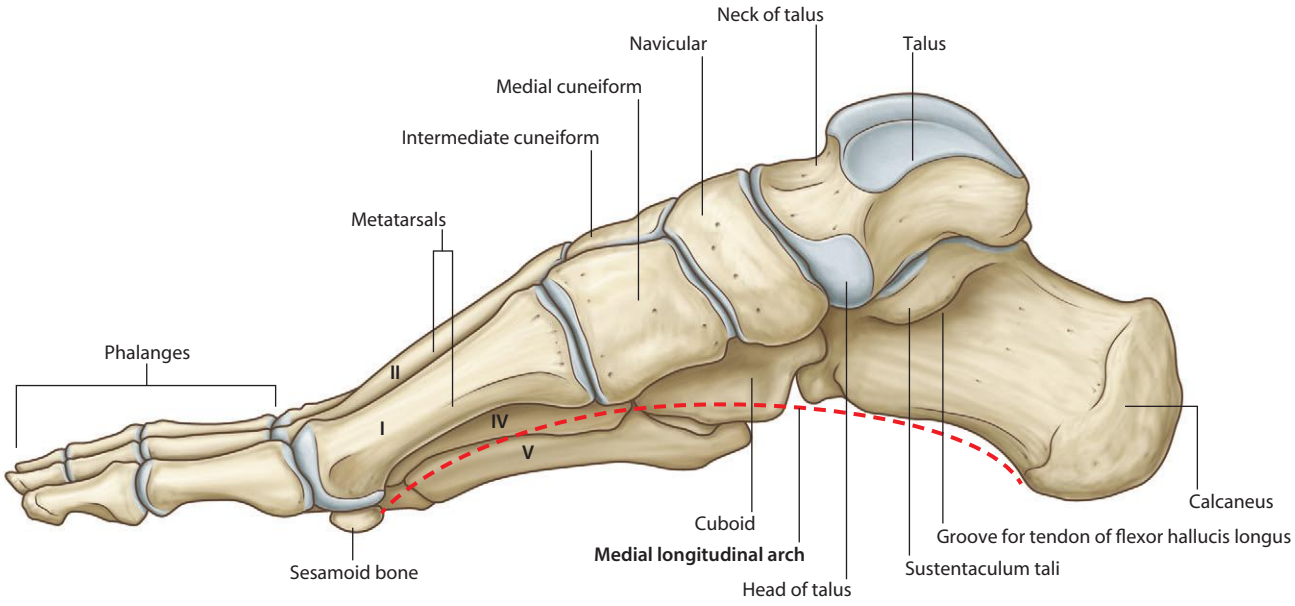




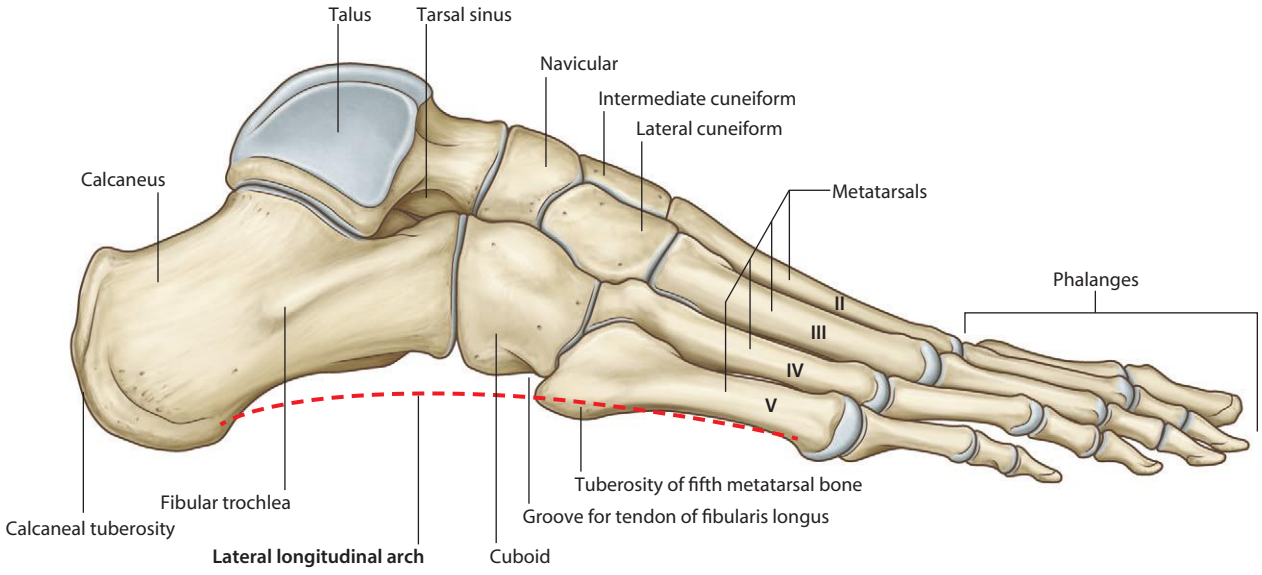


Distal tibia and fibula (inferior view) **Proximal tibia and fibula (superior view)** **Cross section through shafts**

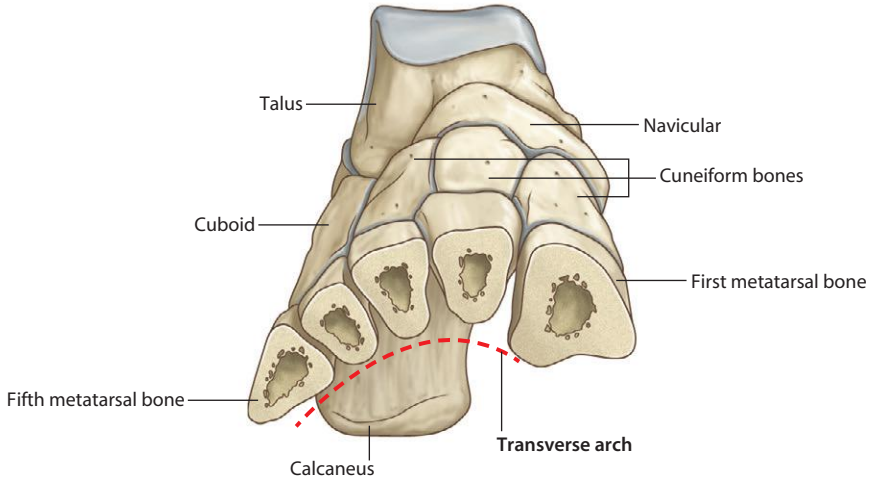

Digit I
(great toe)
Digit II
Digit III
Digit IV
Digit V
(litte toe)
Distal phalanx
Middle phalanx
Proximal phalanx
Phalanges
Metatarsals
I
II
III
IV
V
Medial cuneiform
Intermediate
cuneiform
Lateral cuneiform
Navicular
Cuboid
Neck of talus
Talus
Fibular trochlea
Calcaneus
Dorsal view
Phalanges
Metatarsal
bones
Medial cuneiform
Intermediate
cuneiform
Groove for tendon
of fibularis longus
Tuberosity of
navicular
Tuberosity of cuboid
Head of talus
Calcaneal tubercle
Sustentaculum tali
Calcaneal tuberosity
Plantar view



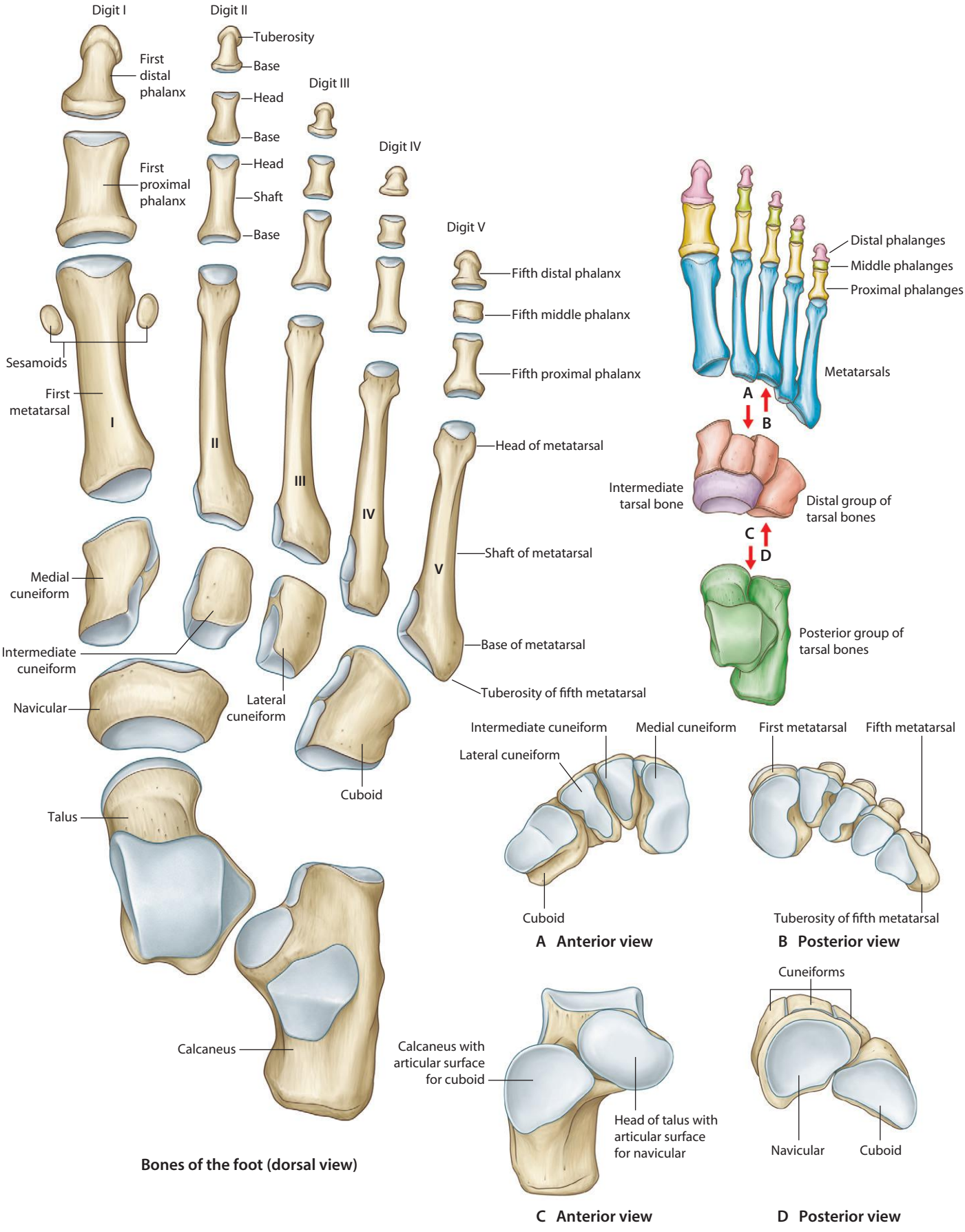
Medial view



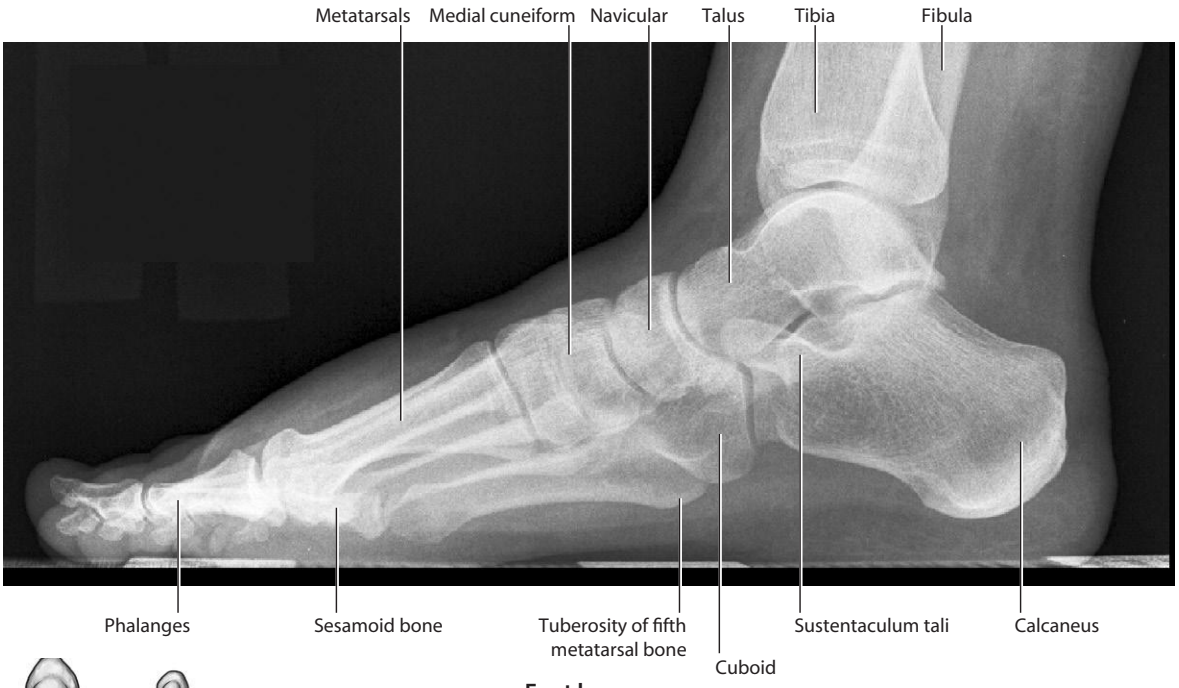
Lateral view



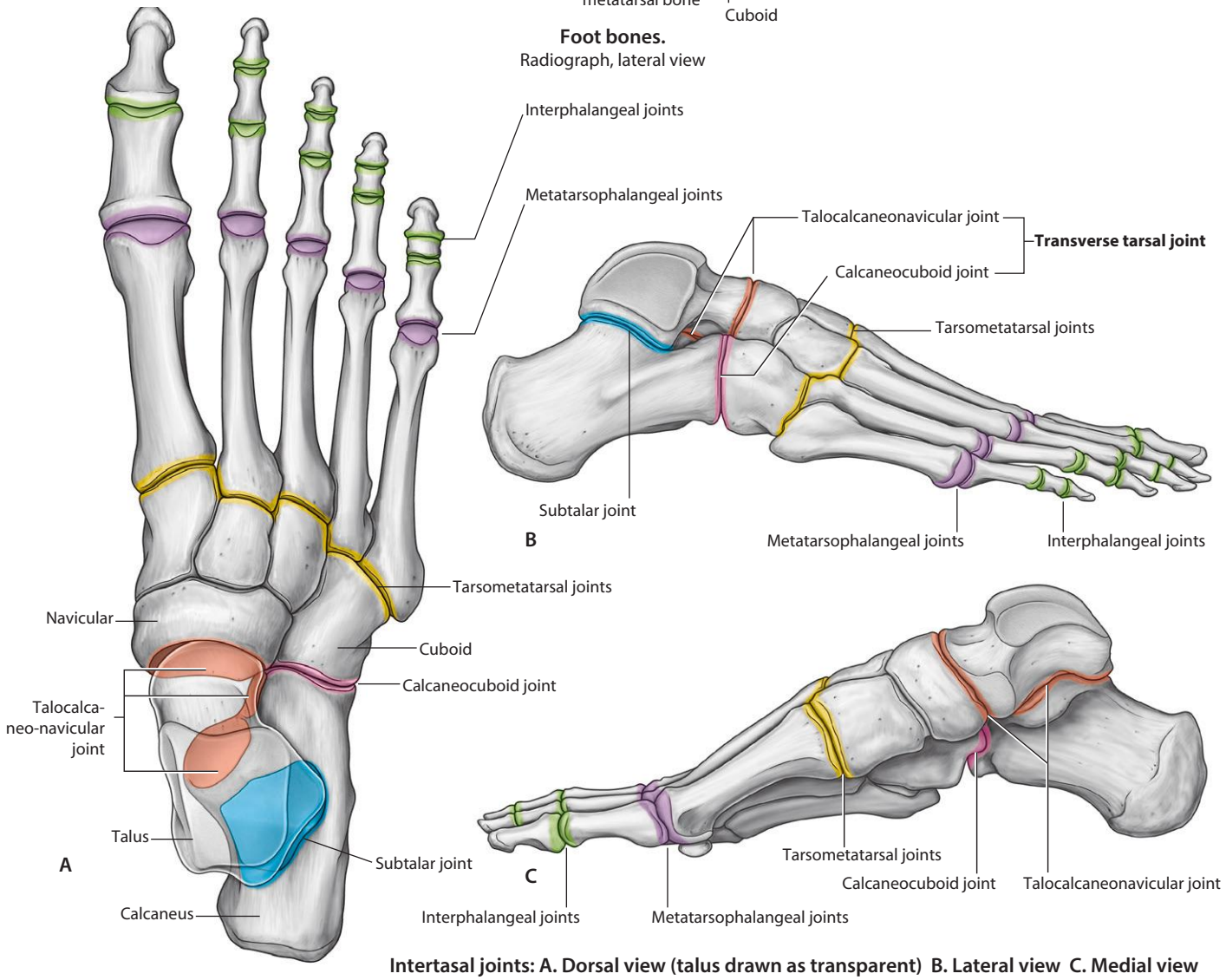
Cross section through the foot bones



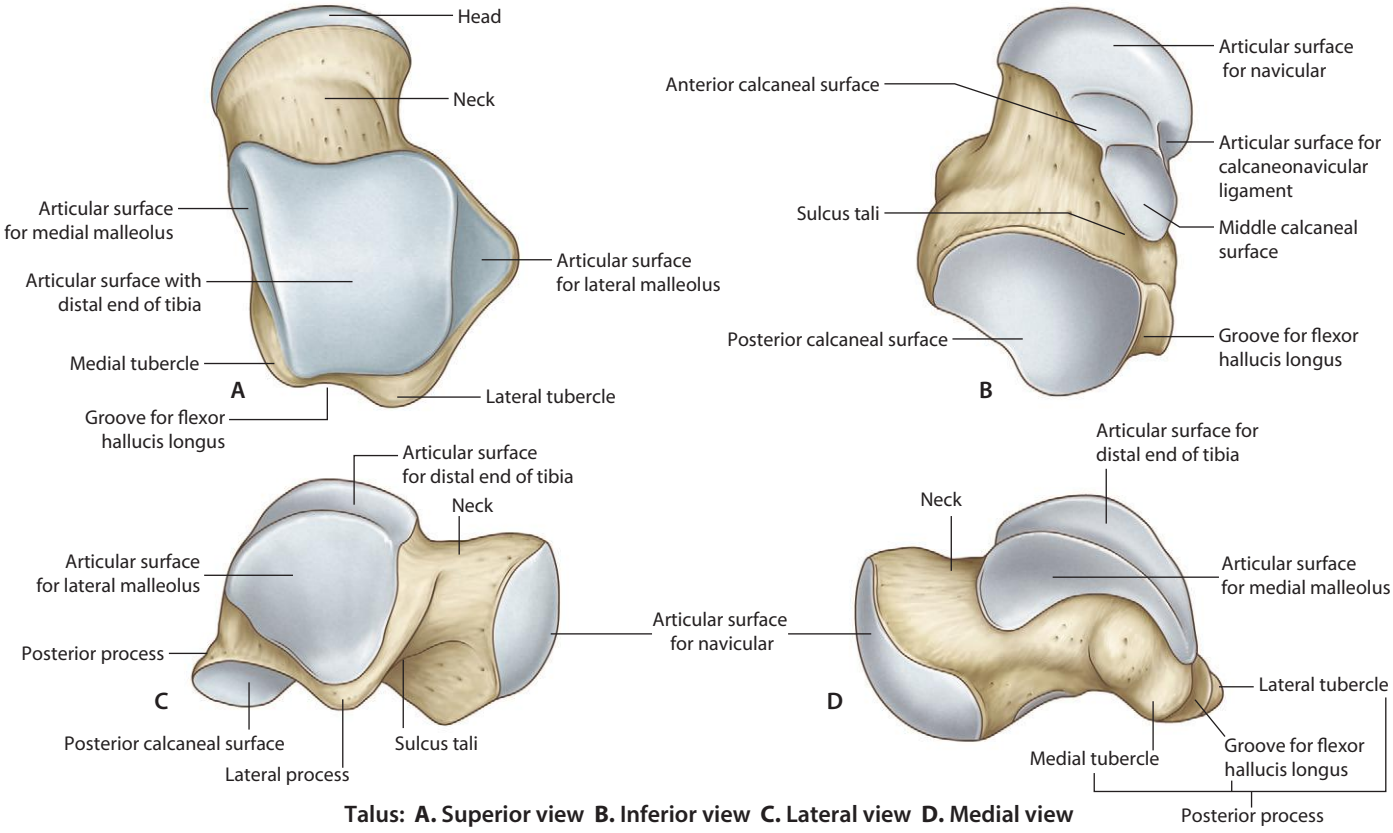
Bones of the foot (dorsal view)



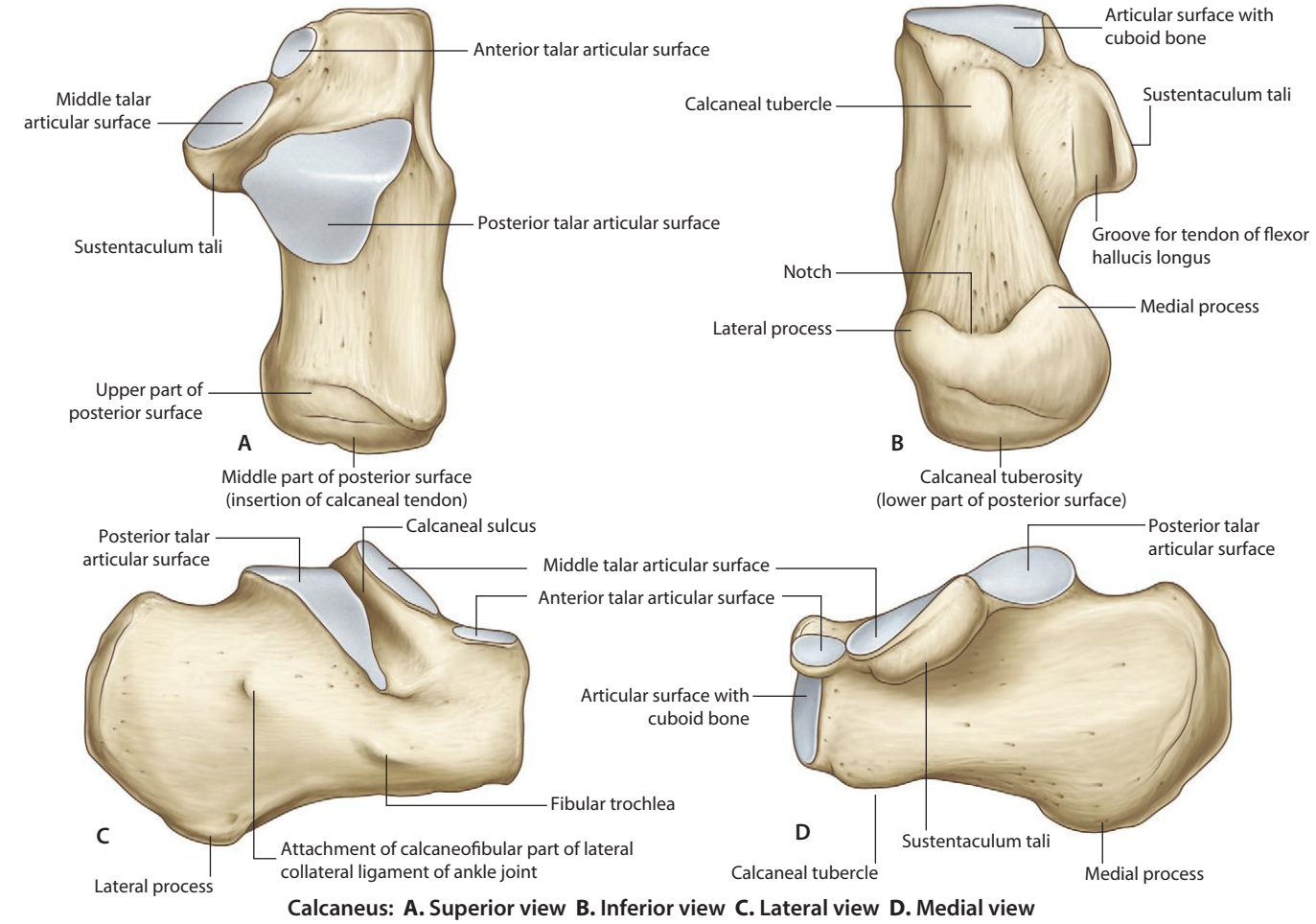
Foot bones.
Radiograph, lateral view



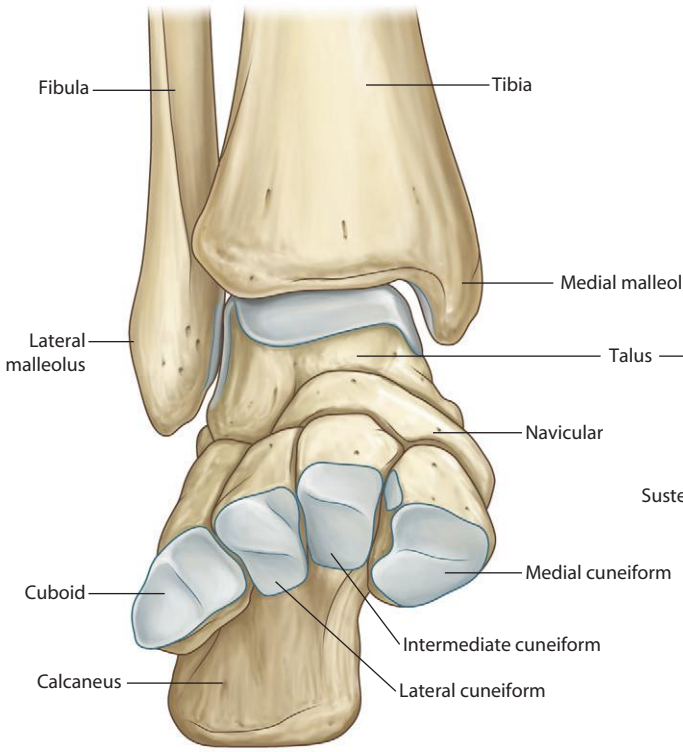
Intertasal joints: A. Dorsal view (talus drawn as transparent) B. Lateral view C. Medial view



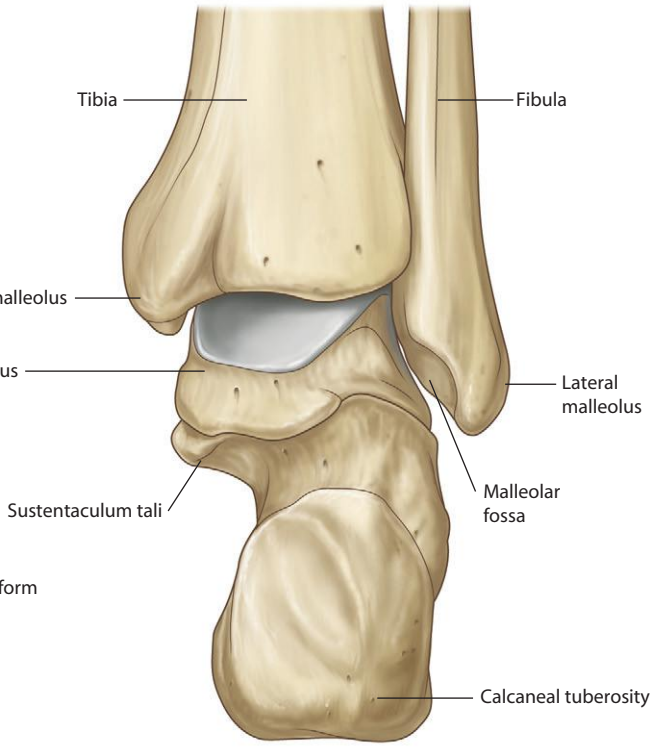
Talus: A. Superior view B. Inferior view C. Lateral view D. Medial view



Calcaneus: A. Superior view B. Inferior view C. Lateral view D. Medial view



Anterior view
(metatarsals and phalanges removed)



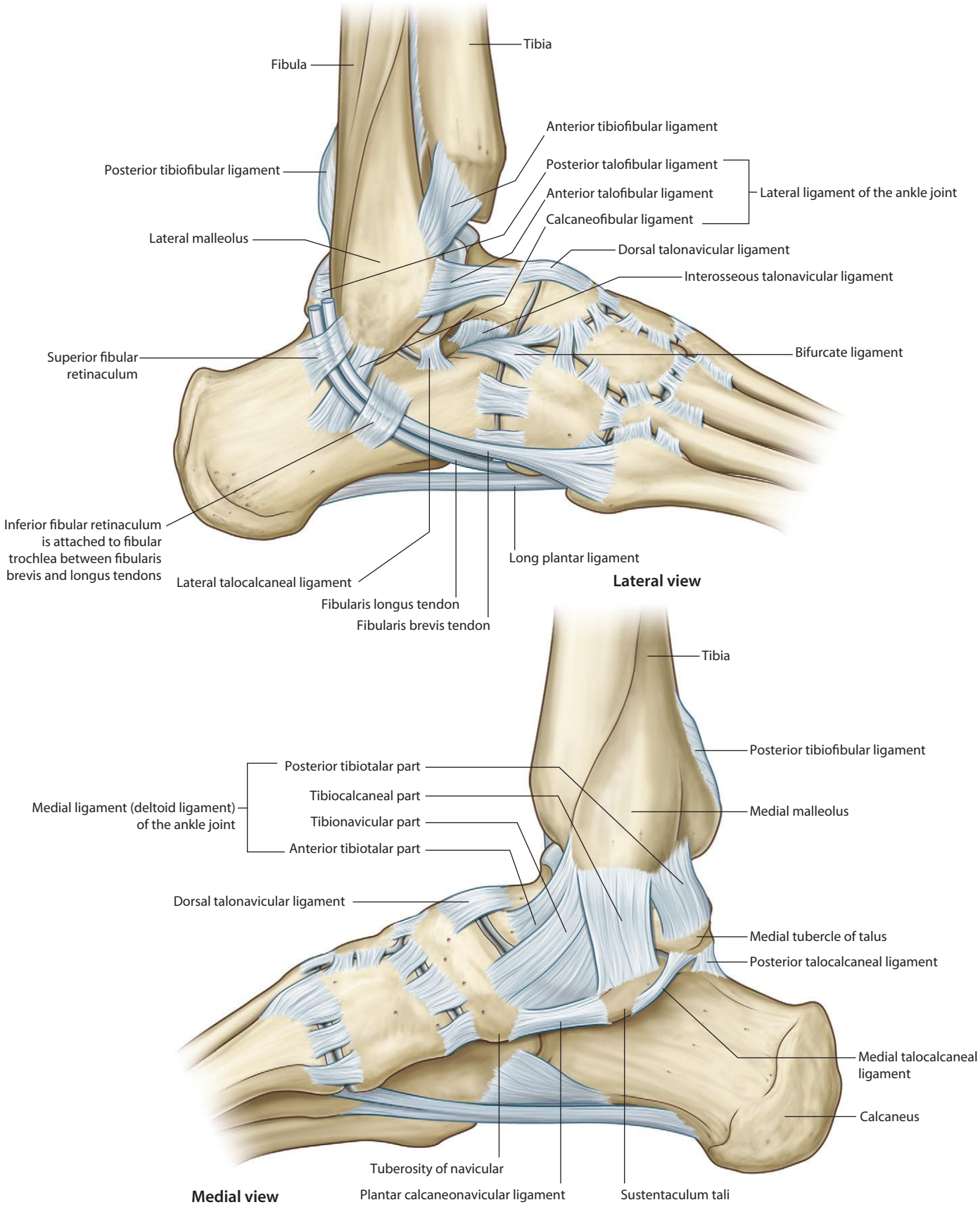
Posterior view

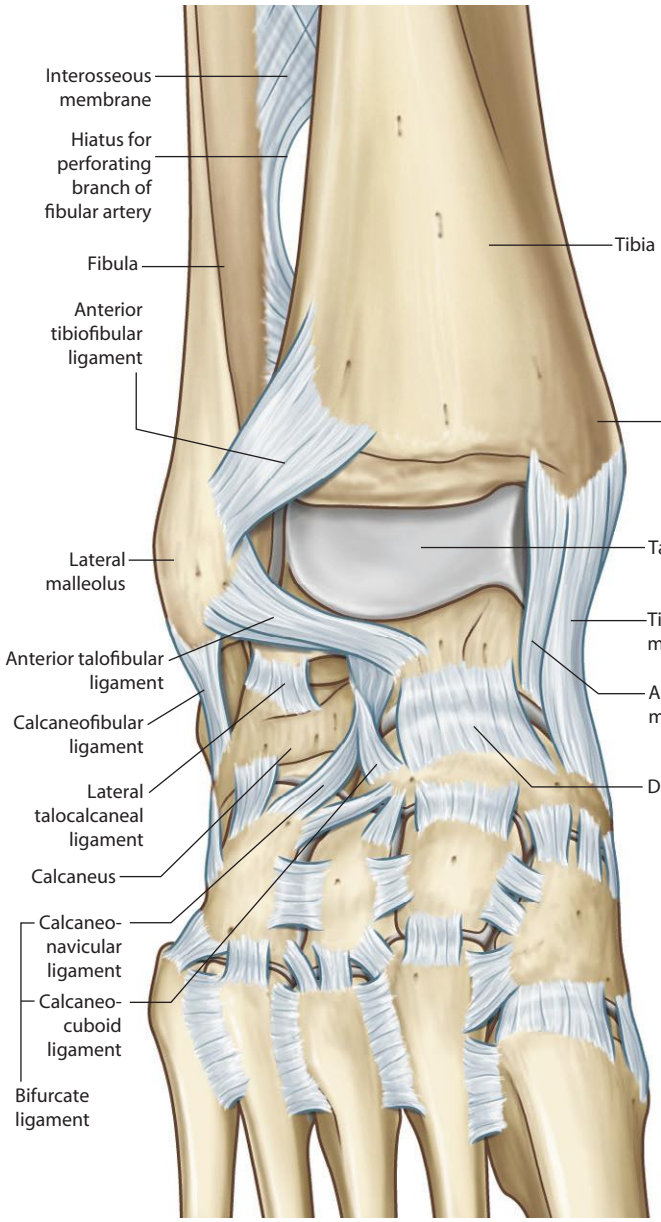


Normal ankle joint.
Radiograph, lateral view

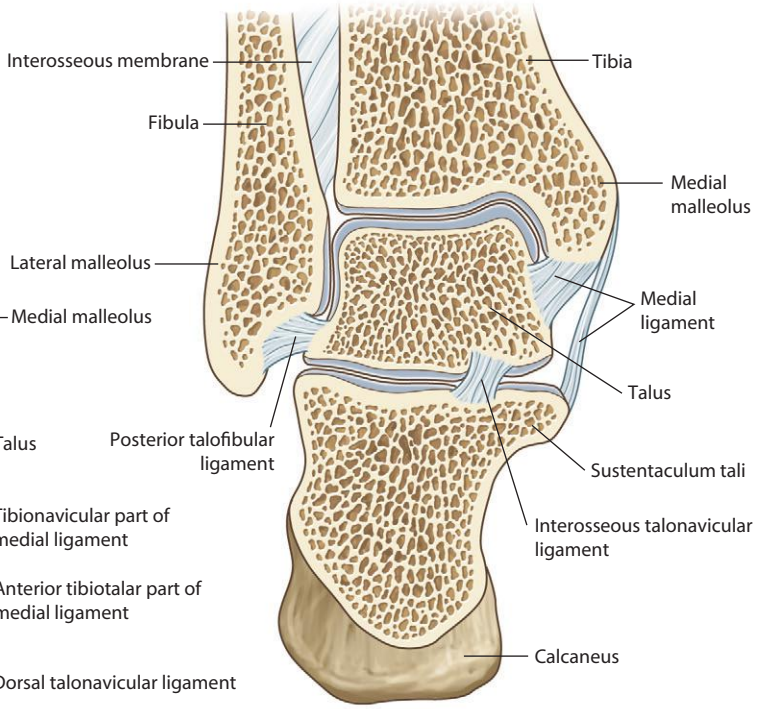


Normal ankle joint.
Radiograph, AP view

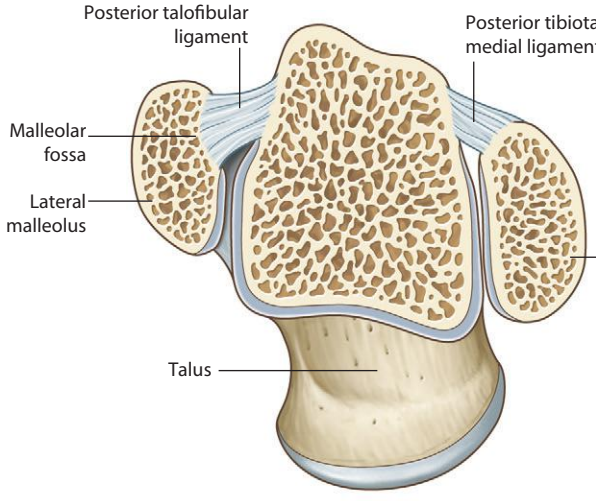

Tibia
Fibula
Anterior tibiofibular ligament
Posterior tibiofibular ligament
Posterior talofibular ligament
Anterior talofibular ligament
Calcaneofibular ligament
Lateral ligament of the ankle joint
Lateral malleolus
Dorsal talonavicular ligament
Interosseous talonavicular ligament
Bifurcate ligament
Superior fibular retinaculum
Inferior fibular retinaculum is attached to fibular trochlea between fibularis brevis and longus tendons
Lateral talocalcaneal ligament
Fibularis longus tendon
Fibularis brevis tendon
Long plantar ligament
Lateral view
Tibia
Posterior tibiofibular ligament
Posterior tibiotalar part
Tibiocalcaneal part
Tibionavicular part
Anterior tibiotalar part
Medial ligament (deltoid ligament) of the ankle joint
Medial malleolus
Dorsal talonavicular ligament
Medial tubercle of talus
Posterior talocalcaneal ligament
Medial talocalcaneal ligament
Calcaneus
Tuberosity of navicular
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament
Sustentaculum tali
Medial view



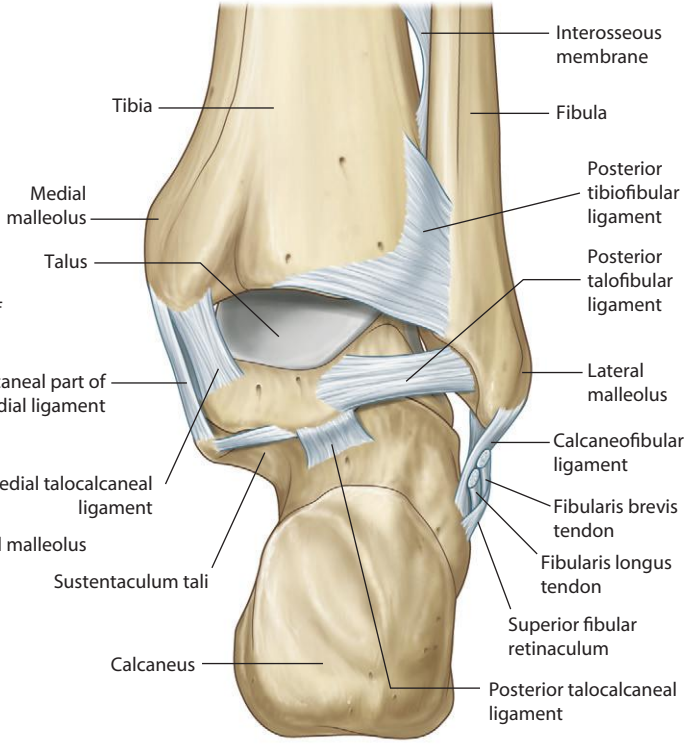
Anterior view



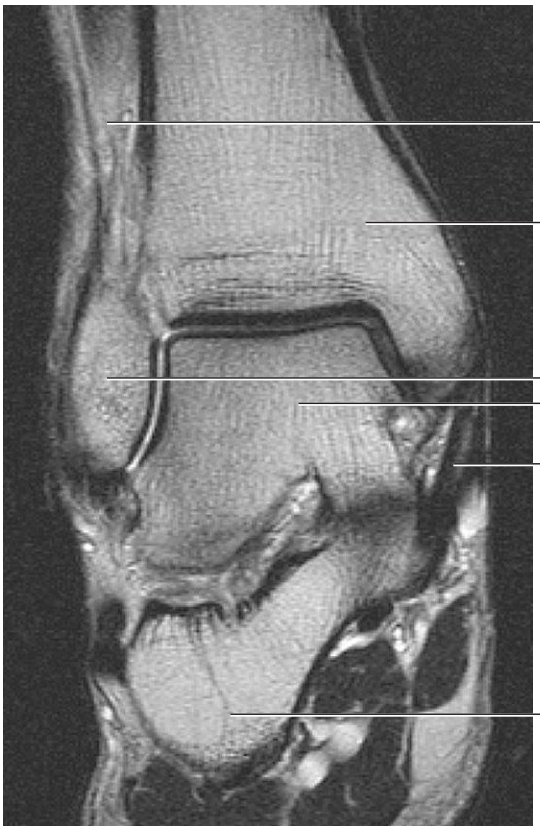
Coronal section through ankle joint (anterior view)



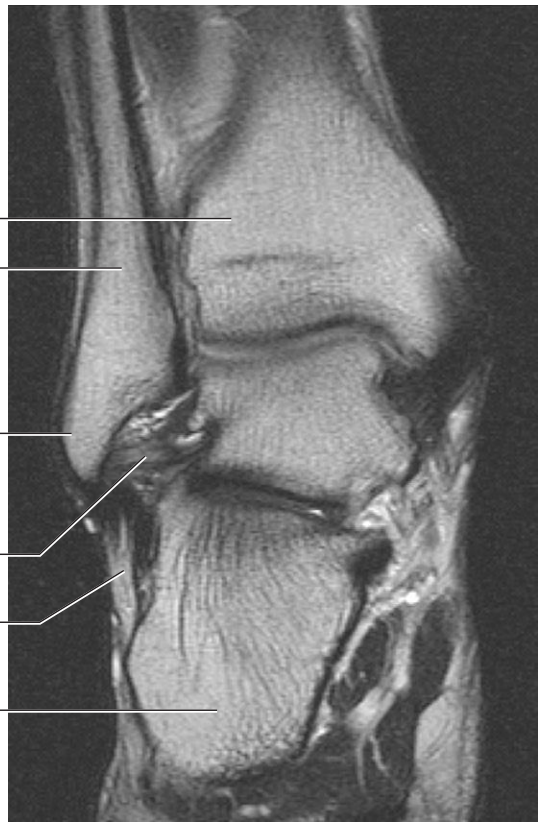
Transverse section through ankle joint (superior view)



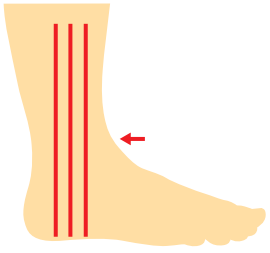
Posterior view

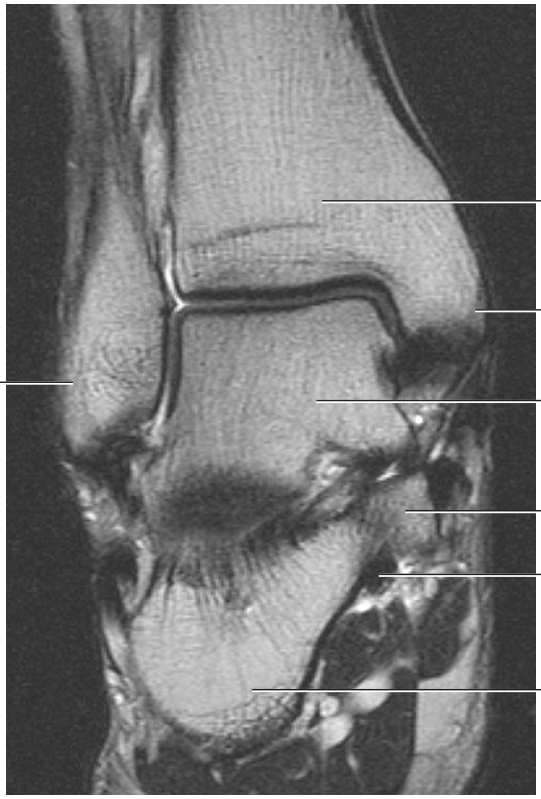


Coronal view of the ankle joint showing the medial ligament of the ankle joint (deltoid ligament).
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane

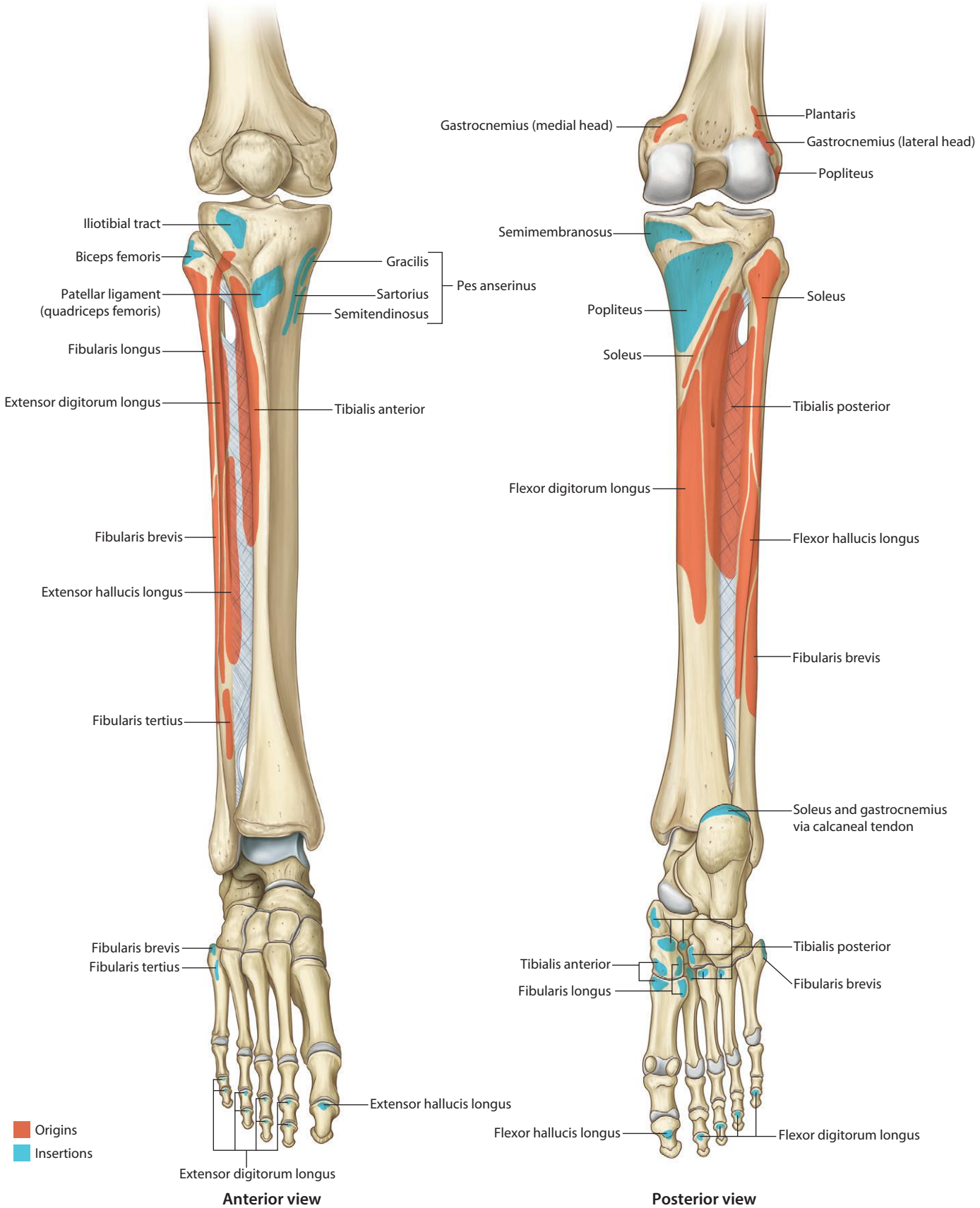


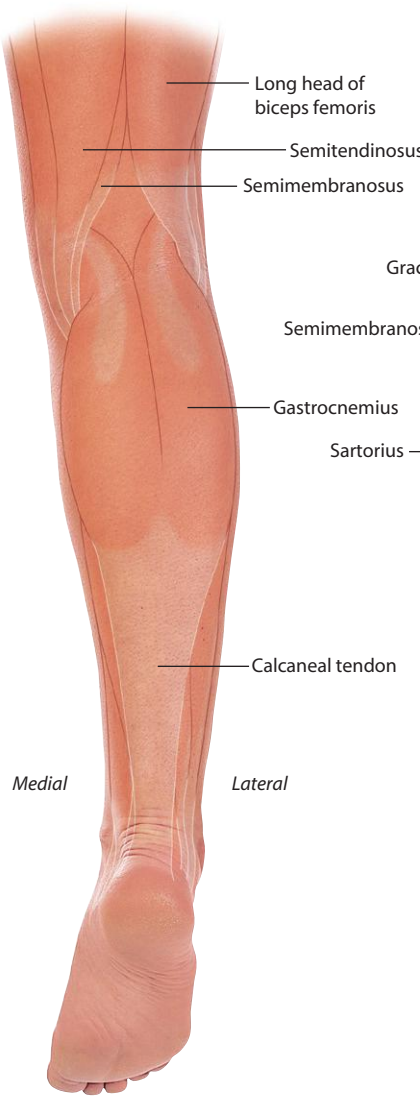
Coronal view of the ankle joint showing the posterior talofibular and calcaneofibular ligaments.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



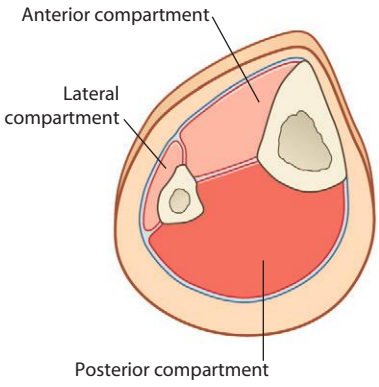


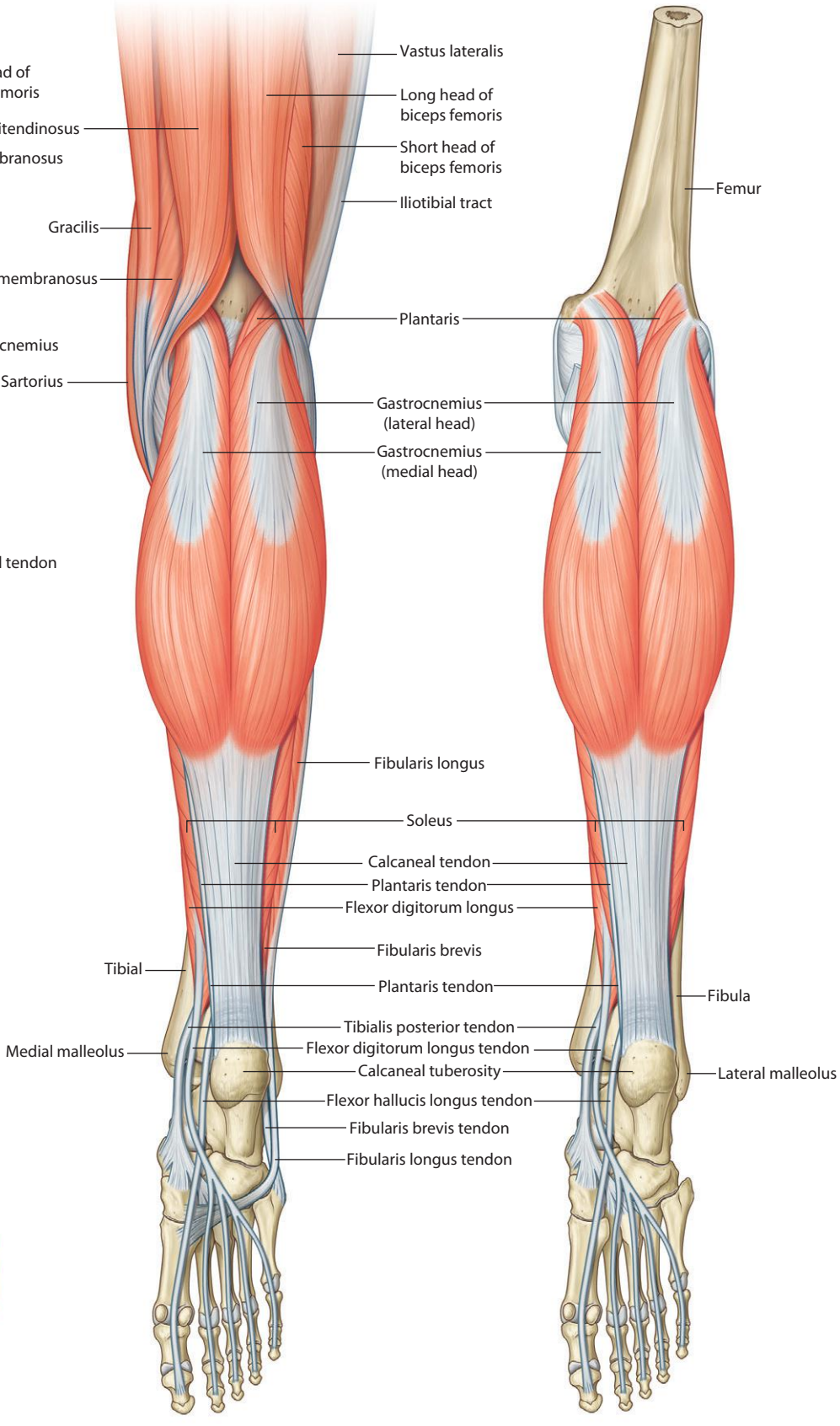
Coronal view of the ankle joint showing the flexor hallucis longus passing inferior to the sustentaculum tali.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane


Iliotibial tract
Biceps femoris
Patellar ligament (quadriceps femoris)
Fibularis longus
Extensor digitorum longus
Fibularis brevis
Extensor hallucis longus
Fibularis tertius
Fibularis brevis
Fibularis tertius
Extensor hallucis longus
Extensor digitorum longus
Gracilis
Sartorius
Semitendinosus
Pes anserinus
Tibialis anterior
Origins
Insertions
Anterior view
Gastrocnemius (medial head)
Plantaris
Gastrocnemius (lateral head)
Popliteus
Semimembranosus
Popliteus
Soleus
Soleus
Tibialis posterior
Flexor digitorum longus
Flexor hallucis longus
Fibularis brevis
Soleus and gastrocnemius via calcaneal tendon
Tibialis anterior
Fibularis longus
Tibialis posterior
Fibularis brevis
Flexor hallucis longus
Flexor digitorum longus
Posterior view



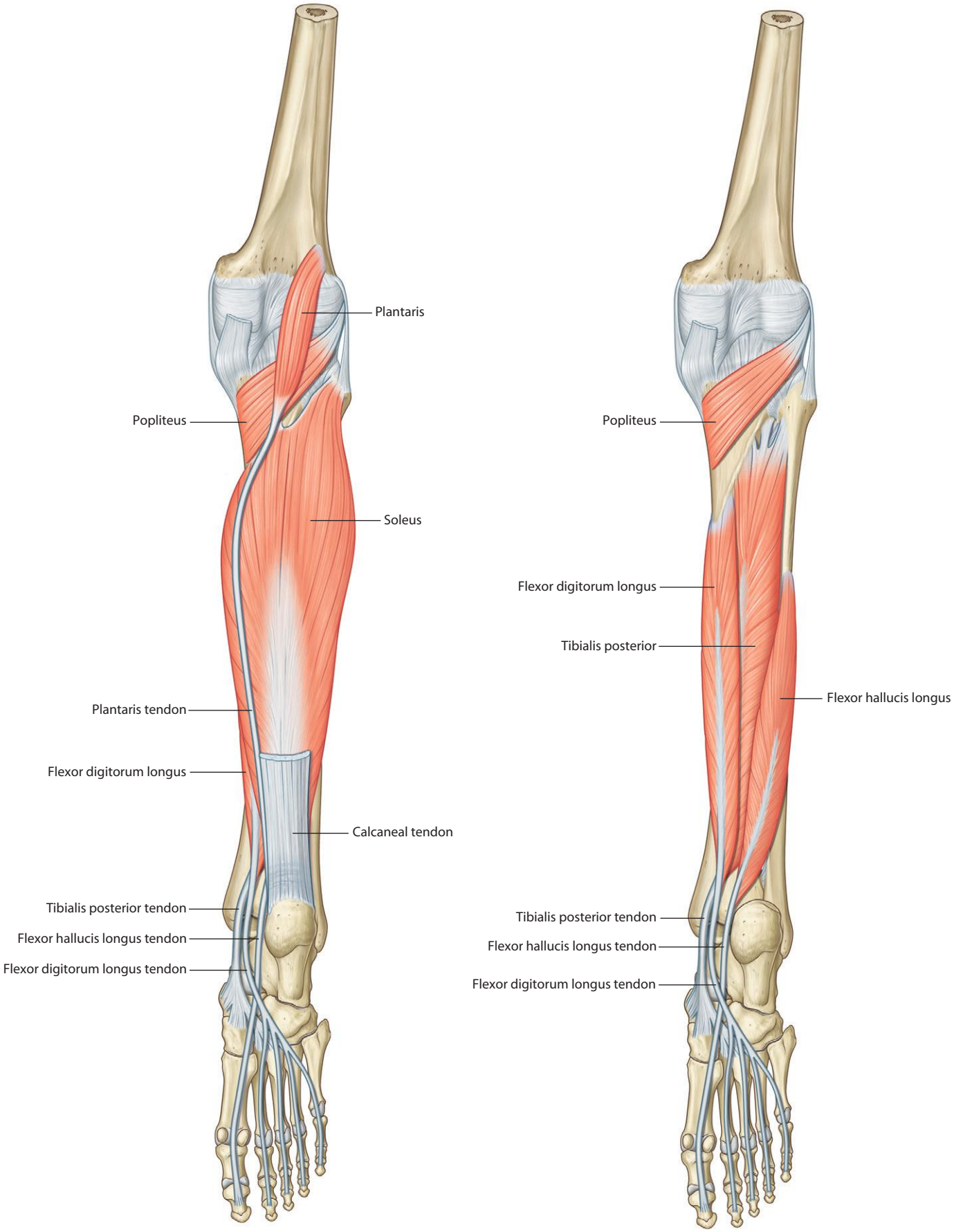
Surface anatomy of leg with overlay of muscles (posterior view)



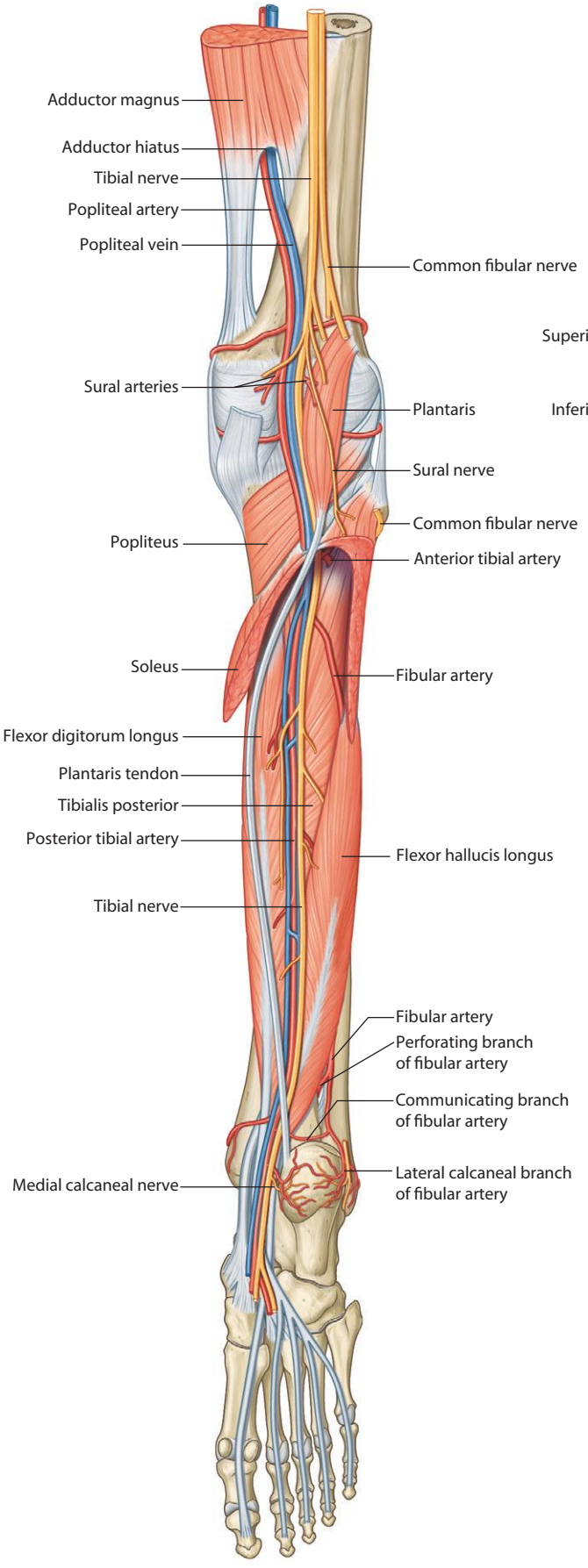


Superficial muscles of leg (posterior view)

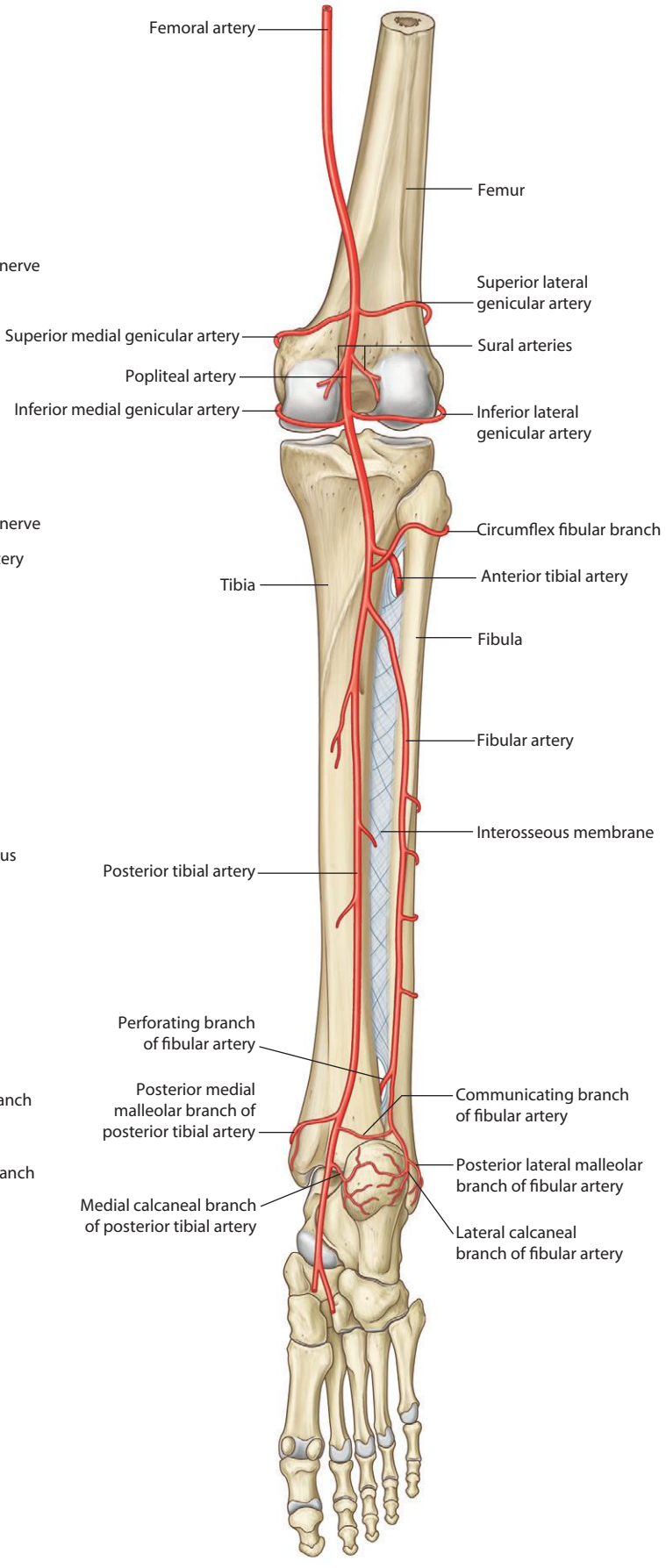
Superficial muscles of the posterior compartment of leg



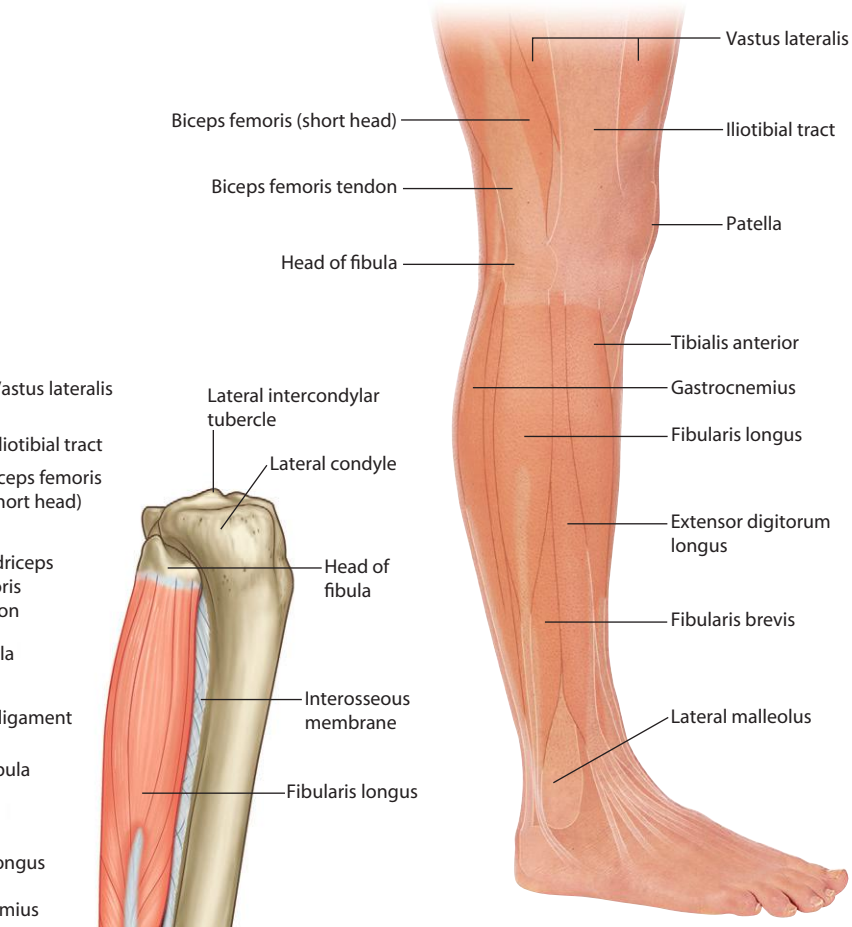
Deep muscles of the posterior compartment of leg



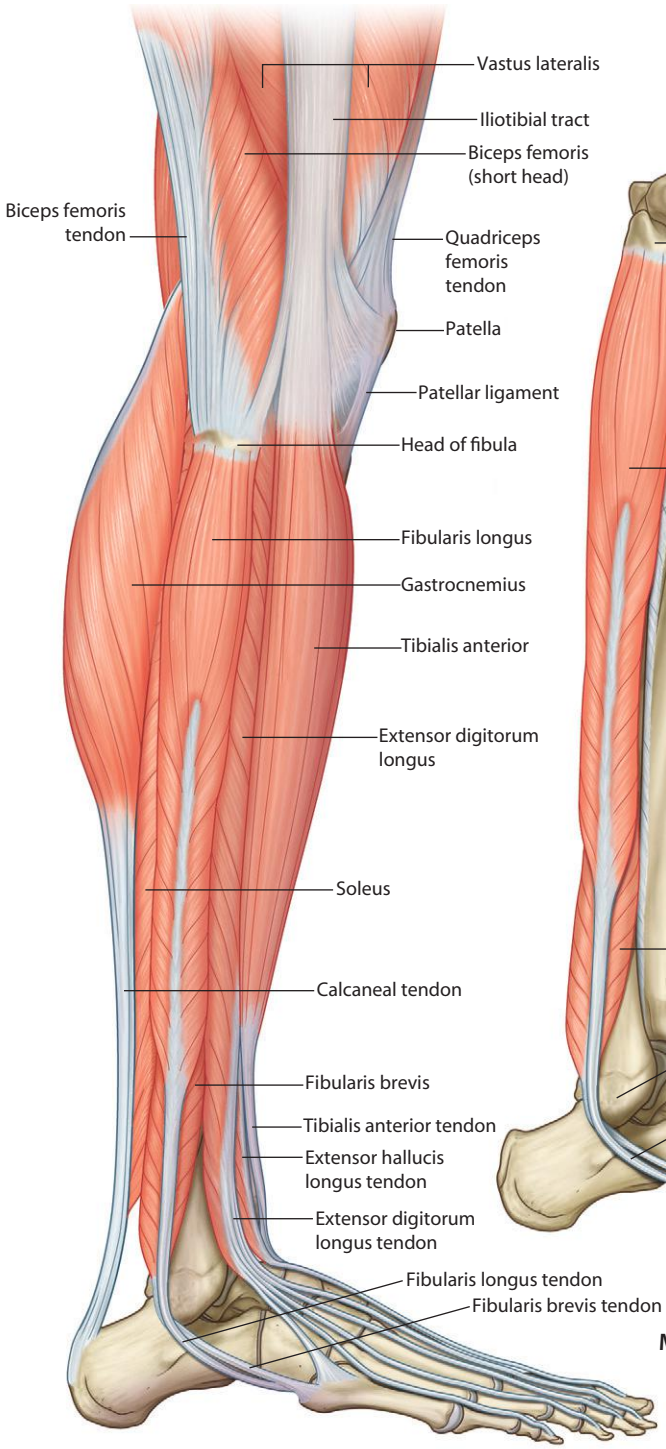
Arteries and nerves of leg (posterior view)

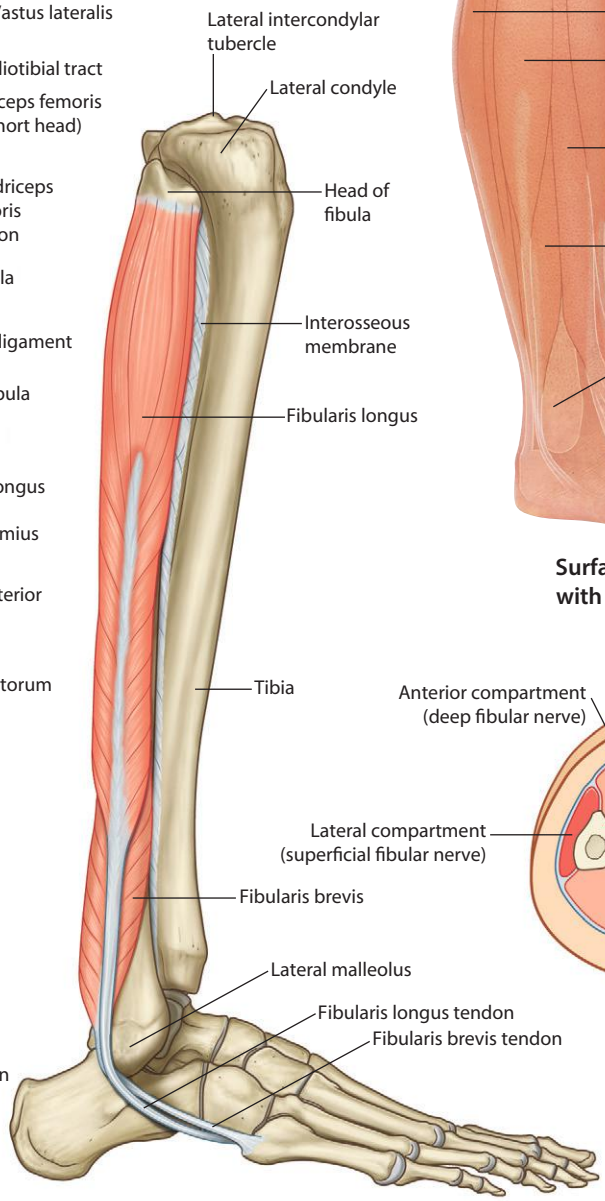


Arteries of leg (posterior view)

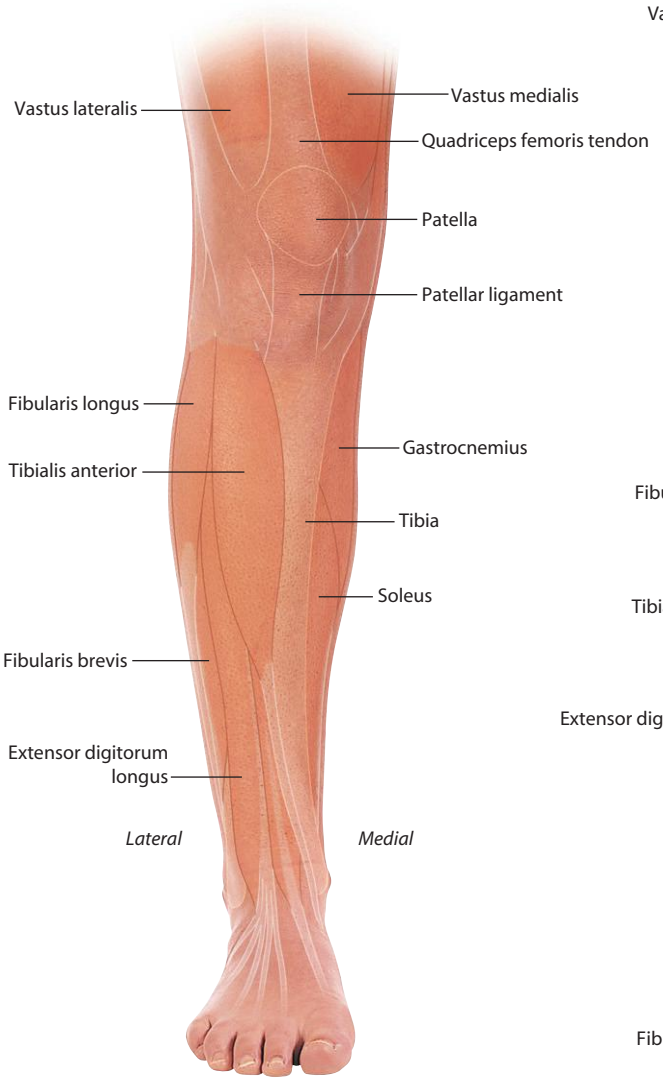


Surface anatomy of leg with overlay of muscles (lateral view)

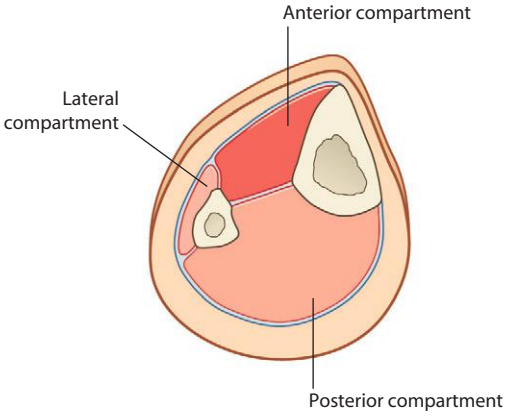


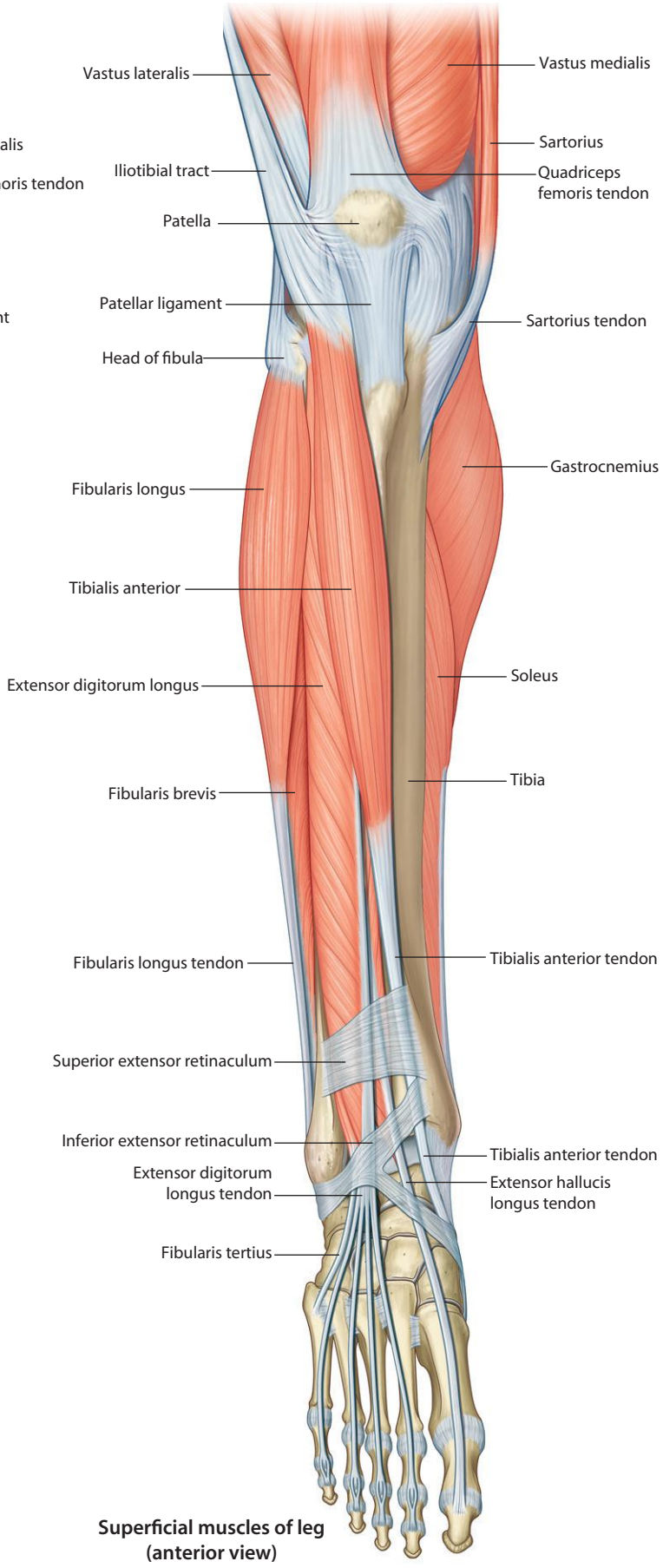


Muscles of the lateral compartment of leg (lateral view)

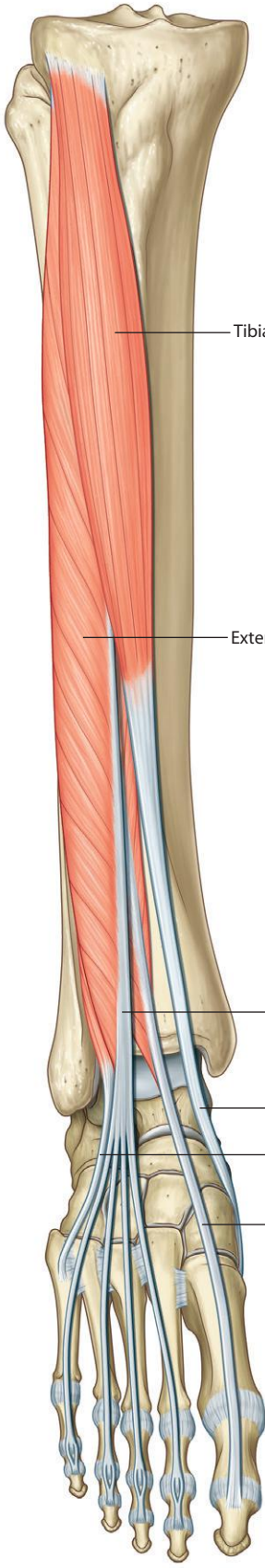


Surface anatomy of leg with overlay of muscles (anterior view)

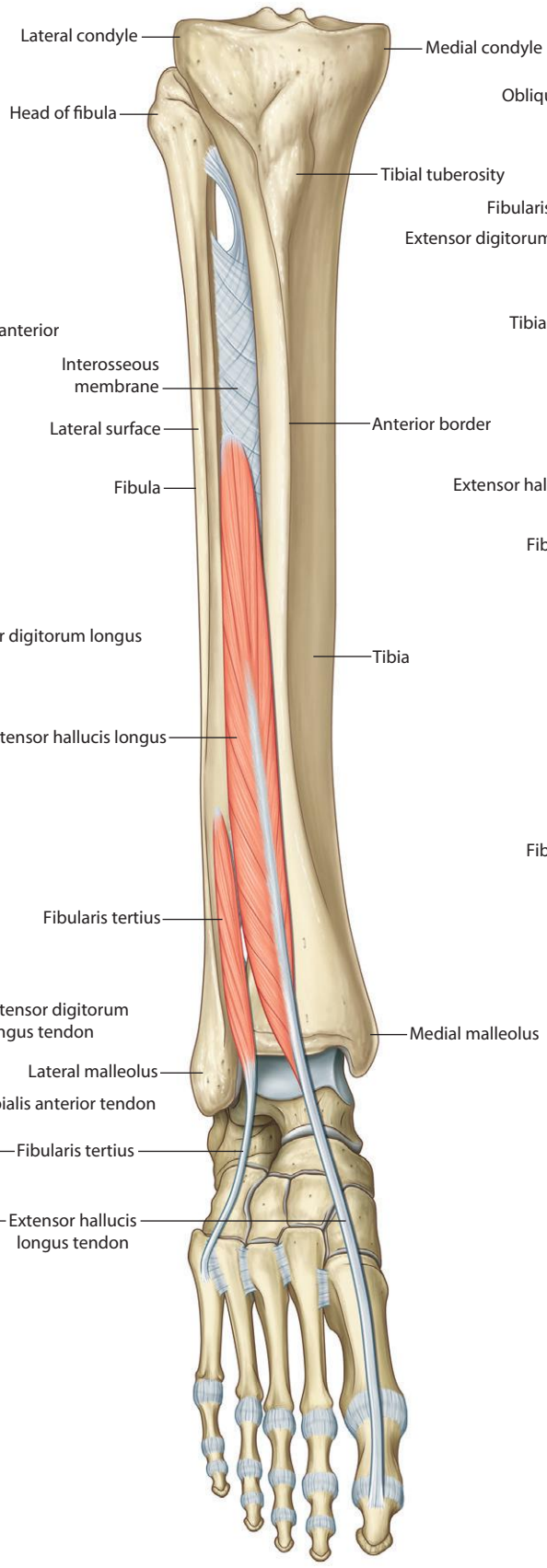




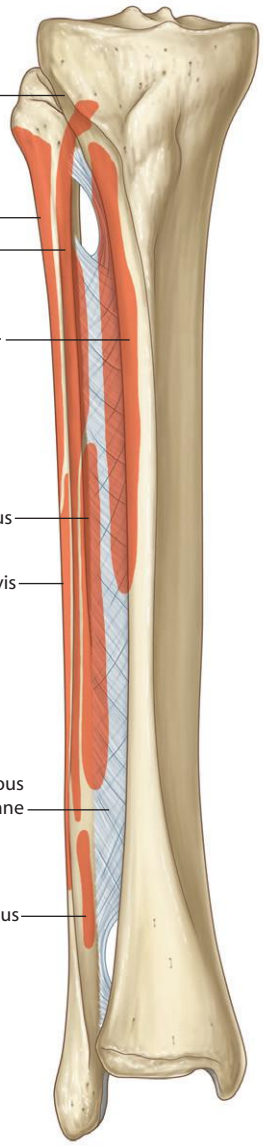
Superficial muscles of leg (anterior view)



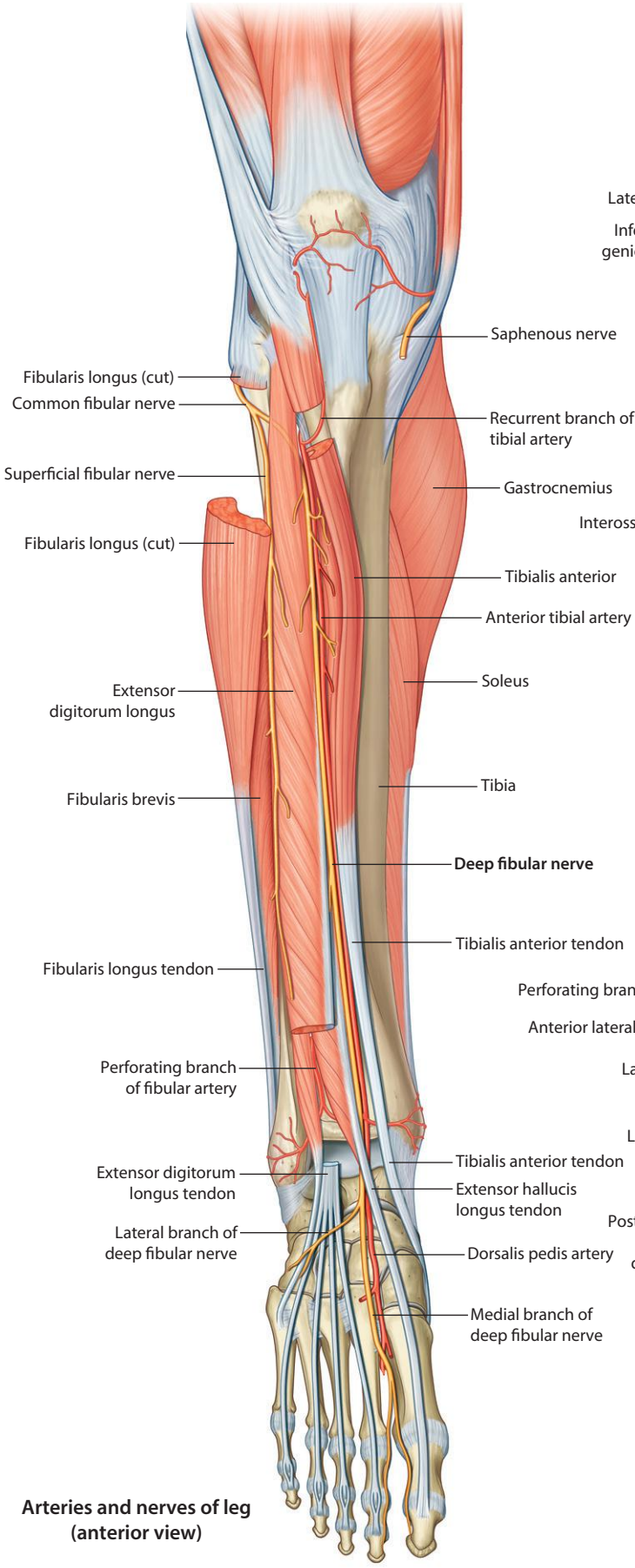
Superficial muscles of the anterior compartment of leg



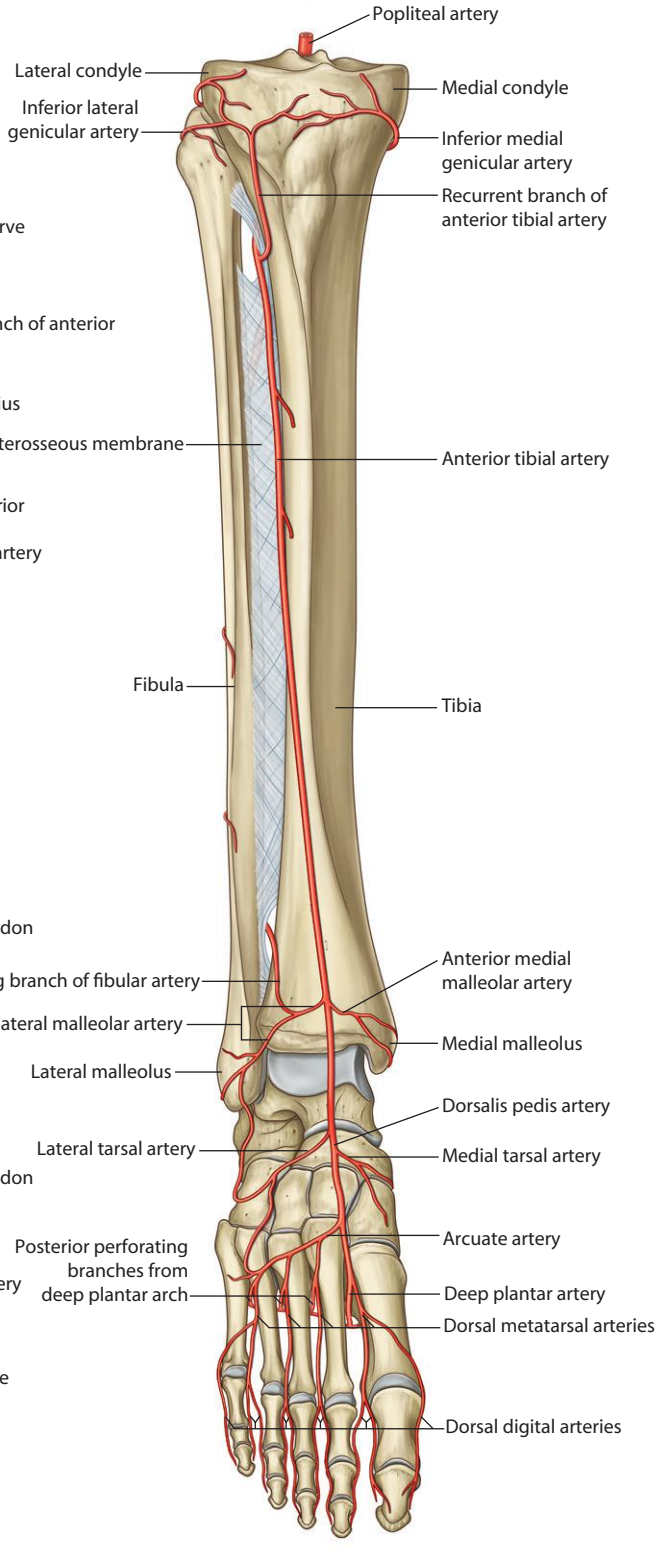
Deep muscles of the anterior compartment of leg



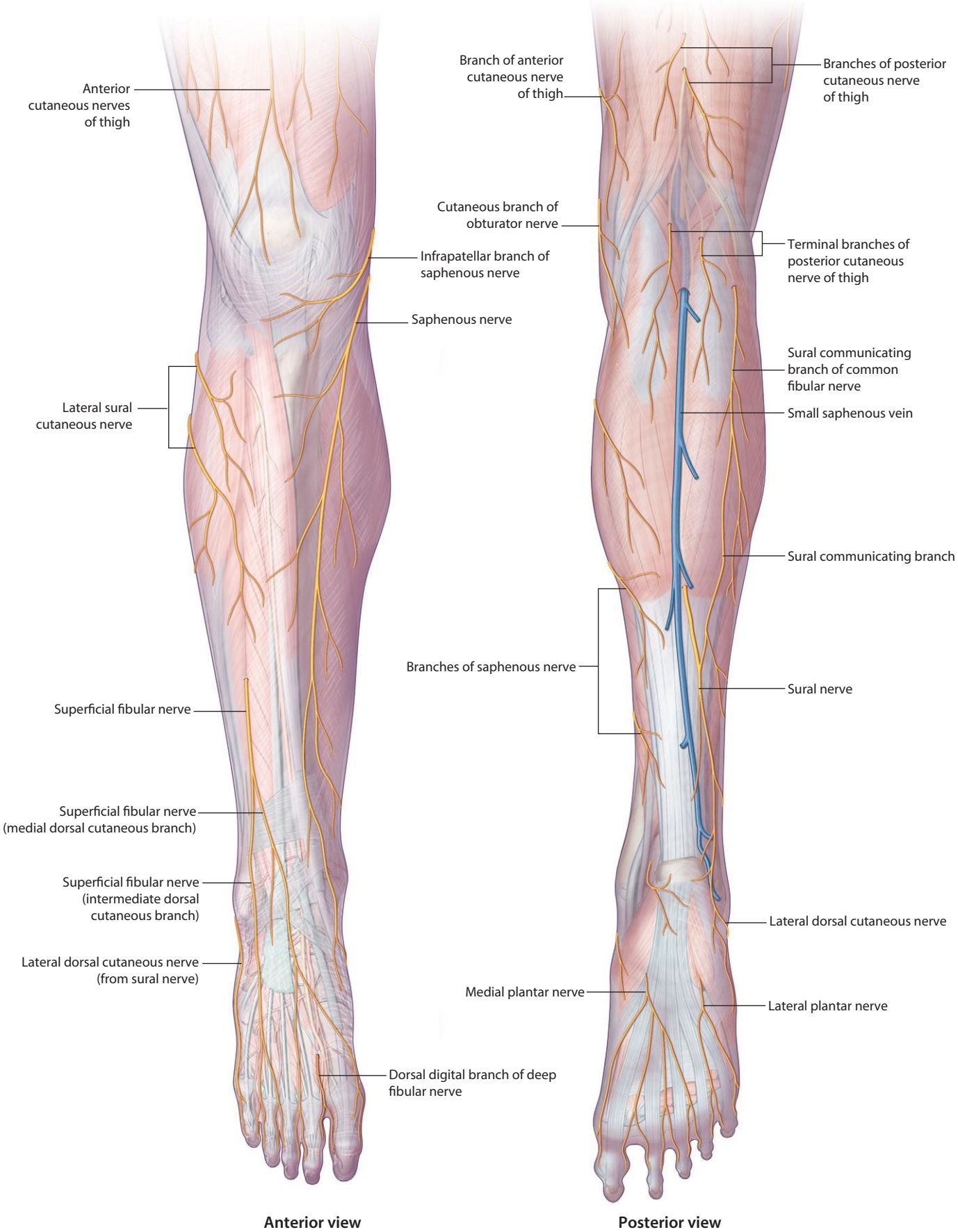
Muscle attachments of the anterior compartment of leg

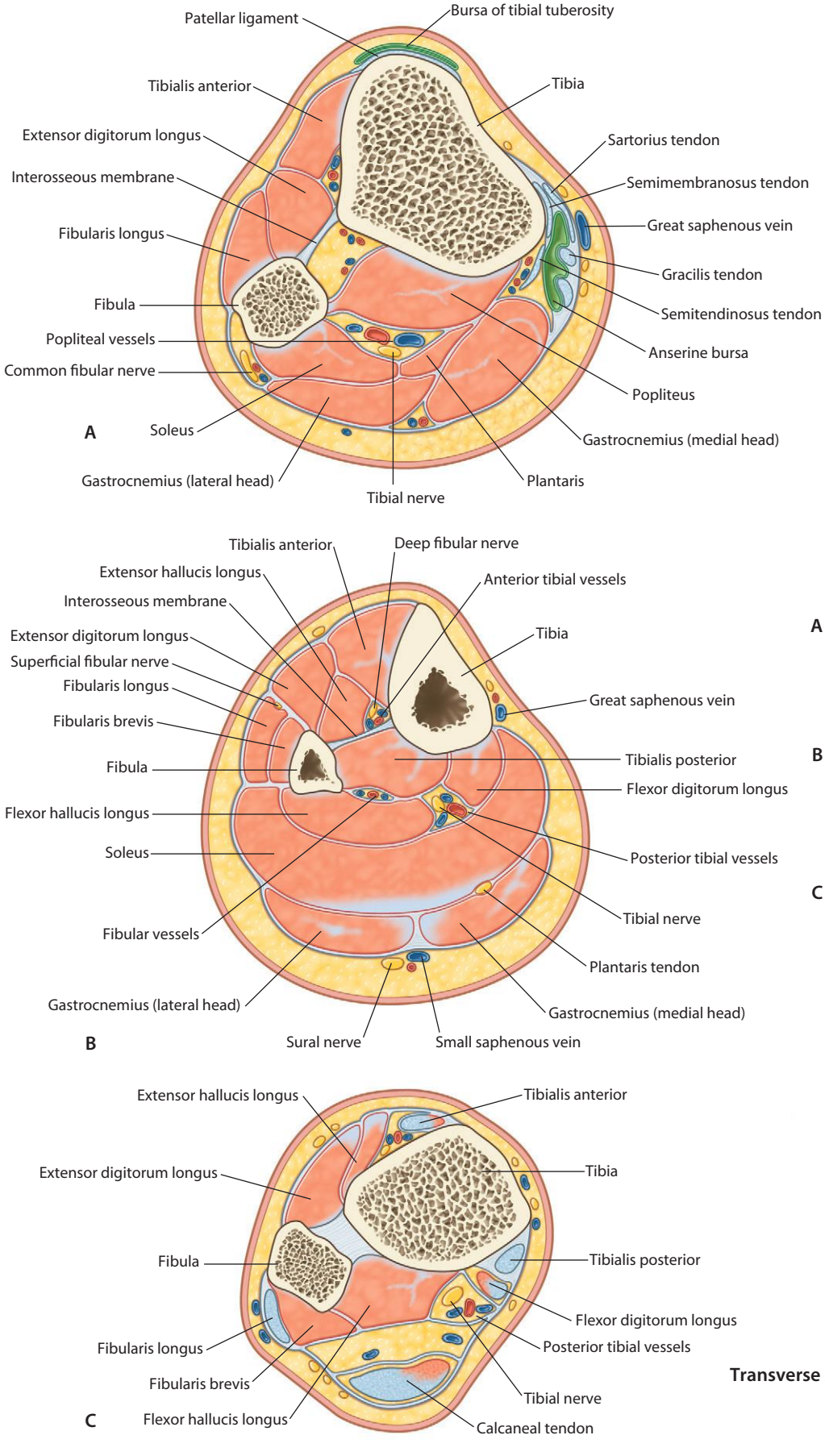


Arteries and nerves of leg (anterior view)

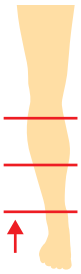


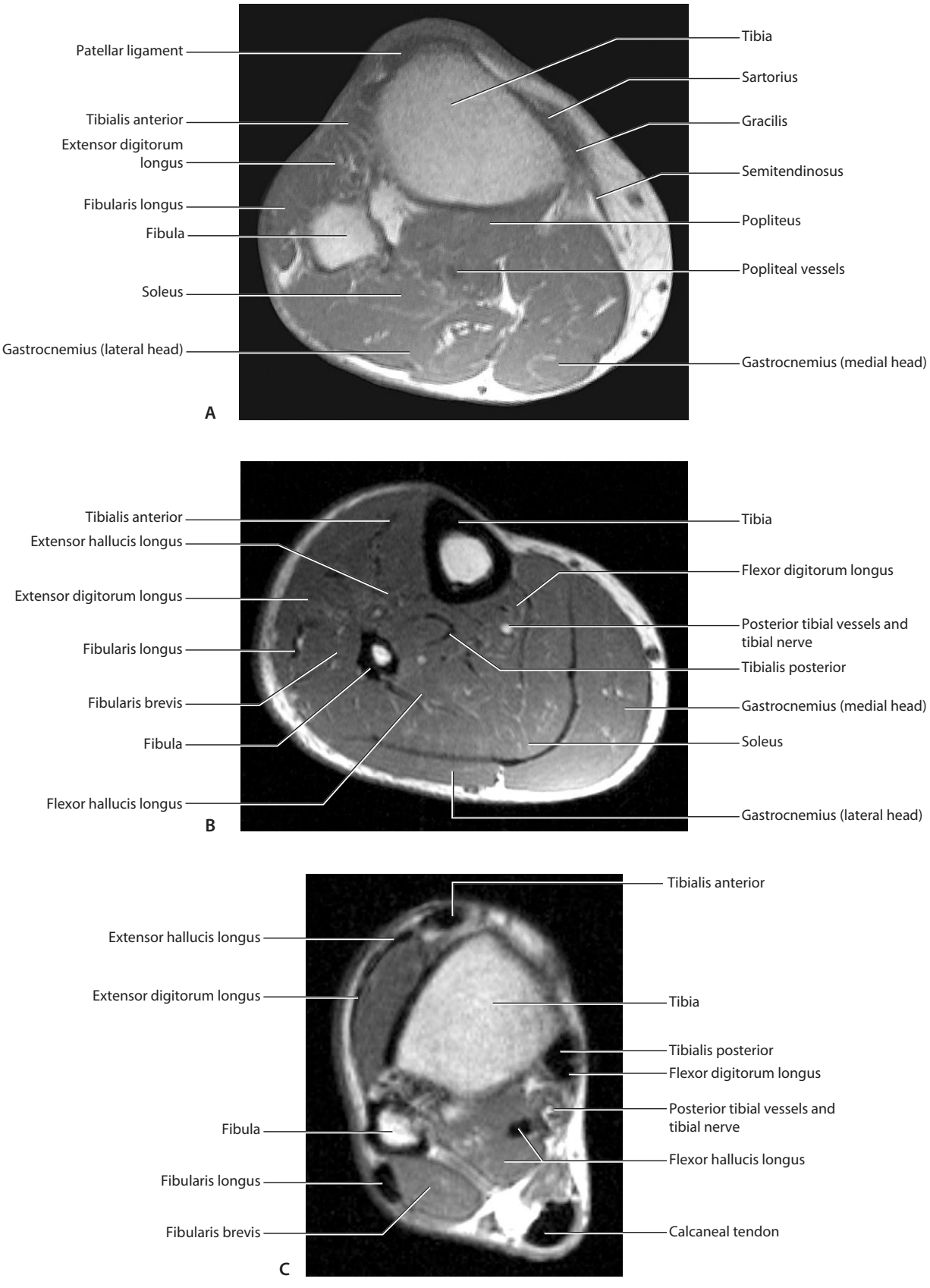
Arteries of leg (anterior view)


Anterior cutaneous nerves of thigh
Infrapatellar branch of saphenous nerve
Saphenous nerve
Lateral sural cutaneous nerve
Superficial fibular nerve
Superficial fibular nerve (medial dorsal cutaneous branch)
Superficial fibular nerve (intermediate dorsal cutaneous branch)
Lateral dorsal cutaneous nerve (from sural nerve)
Dorsal digital branch of deep fibular nerve
Anterior view
Branch of anterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
Branches of posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
Cutaneous branch of obturator nerve
Terminal branches of posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
Sural communicating branch of common fibular nerve
Small saphenous vein
Sural communicating branch
Branches of saphenous nerve
Sural nerve
Lateral dorsal cutaneous nerve
Medial plantar nerve
Lateral plantar nerve
Posterior view



Transverse sections through leg

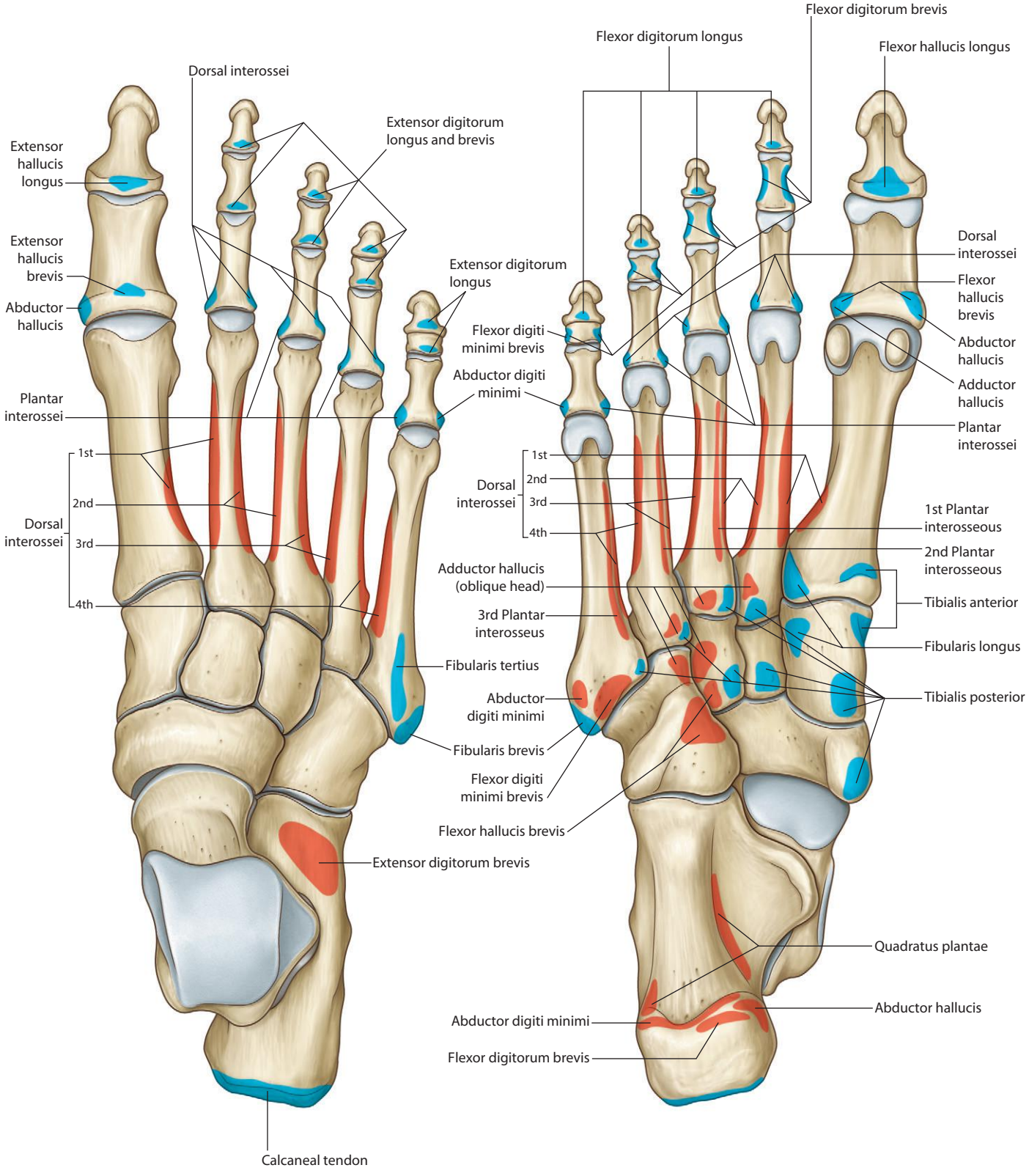




Transverse/axial sections through the leg.

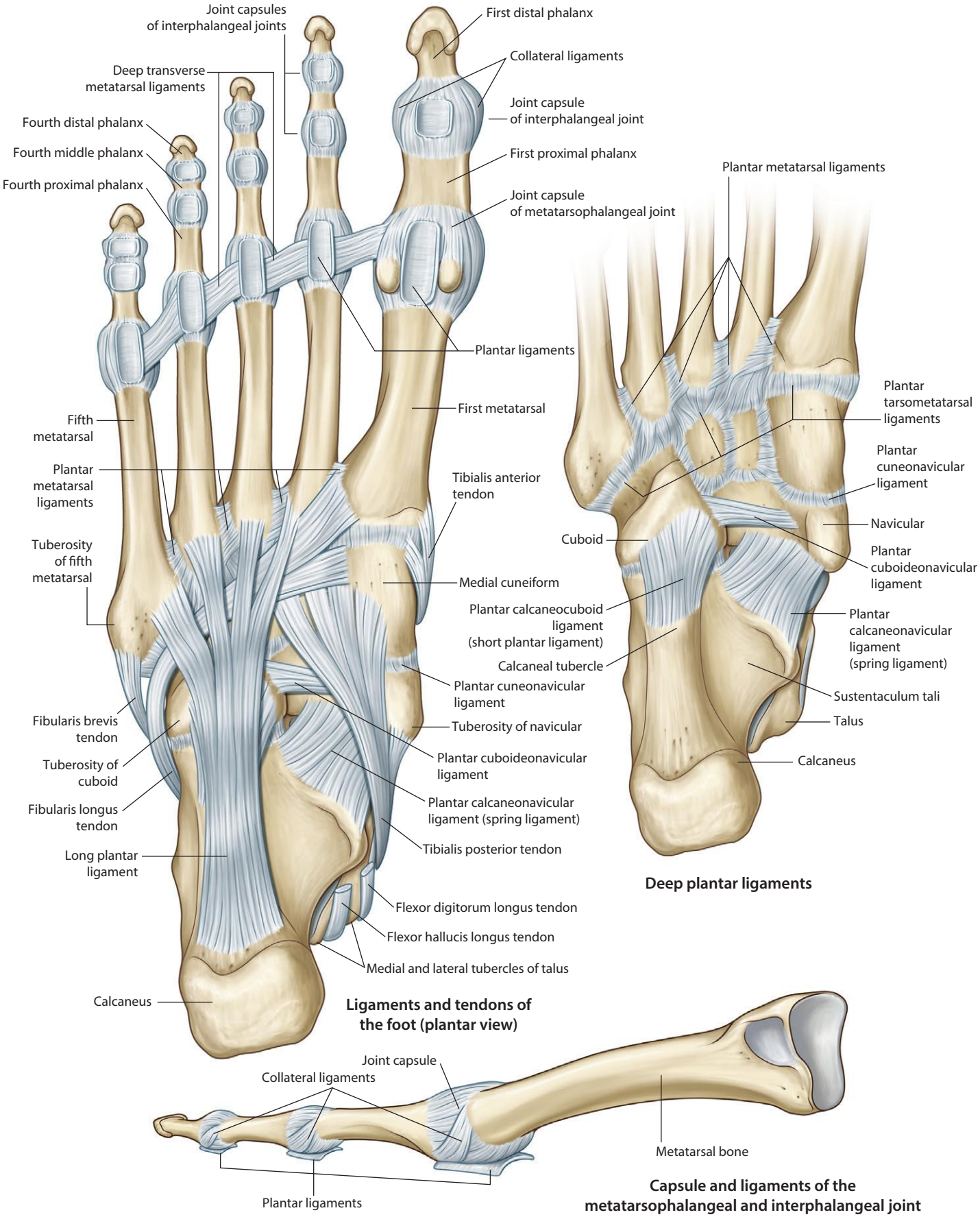
A. Proximal/upper leg. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
B. Middle leg. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
C. Distal/lower leg. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane

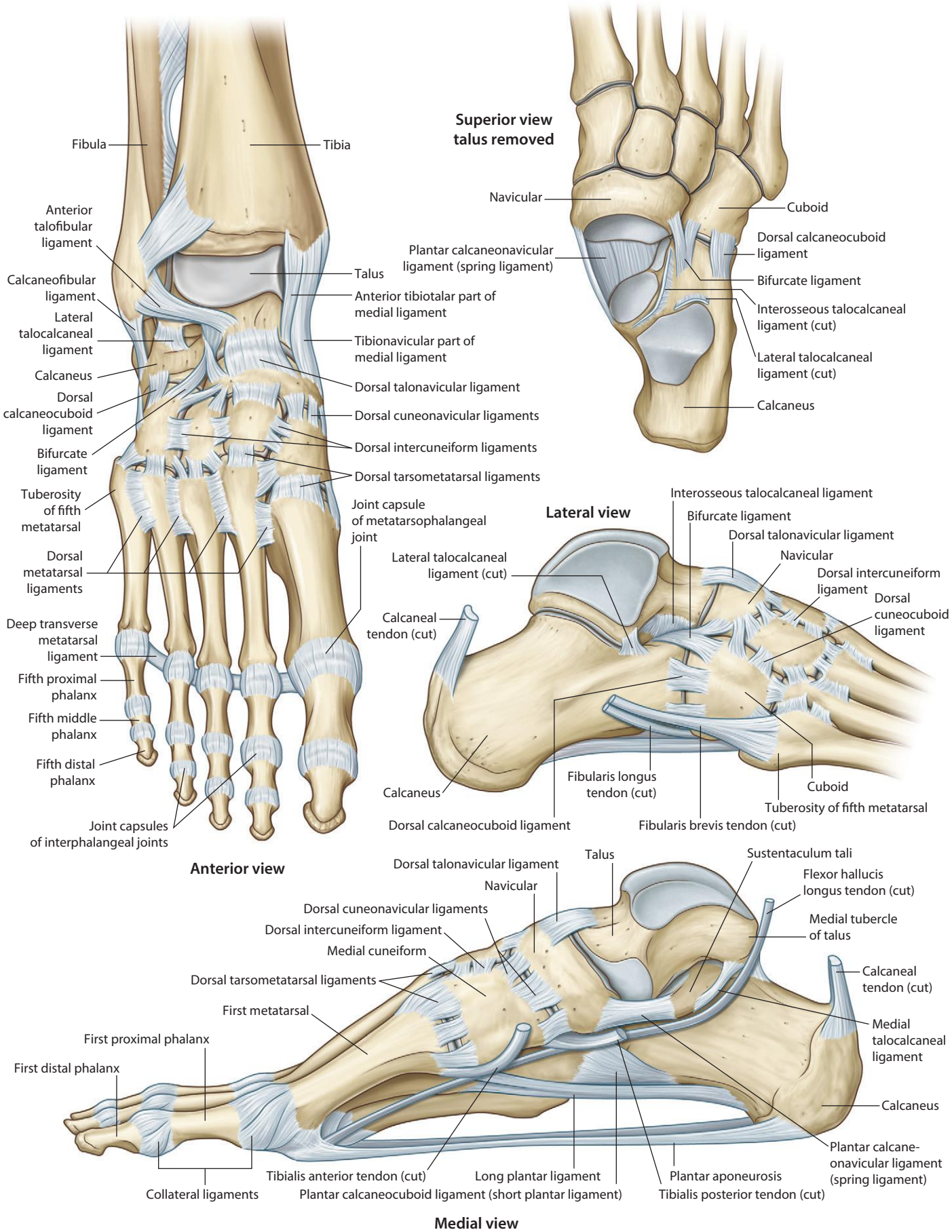
Muscle attachments of the foot

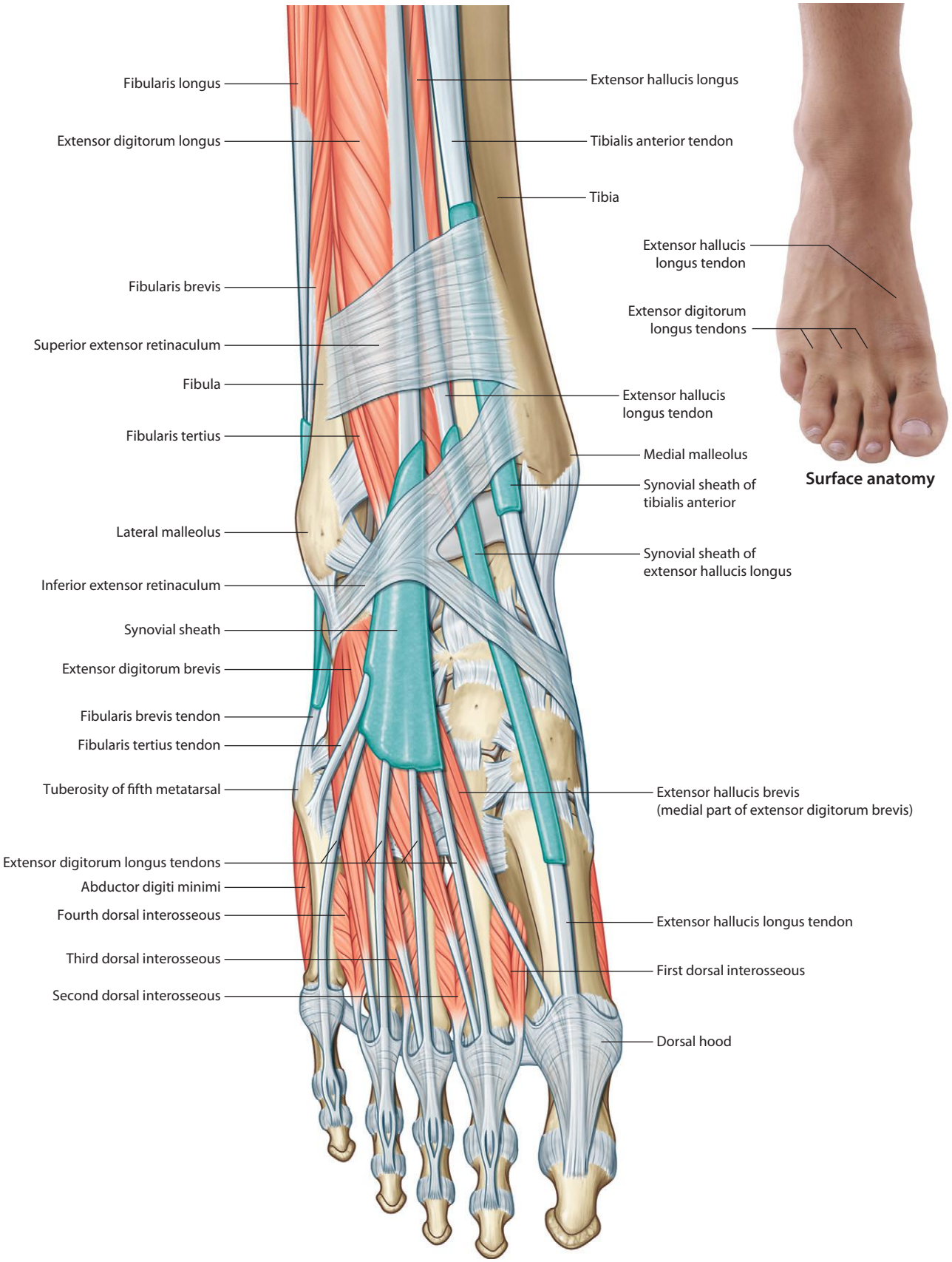


Origins
Insertions

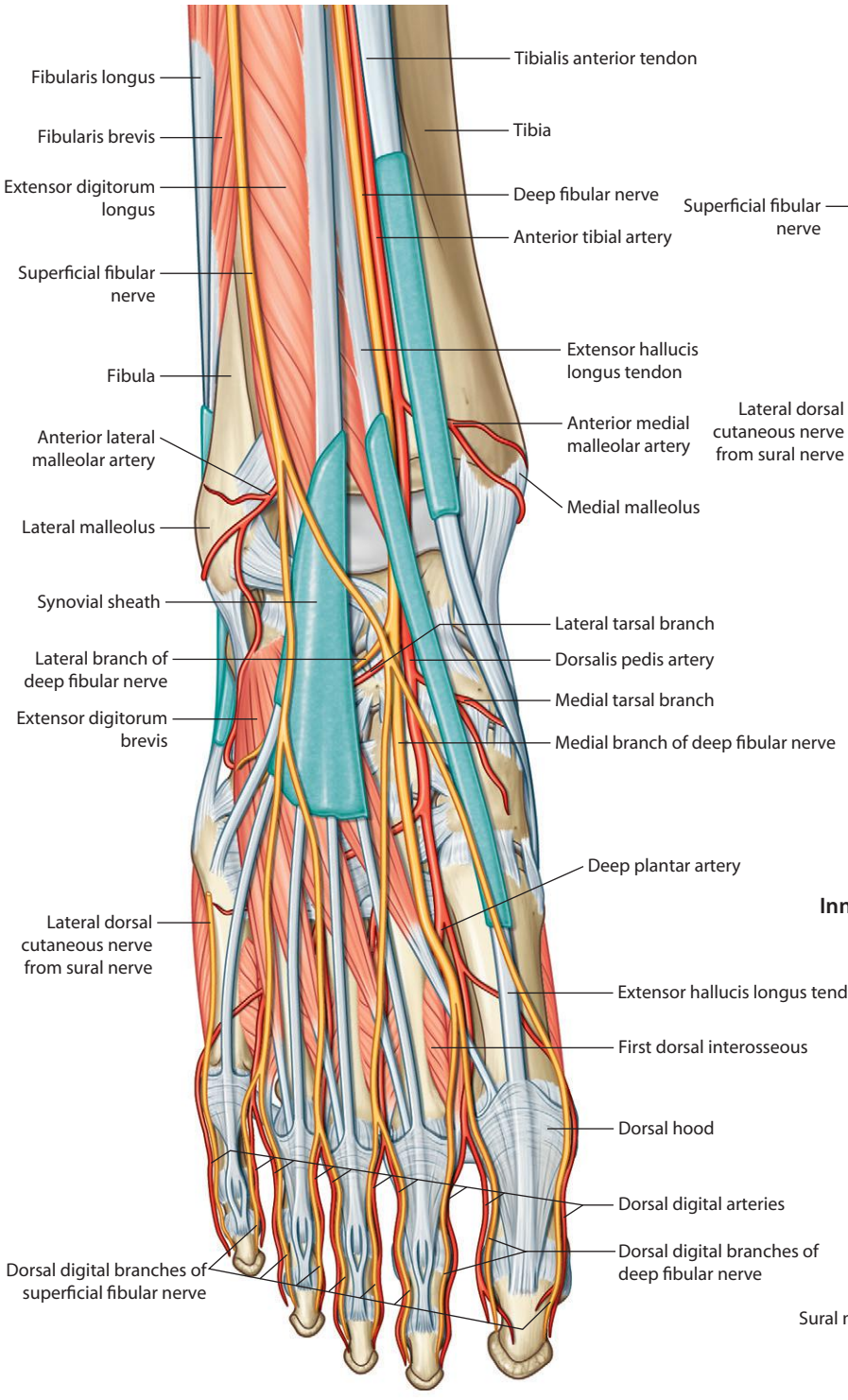
Dorsal view **Plantar view**


Joint capsules of interphalangeal joints
Deep transverse metatarsal ligaments
Fourth distal phalanx
Fourth middle phalanx
Fourth proximal phalanx
First distal phalanx
Collateral ligaments
Joint capsule of interphalangeal joint
First proximal phalanx
Joint capsule of metatarsophalangeal joint
Plantar ligaments
First metatarsal
Fifth metatarsal
Plantar metatarsal ligaments
Tibialis anterior tendon
Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal
Medial cuneiform
Fibularis brevis tendon
Tuberosity of cuboid
Fibularis longus tendon
Tuberosity of navicular
Plantar cuboideonavicular ligament
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (spring ligament)
Long plantar ligament
Tibialis posterior tendon
Flexor digitorum longus tendon
Flexor hallucis longus tendon
Medial and lateral tubercles of talus
Calcaneus
Ligaments and tendons of the foot (plantar view)
Plantar metatarsal ligaments
Plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments
Plantar cuneonavicular ligament
Navicular
Cuboid
Plantar cuboideonavicular ligament
Plantar calcaneocuboid ligament (short plantar ligament)
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (spring ligament)
Calcaneal tubercle
Sustentaculum tali
Talus
Calcaneus
Deep plantar ligaments
Joint capsule
Collateral ligaments
Metatarsal bone
Plantar ligaments
Capsule and ligaments of the metatarsophalangeal and interphalangeal joint

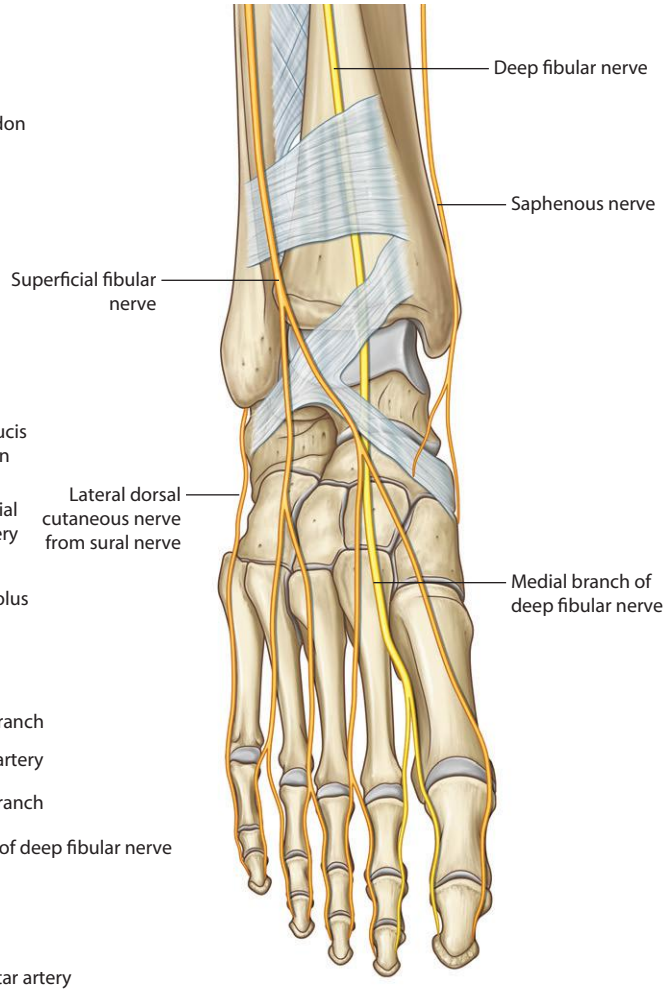

Fibula
Tibia
Anterior talofibular ligament
Calcaneofibular ligament
Lateral talocalcaneal ligament
Calcaneus
Dorsal calcaneocuboid ligament
Bifurcate ligament
Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal
Dorsal metatarsal ligaments
Deep transverse metatarsal ligament
Fifth proximal phalanx
Fifth middle phalanx
Fifth distal phalanx
Joint capsules of interphalangeal joints
Talus
Anterior tibiotalar part of medial ligament
Tibionavicular part of medial ligament
Dorsal talonavicular ligament
Dorsal cuneonavicular ligaments
Dorsal intercuneiform ligaments
Dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments
Joint capsule of metatarsophalangeal joint
Anterior view
Superior view talus removed
Navicular
Cuboid
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (spring ligament)
Dorsal calcaneocuboid ligament
Bifurcate ligament
Interosseous talocalcaneal ligament (cut)
Lateral talocalcaneal ligament (cut)
Calcaneus
Lateral view
Interosseous talocalcaneal ligament
Bifurcate ligament
Dorsal talonavicular ligament
Navicular
Lateral talocalcaneal ligament (cut)
Dorsal intercuneiform ligament
Dorsal cuneocuboid ligament
Calcaneal tendon (cut)
Calcaneus
Fibularis longus tendon (cut)
Cuboid
Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal
Dorsal calcaneocuboid ligament
Fibularis brevis tendon (cut)
Dorsal talonavicular ligament
Talus
Sustentaculum tali
Navicular
Flexor hallucis longus tendon (cut)
Dorsal cuneonavicular ligaments
Medial tubercle of talus
Dorsal intercuneiform ligament
Medial cuneiform
Calcaneal tendon (cut)
Dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments
First metatarsal
Medial talocalcaneal ligament
First proximal phalanx
First distal phalanx
Calcaneus
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (spring ligament)
Tibialis anterior tendon (cut)
Long plantar ligament
Plantar aponeurosis
Collateral ligaments
Plantar calcaneocuboid ligament (short plantar ligament)
Tibialis posterior tendon (cut)
Medial view



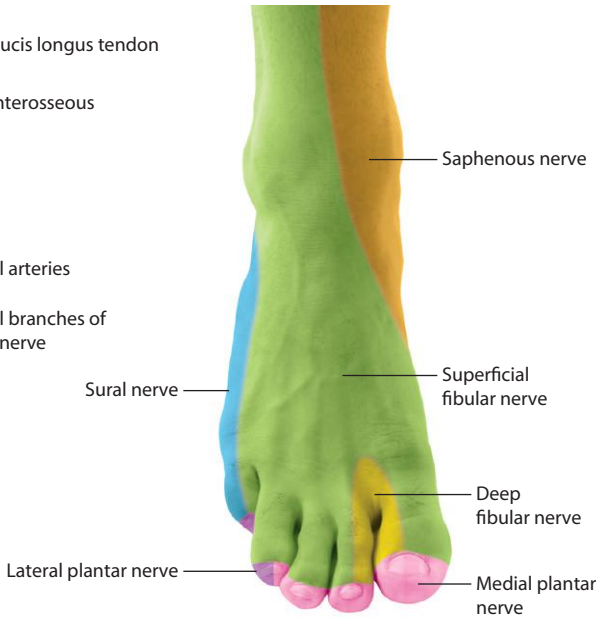
Superficial structures of the foot (dorsal view)



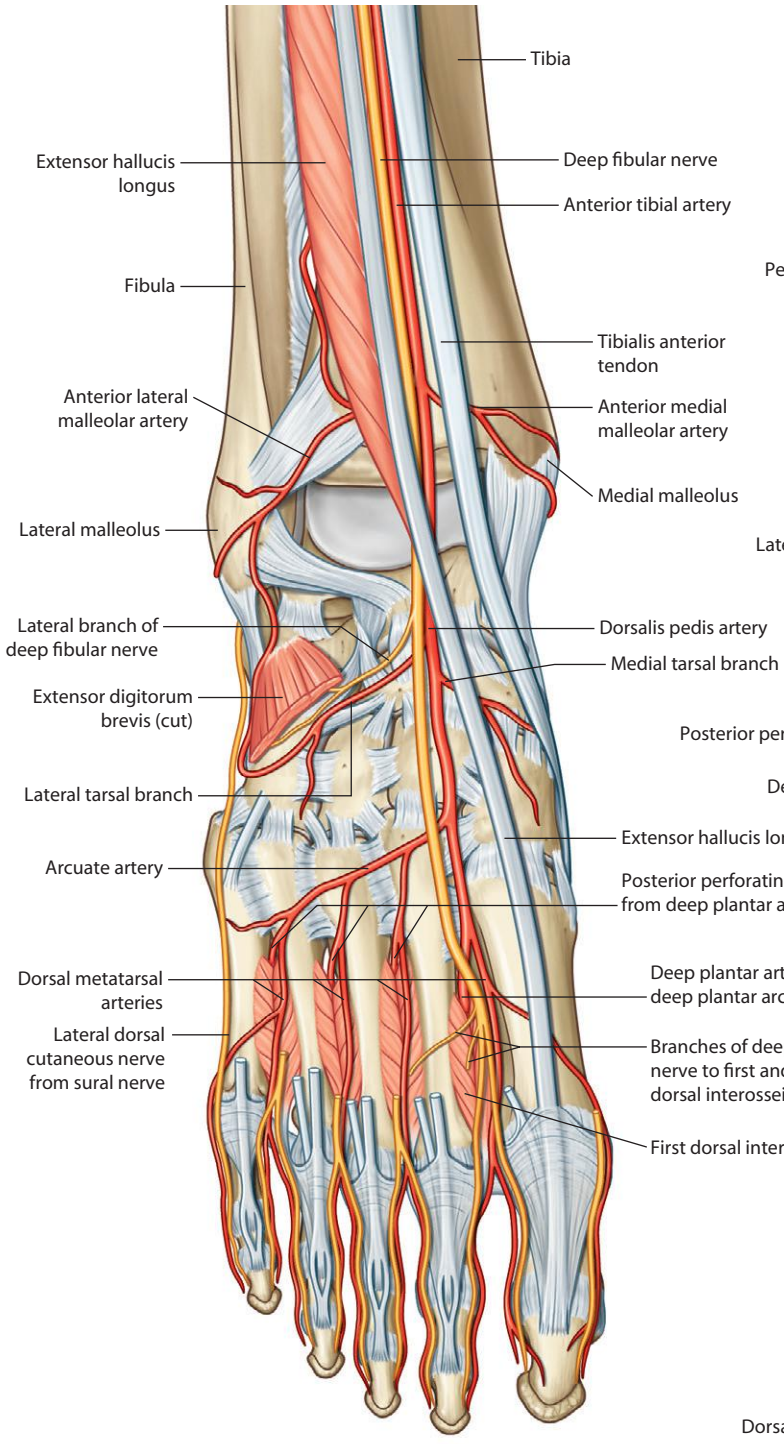
Arteries and nerves of the foot (dorsal view)



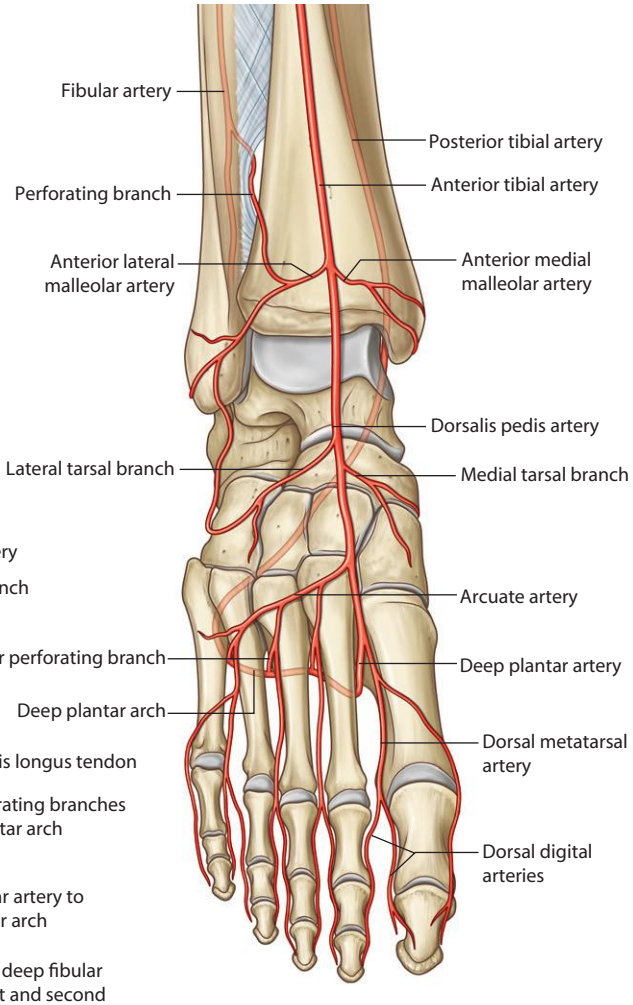
Innervation of the foot (dorsal view)



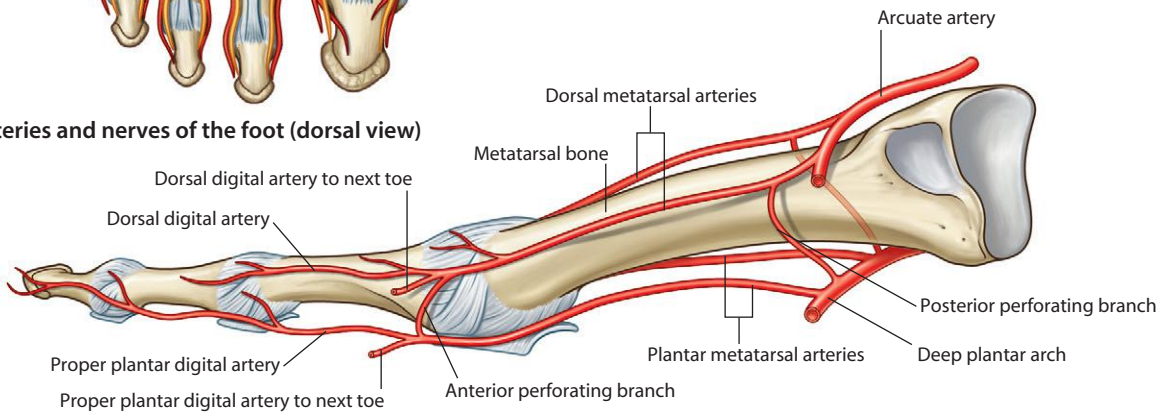
Cutaneous distribution



Deep arteries and nerves of the foot (dorsal view)



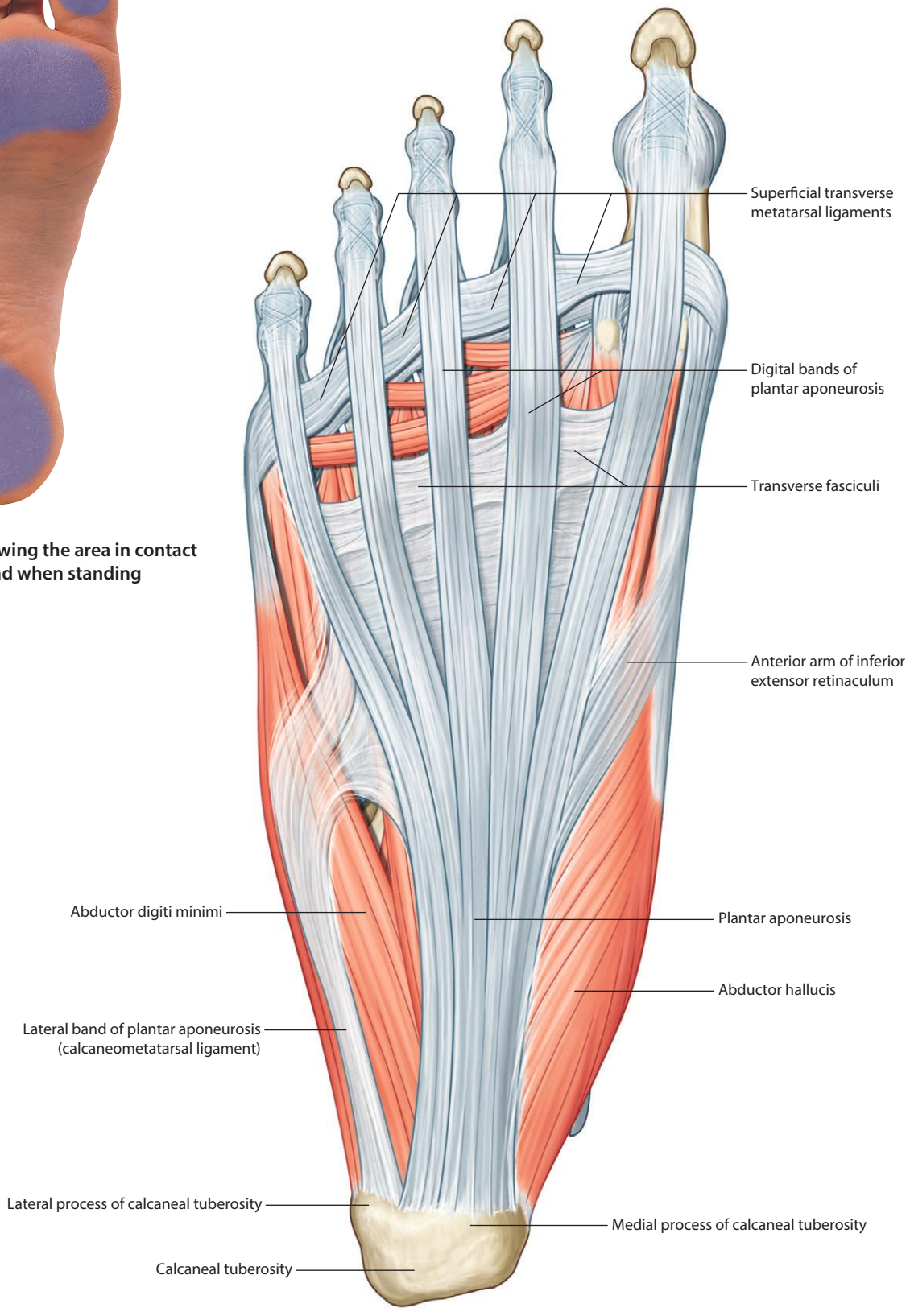
Arteries of the foot (dorsal view)



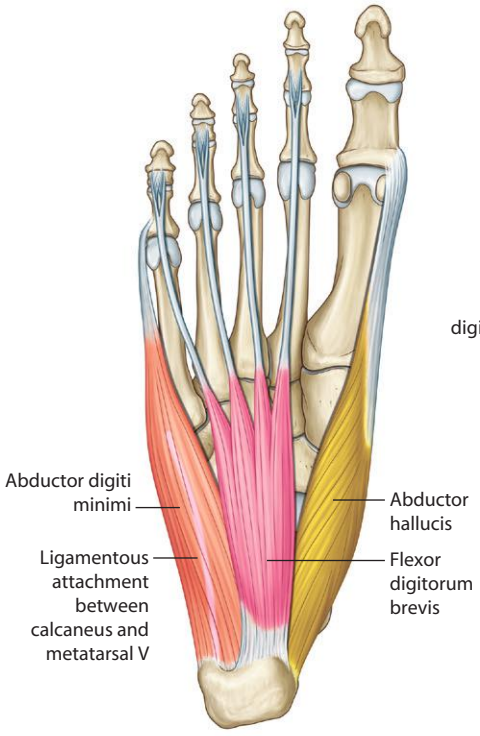
Arteries of digit III (middle toe)



Surface anatomy showing the area in contact with the ground when standing

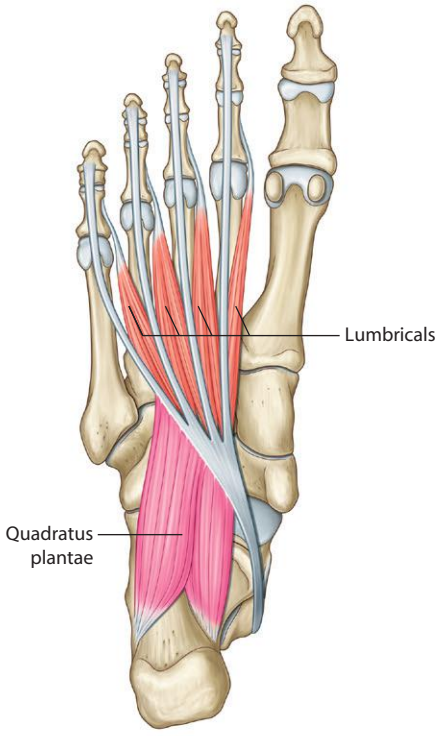


Superficial structures of the foot (plantar view)



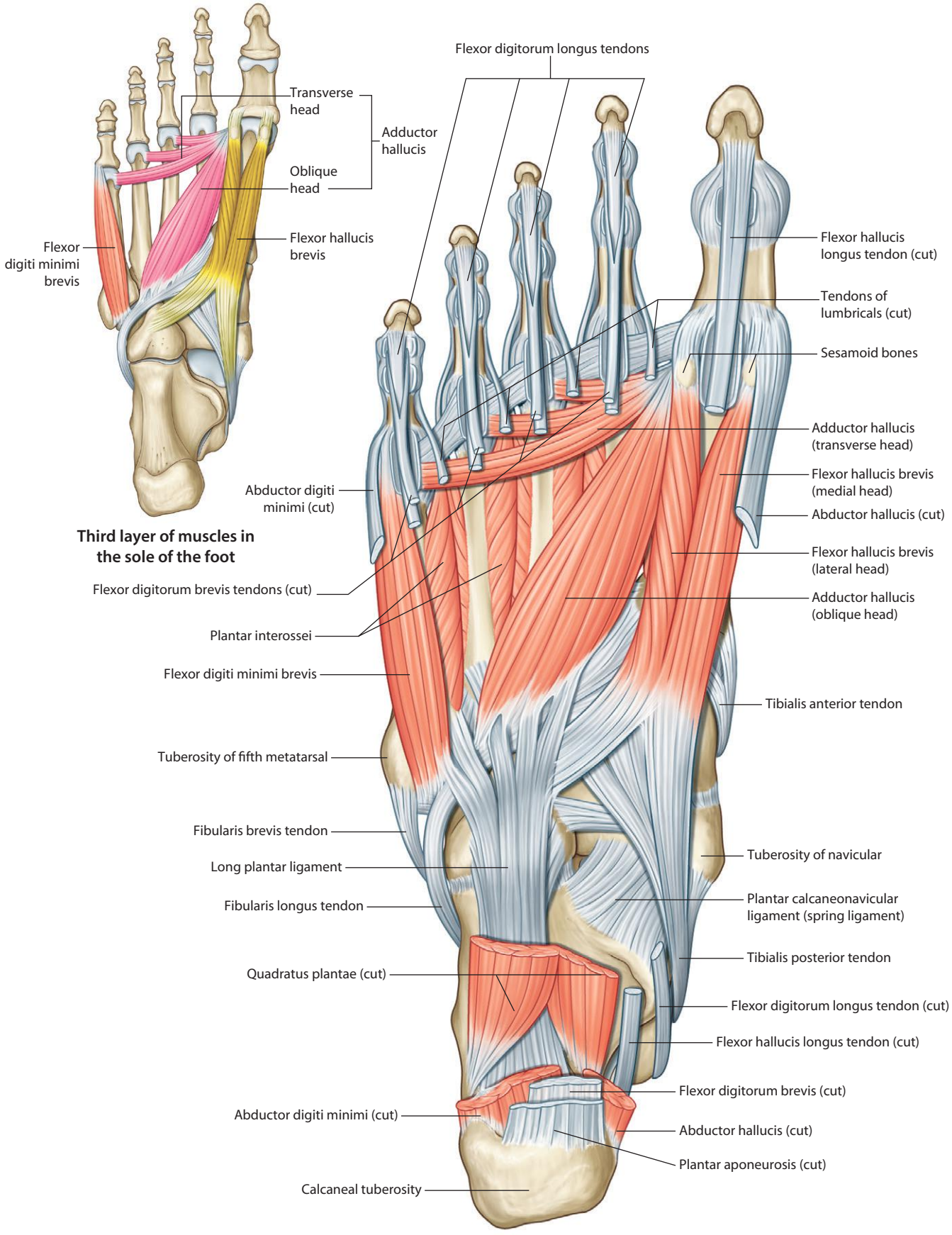
First layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

Muscles of sole of foot (first layer)



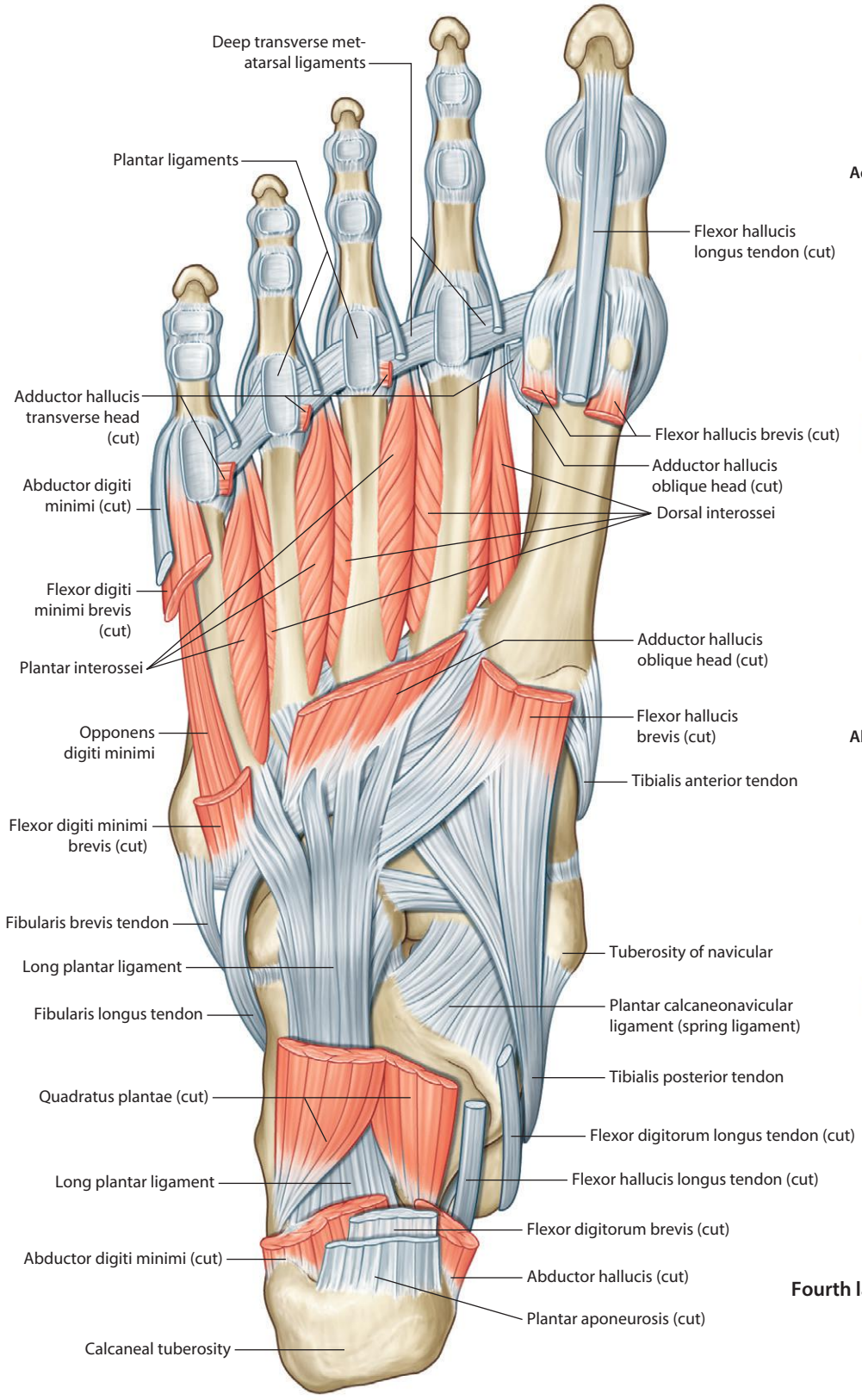
Second layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

Muscles of sole of foot (second layer)

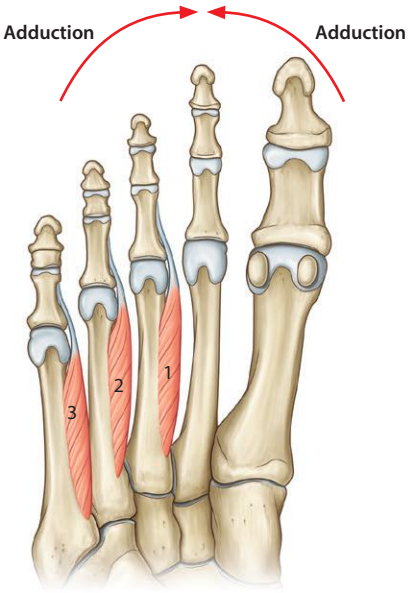


Third layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

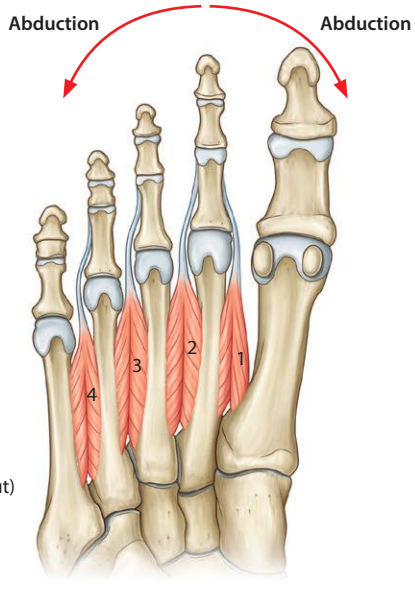
Muscles of sole of foot (third layer)



Muscles of sole of foot (fourth layer)

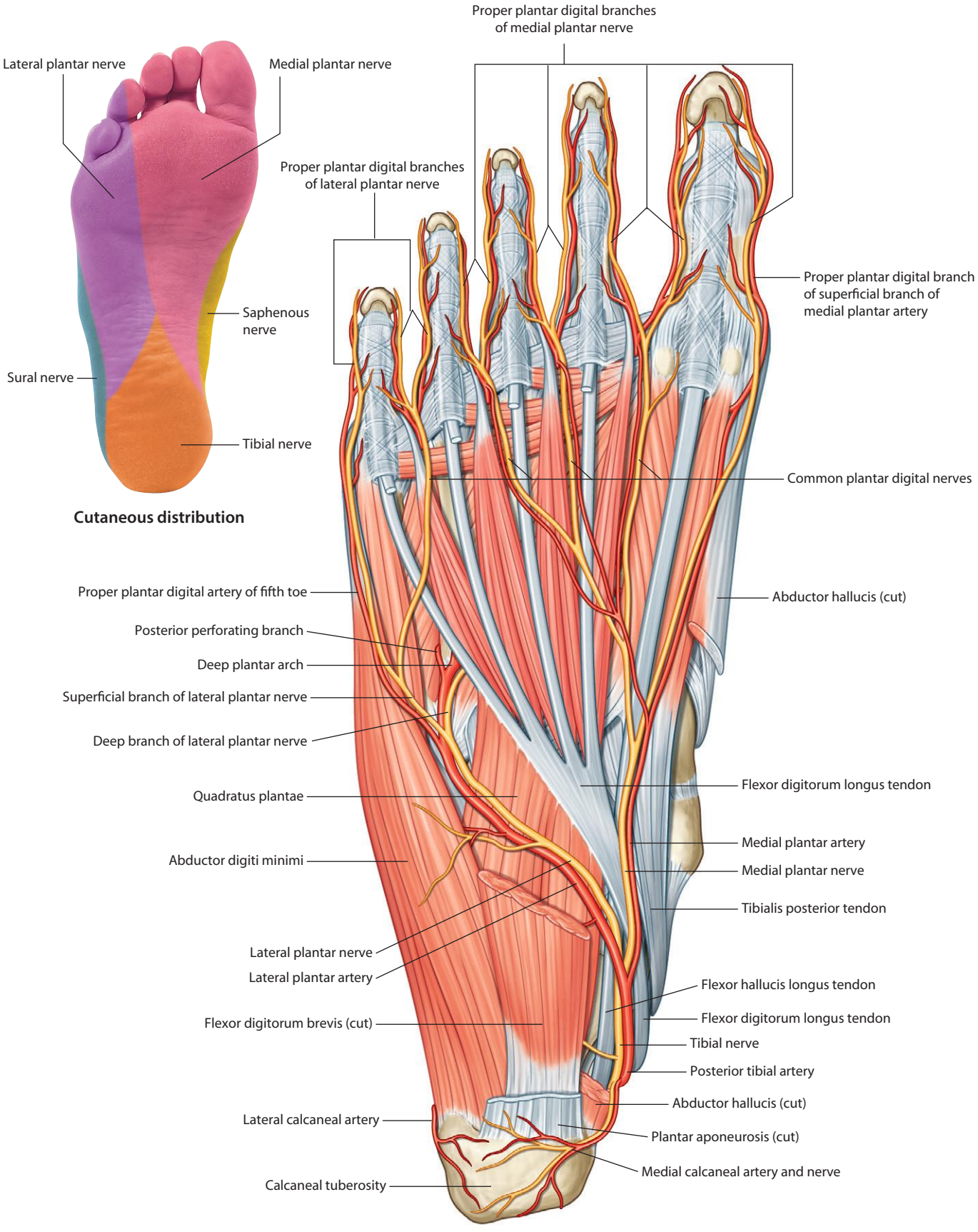


Plantar interossei (unipennate)

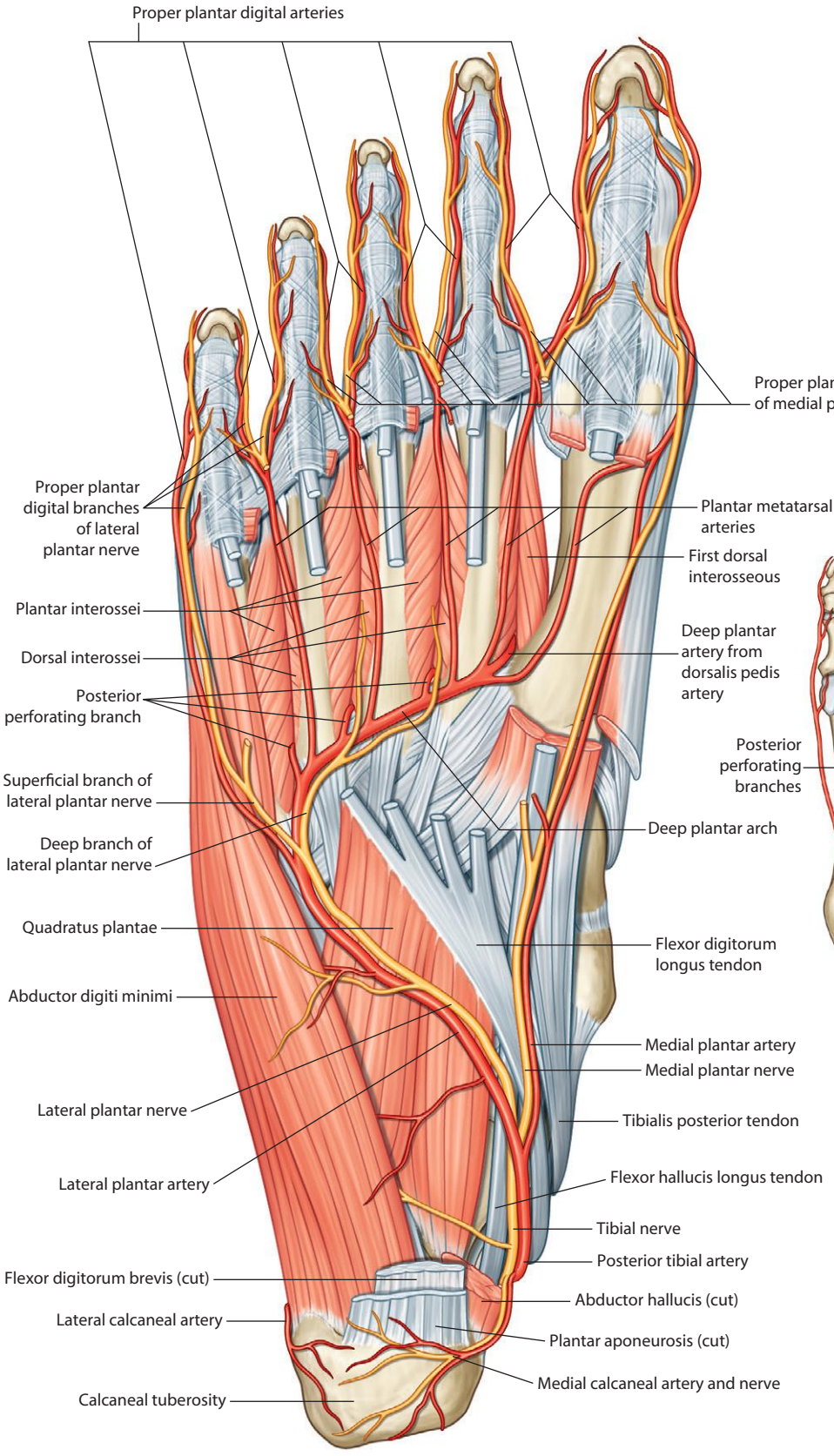


Dorsal interossei (bipennate)

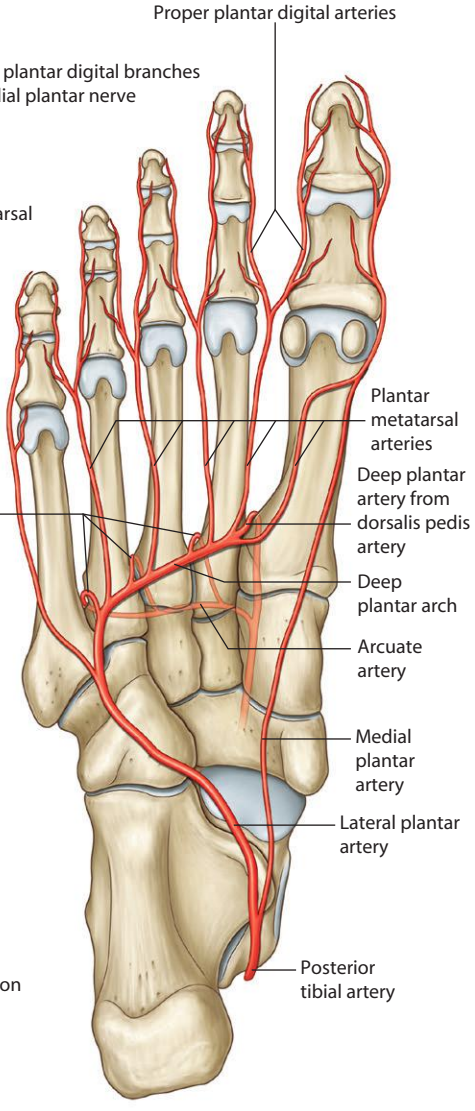
Fourth layer of muscles in the sole of the foot



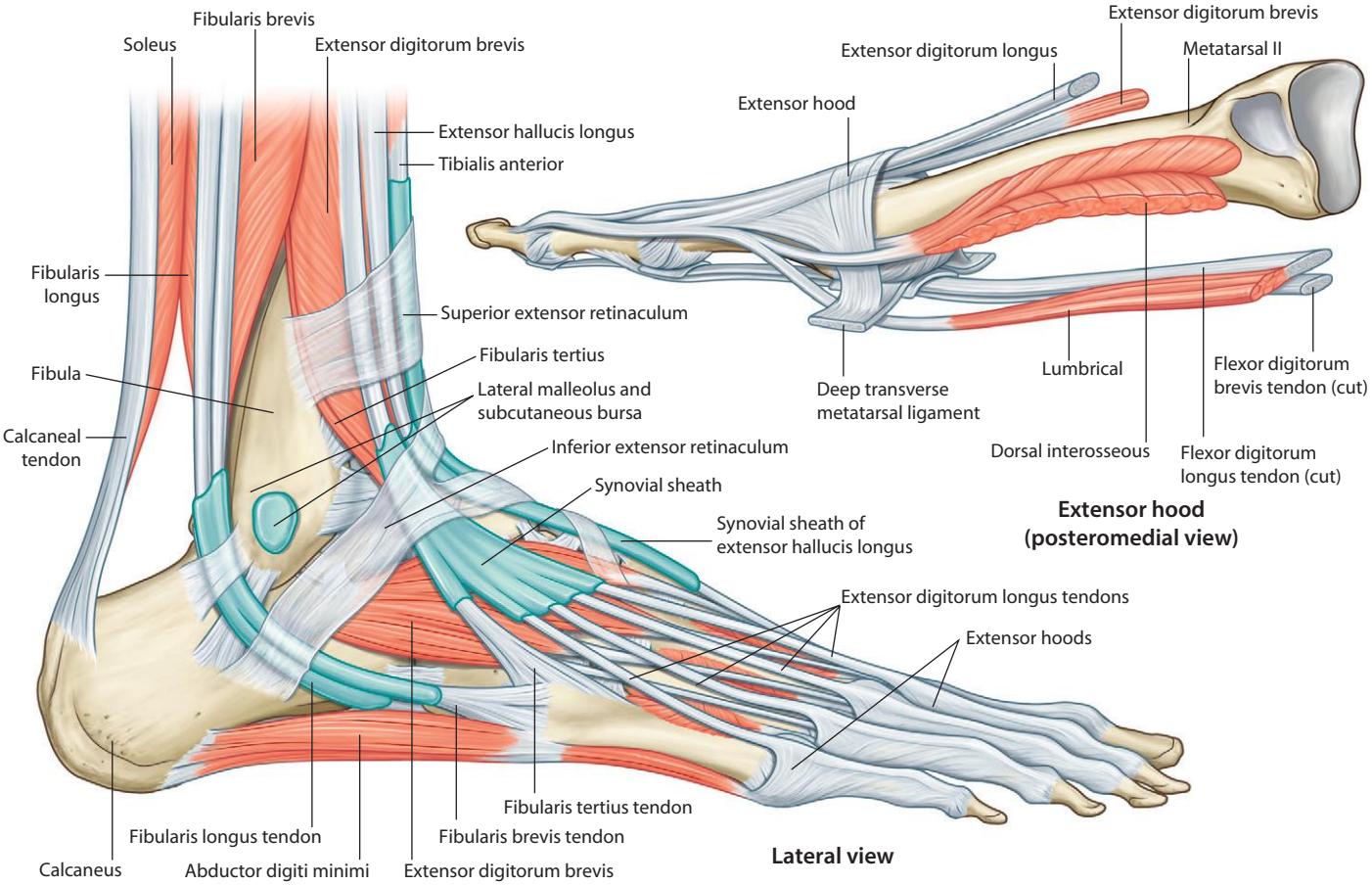
Arteries and nerves of sole of foot (plantar view)

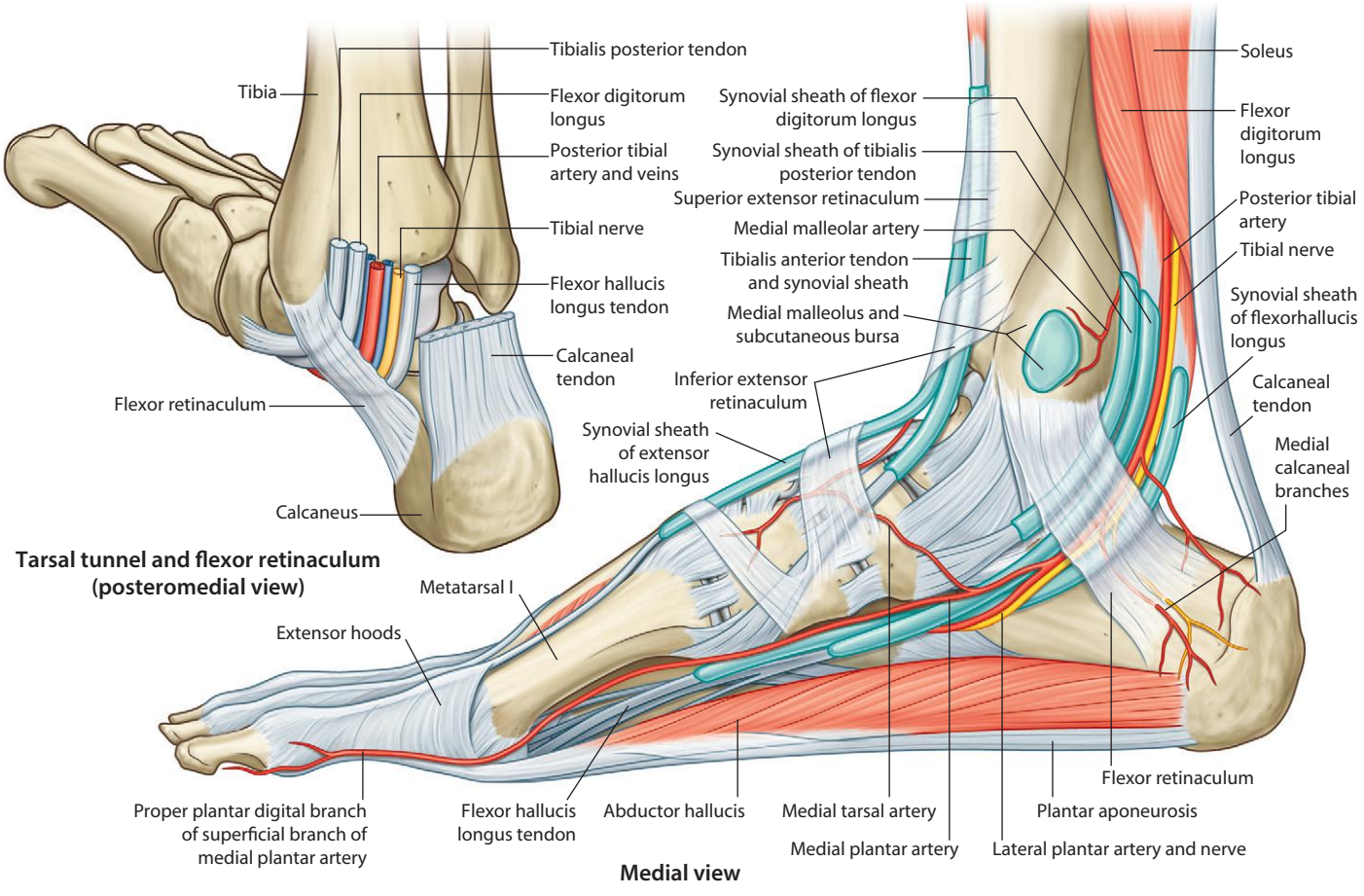


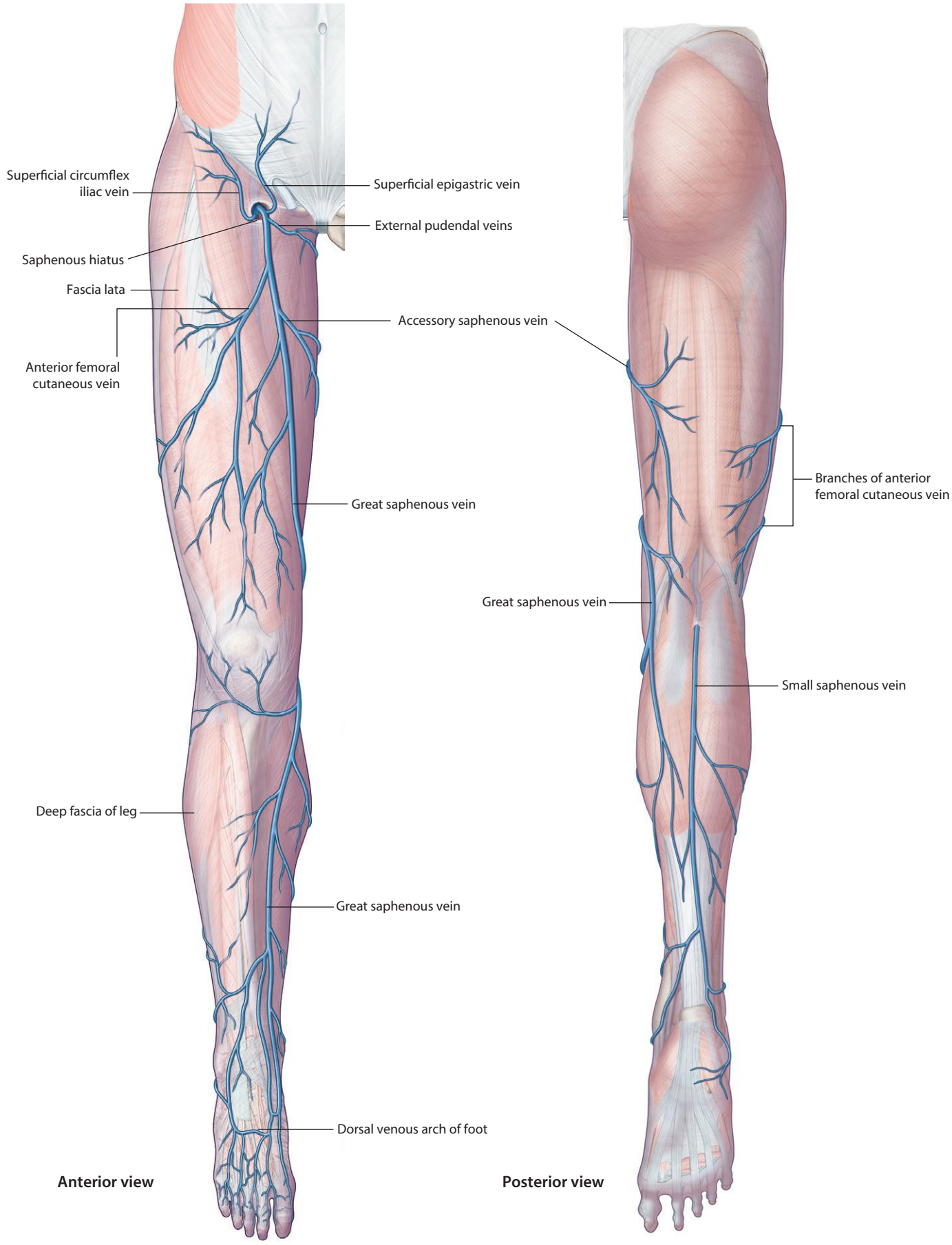
Arteries and nerves of sole of foot (plantar view)

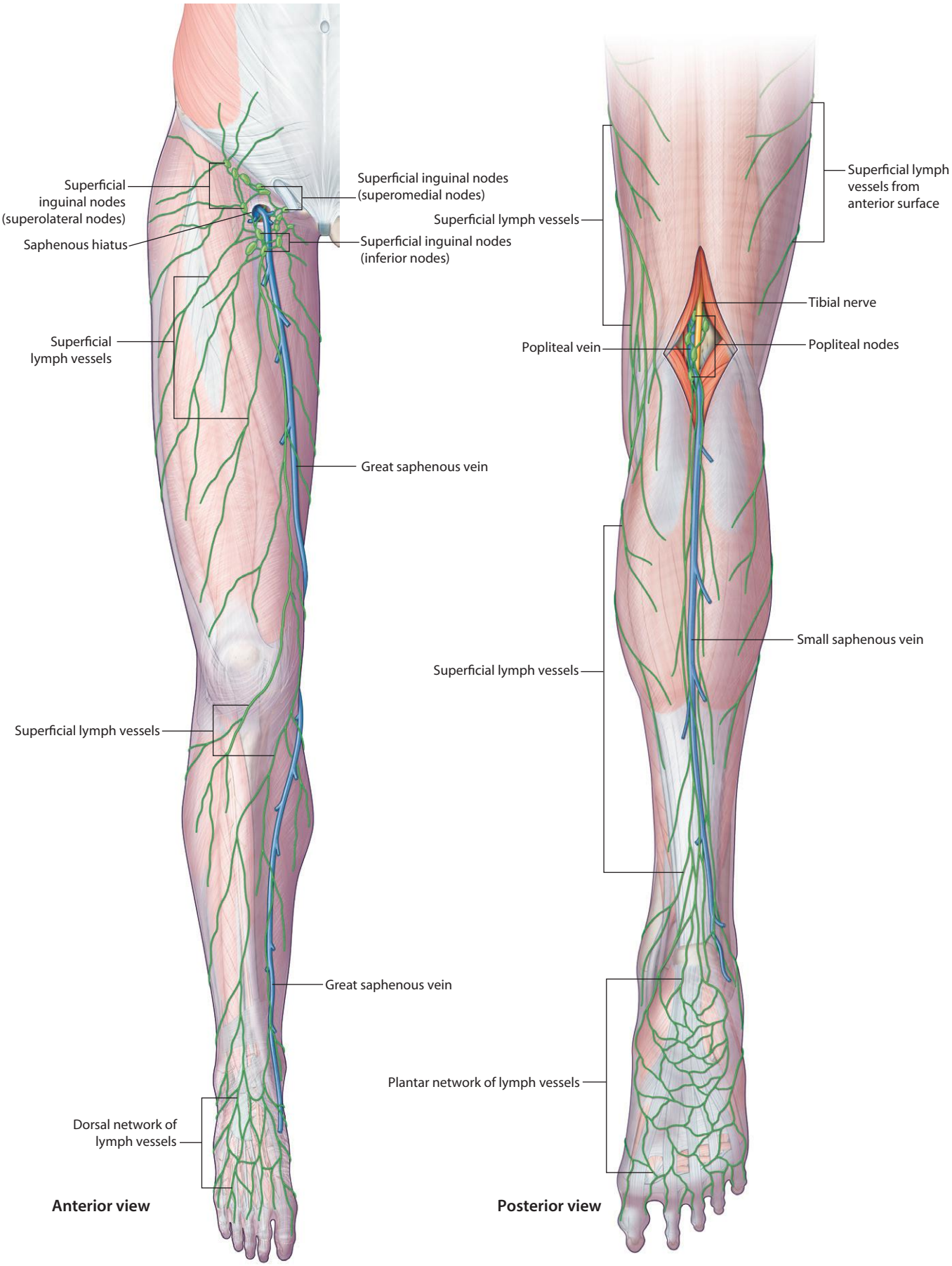


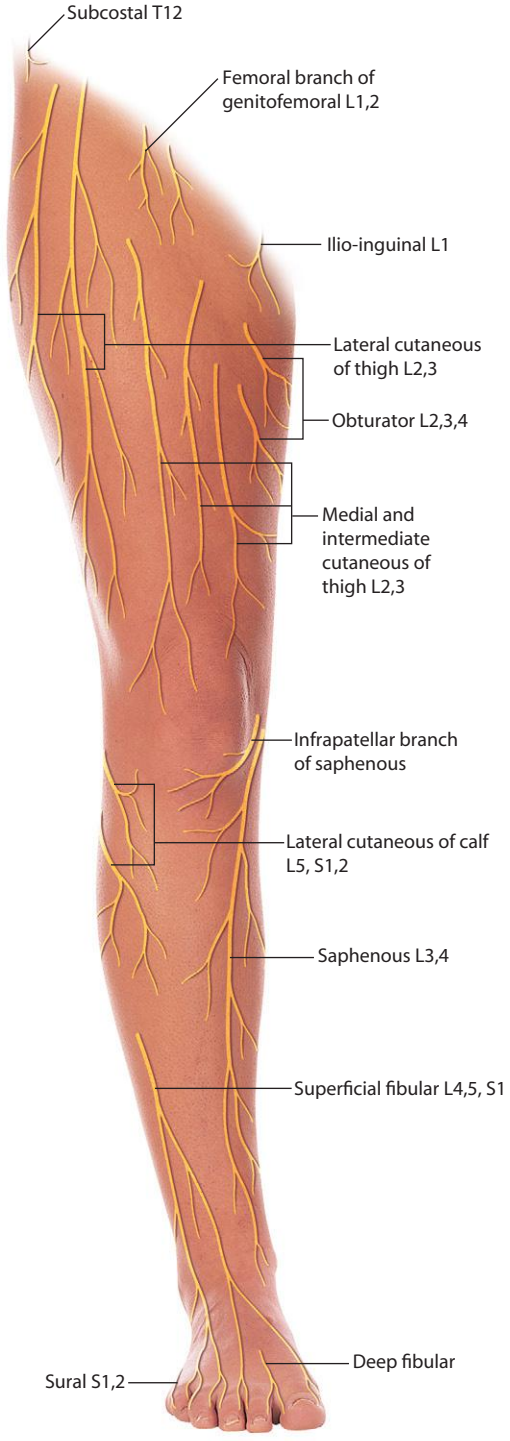
Arteries of sole of foot (plantar view)


Fibularis brevis
Soleus
Extensor digitorum brevis
Extensor hallucis longus
Tibialis anterior
Fibularis longus
Superior extensor retinaculum
Fibula
Fibularis tertius
Lateral malleolus and subcutaneous bursa
Calcaneal tendon
Inferior extensor retinaculum
Synovial sheath
Synovial sheath of extensor hallucis longus
Extensor digitorum longus tendons
Extensor hoods
Fibularis tertius tendon
Fibularis longus tendon
Fibularis brevis tendon
Calcaneus
Abductor digiti minimi
Extensor digitorum brevis
Lateral view
Extensor digitorum brevis
Extensor digitorum longus
Metatarsal II
Extensor hood
Lumbrical
Flexor digitorum brevis tendon (cut)
Deep transverse metatarsal ligament
Dorsal interosseous
Flexor digitorum longus tendon (cut)
Extensor hood (posteromedial view)

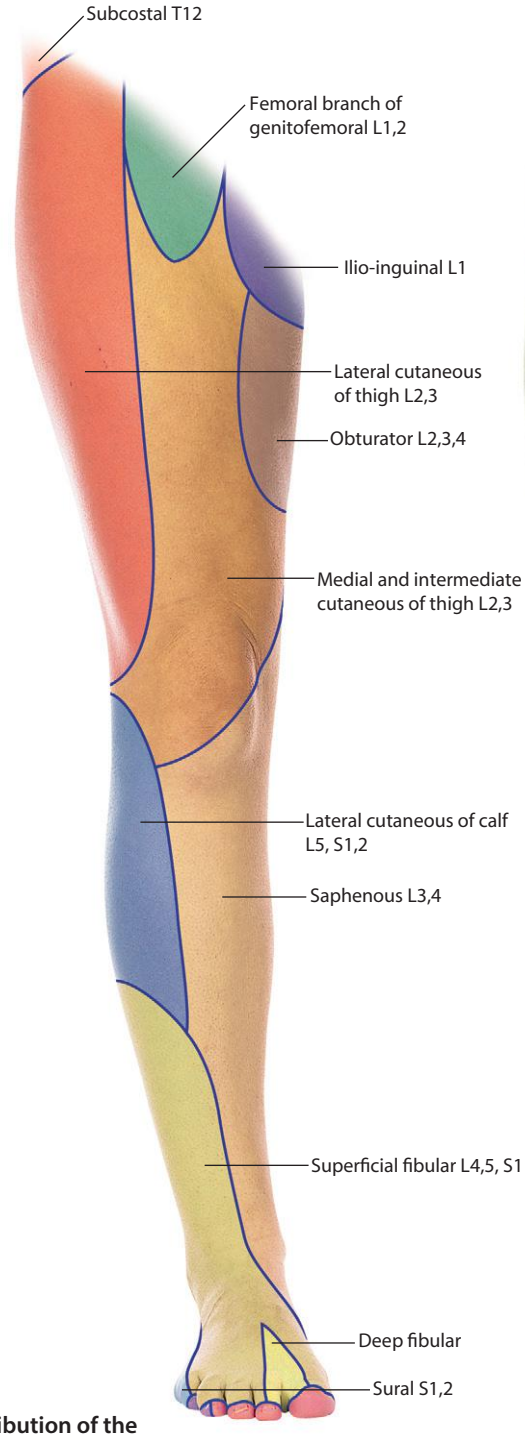

Tibialis posterior tendon
Tibia
Flexor digitorum longus
Posterior tibial artery and veins
Tibial nerve
Flexor hallucis longus tendon
Calcaneal tendon
Flexor retinaculum
Calcaneus
Tarsal tunnel and flexor retinaculum (posteromedial view)
Soleus
Synovial sheath of flexor digitorum longus
Flexor digitorum longus
Synovial sheath of tibialis posterior tendon
Superior extensor retinaculum
Posterior tibial artery
Medial malleolar artery
Tibial nerve
Tibialis anterior tendon and synovial sheath
Synovial sheath of flexorhallucis longus
Medial malleolus and subcutaneous bursa
Calcaneal tendon
Inferior extensor retinaculum
Medial calcaneal branches
Synovial sheath of extensor hallucis longus
Metatarsal I
Extensor hoods
Flexor retinaculum
Proper plantar digital branch of superficial branch of medial plantar artery
Flexor hallucis longus tendon
Abductor hallucis
Medial tarsal artery
Medial plantar artery
Plantar aponeurosis
Lateral plantar artery and nerve
Medial view


Superficial circumflex iliac vein
Superficial epigastric vein
External pudendal veins
Saphenous hiatus
Fascia lata
Accessory saphenous vein
Anterior femoral cutaneous vein
Great saphenous vein
Deep fascia of leg
Great saphenous vein
Dorsal venous arch of foot
Anterior view
Branches of anterior femoral cutaneous vein
Great saphenous vein
Small saphenous vein
Posterior view


Superficial inguinal nodes (superolateral nodes)
Saphenous hiatus
Superficial inguinal nodes (superomedial nodes)
Superficial inguinal nodes (inferior nodes)
Superficial lymph vessels
Great saphenous vein
Superficial lymph vessels
Great saphenous vein
Dorsal network of lymph vessels
Anterior view
Superficial lymph vessels
Superficial lymph vessels from anterior surface
Tibial nerve
Popliteal vein
Popliteal nodes
Small saphenous vein
Superficial lymph vessels
Plantar network of lymph vessels
Posterior view



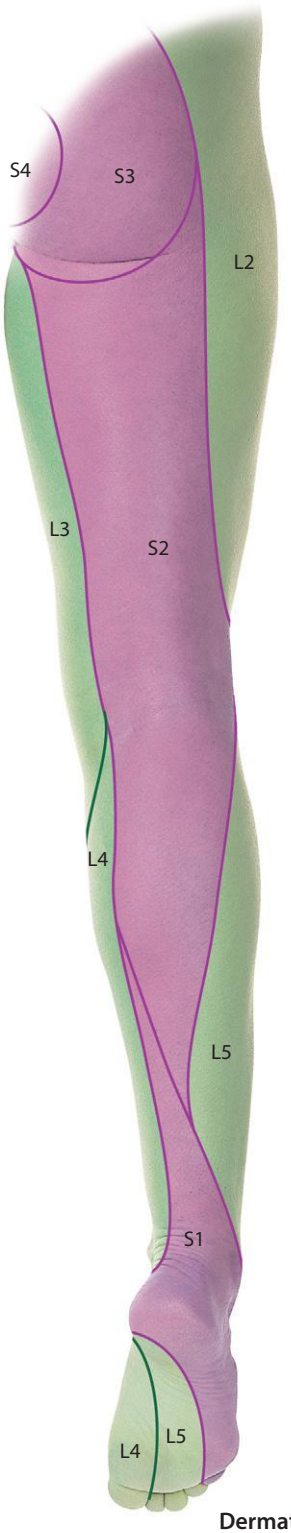
Cutaneous nerves of the lower limb



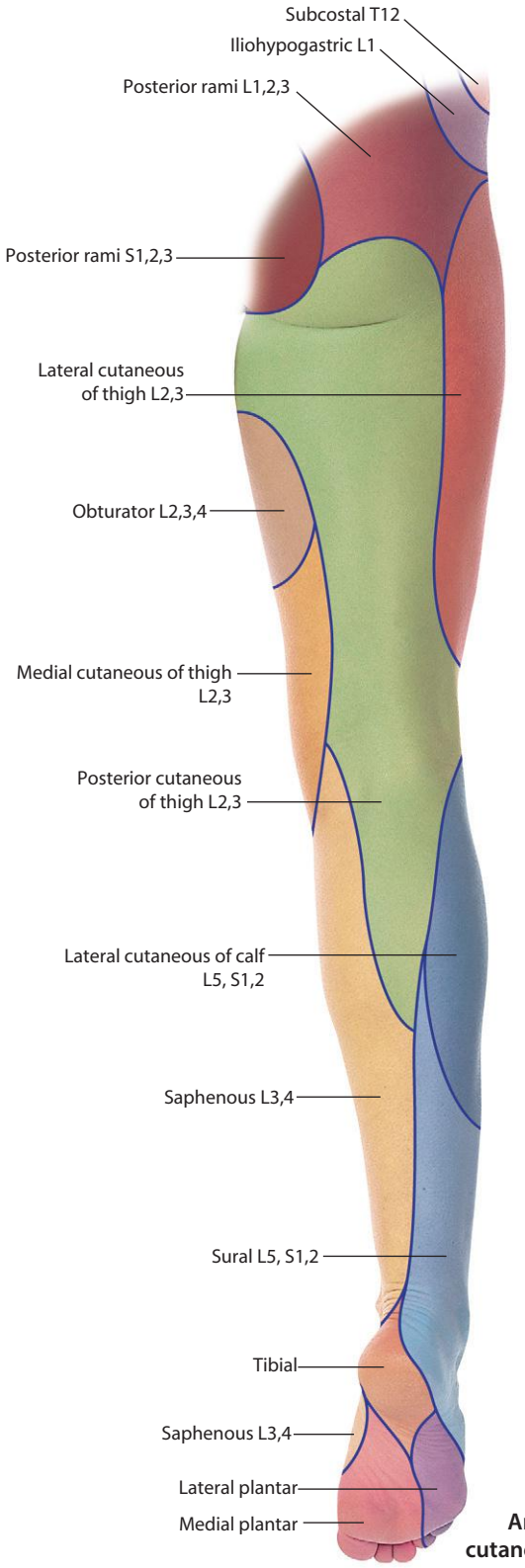
Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the lower limb



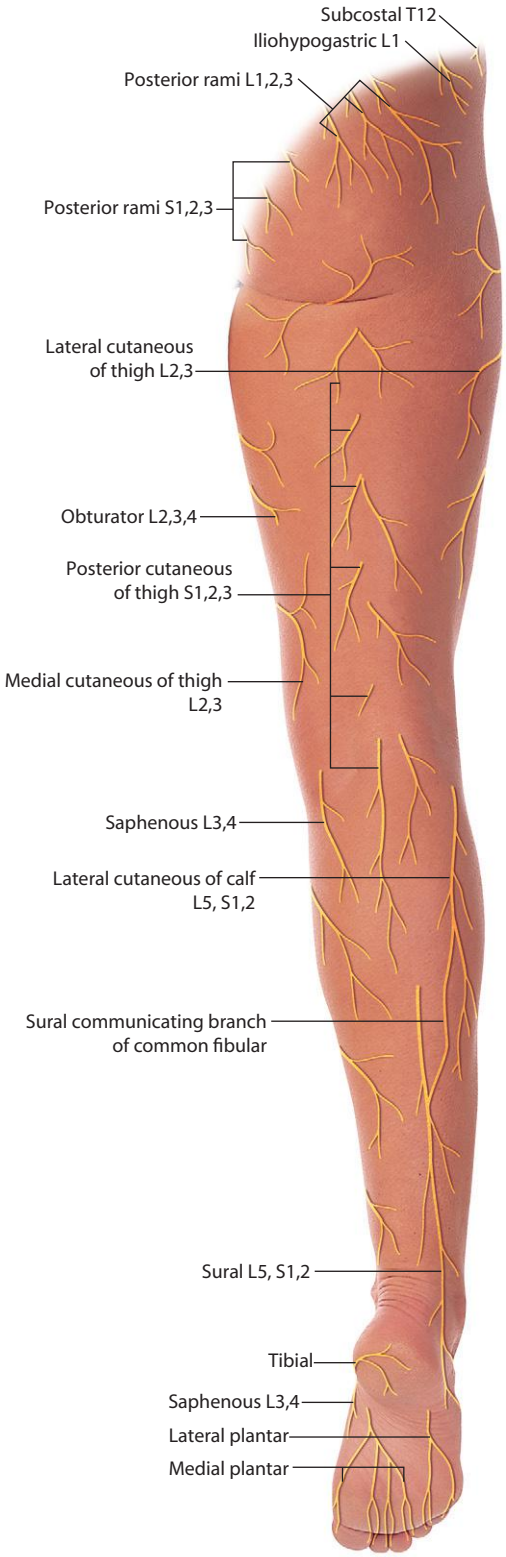
Dermatomes of the lower limb



Dermatomes of the lower limb



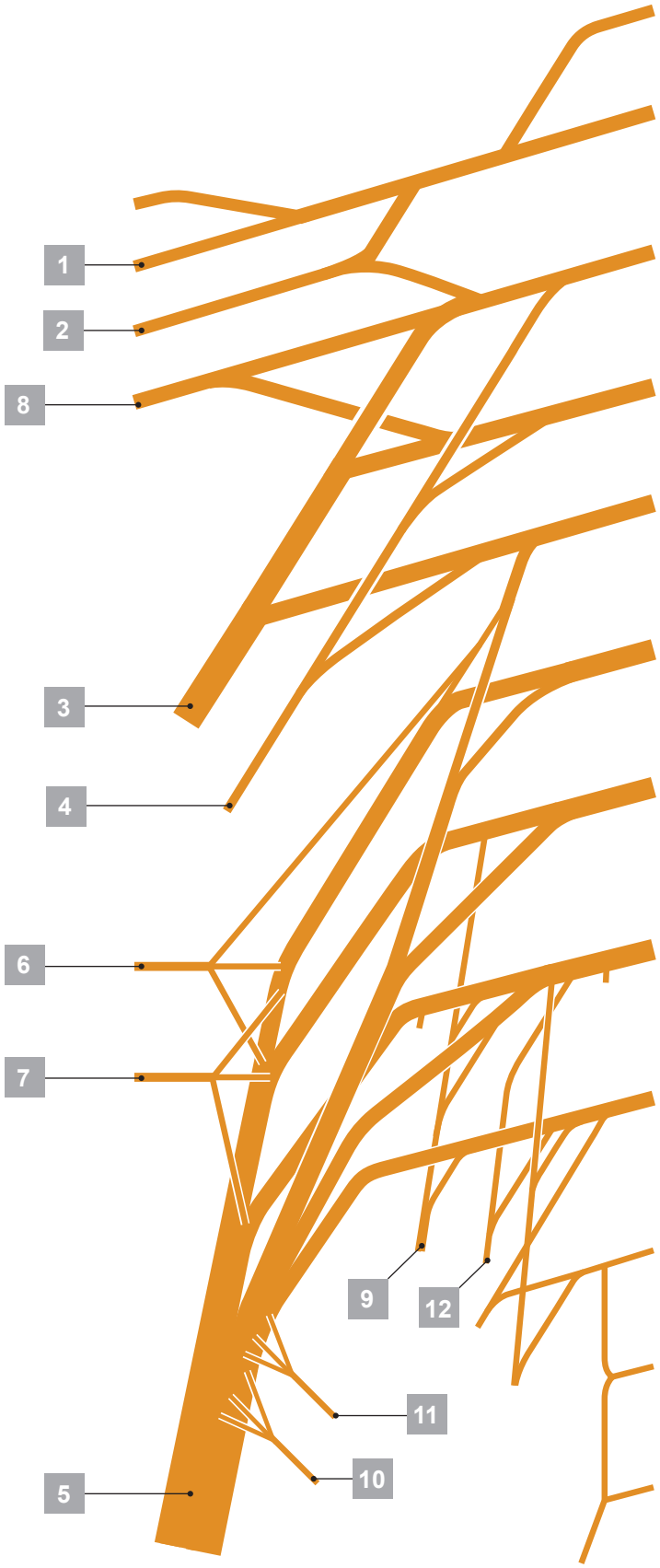
Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the lower limb



Cutaneous nerves of the lower limb

Branches of the lumbosacral plexus associated with the lower limb

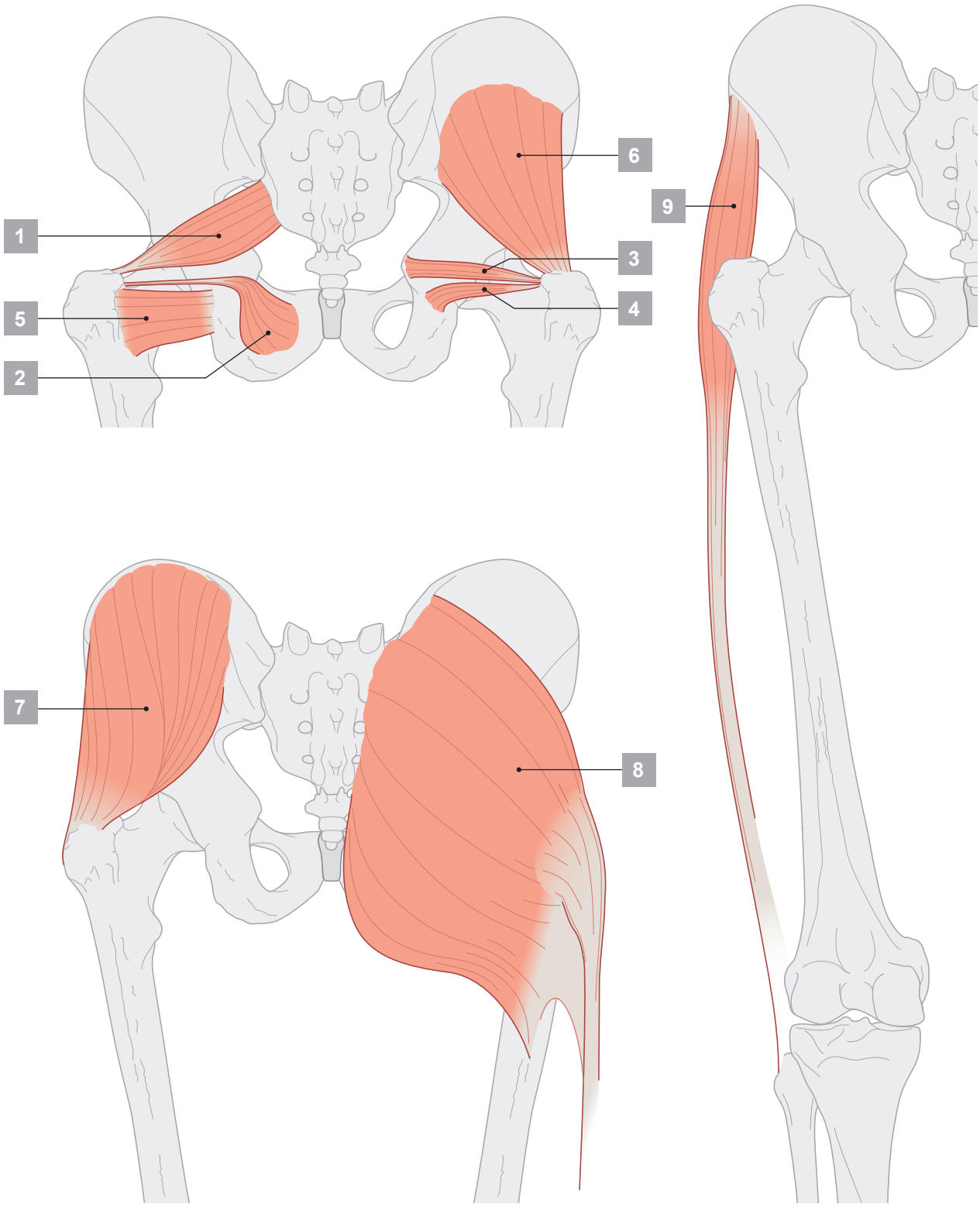
Branch		Spinal segments	Function: motor	Function: sensory (cutaneous)
Ilio-inguinal	1	L1	No motor function in lower limb, but innervates muscles of the abdominal wall	Skin over anteromedial part of upper thigh and adjacent skin of perineum
Genitofemoral	2	L1, L2	No motor function in lower limb, but genital branch innervates cremaster muscle in the wall of the spermatic cord in men	Femoral branch innervates skin on anterior central part of upper thigh; the genital branch innervates skin in anterior part of perineum (anterior scrotum in men, and mons pubis and anterior labia majora in women)
Femoral	3	L2 to L4	All muscles in the anterior compartment of thigh; in the abdomen, also gives rise to branches that supply iliacus and pectineus	Skin over the anterior thigh, anteromedial knee, medial side of the leg, and the medial side of the foot
Obturator	4	L2 to L4	All muscles in the medial compartment of thigh (except pectineus and the part of adductor magnus attached to the ischium); also innervates obturator externus	Skin over upper medial aspect of thigh
Sciatic	5	L4 to S3	All muscles in the posterior compartment of thigh and the part of adductor magnus attached to the ischium; all muscles in the leg and foot	Skin over lateral side of leg and foot, and over the sole and dorsal surface of foot
Superior gluteal	6	L4 to S1	Muscles of the gluteal region (gluteus medius, gluteus minimus, tensor fasciae latae)	
Inferior gluteal	7	L5 to S2	Muscle of the gluteal region (gluteus maximus)	
Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh	8	L2, L3		Parietal peritoneum in iliac fossa; skin over anterolateral thigh
Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh	9	S1 to S3		Skin over gluteal fold and upper medial aspect of thigh and adjacent perineum, posterior aspect of thigh, and upper posterior leg
Nerve to quadratus femoris	10	L4 to S1	Muscles of gluteal region (quadratus femoris and gemellus inferior)	
Nerve to obturator internus	11	L5 to S2	Muscles of gluteal region (obturator internus and gemellus superior)	
Perforating cutaneous nerve	12	S2, S3		Skin over medial aspect of gluteal fold


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Muscles of the gluteal region

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

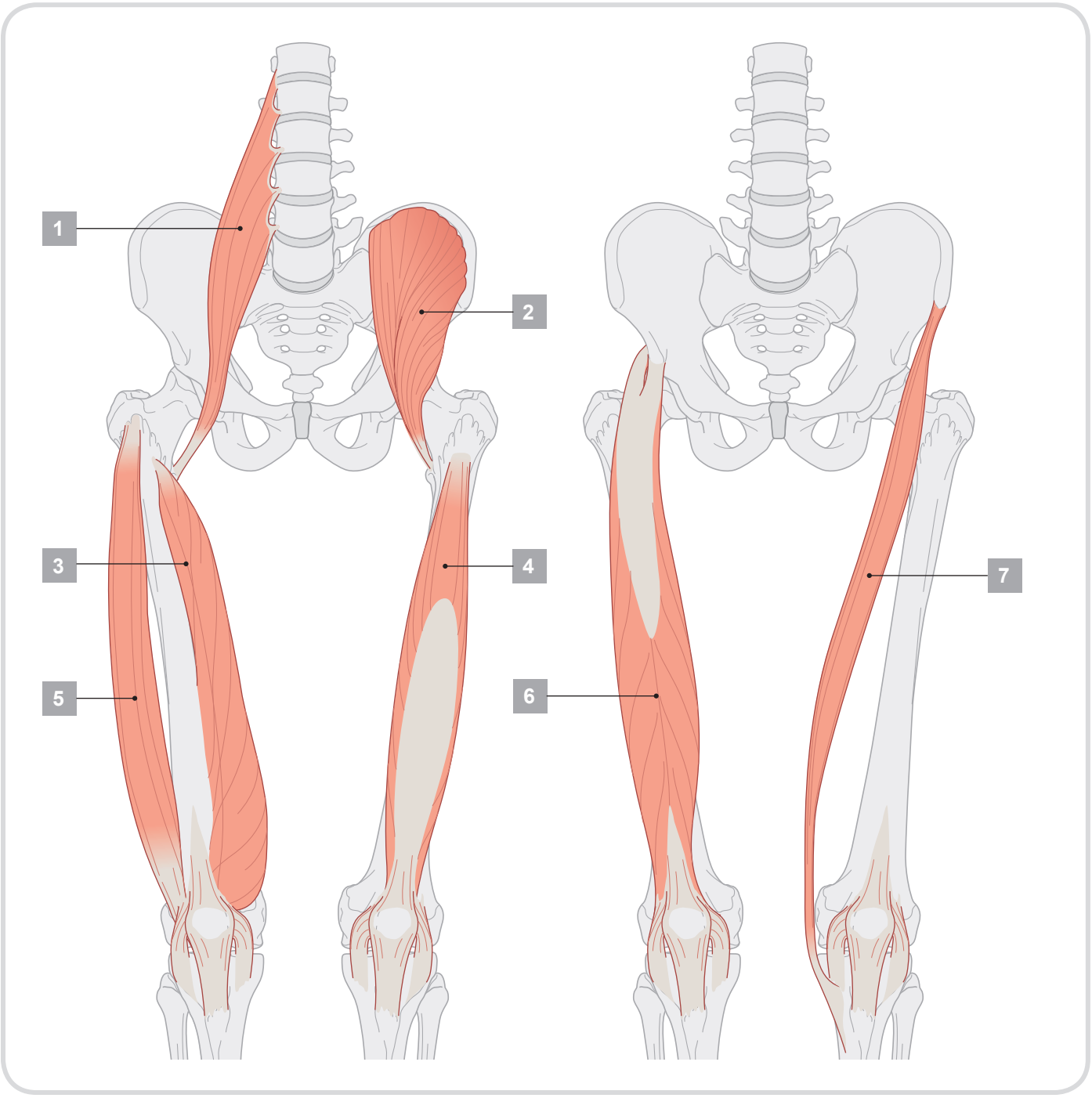
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Piriformis	1	Anterior surface of sacrum between anterior sacral foramina	Medial side of superior border of greater trochanter of femur	Branches from **L5**, **S1**, **S2**	Laterally rotates the extended femur at hip joint; abducts flexed femur at hip joint
Obturator internus	2	Anterolateral wall of true pelvis; deep surface of obturator membrane and surrounding bone	Medial side of greater trochanter of femur	Nerve to obturator internus (L5, **S1**)	Laterally rotates the extended femur at hip joint; abducts flexed femur at hip joint
Gemellus superior	3	External surface of ischial spine	Along length of superior surface of the obturator internus tendon and into the medial side of greater trochanter of femur with obturator internus tendon	Nerve to obturator internus (L5, **S1**)	Laterally rotates the extended femur at hip joint; abducts flexed femur at hip joint
Gemellus inferior	4	Upper aspect of ischial tuberosity	Along length of inferior surface of the obturator internus tendon and into the medial side of greater trochanter of femur with obturator internus tendon	Nerve to quadratus femoris (**L5**, **S1**)	Laterally rotates the extended femur at hip joint; abducts flexed femur at hip joint
Quadratus femoris	5	Lateral aspect of the ischium just anterior to the ischial tuberosity	Quadrate tubercle on the intertrochanteric crest of the proximal femur	Nerve to quadratus femoris (**L5**, **S1**)	Laterally rotates femur at hip joint
Gluteus minimus	6	External surface of ilium between inferior and anterior gluteal lines	Linear facet on the anterolateral aspect of the greater trochanter	Superior gluteal nerve (**L4**, **L5**, S1)	Abducts femur at hip joint; holds pelvis secure over stance leg and prevents pelvic drop on the opposite swing side during walking; medially rotates thigh
Gluteus medius	7	External surface of ilium between anterior and posterior gluteal lines	Elongate facet on the lateral surface of the greater trochanter	Superior gluteal nerve (**L4**, **L5**, S1)	Abducts femur at hip joint; holds pelvis secure over stance leg and prevents pelvic drop on the opposite swing side during walking; medially rotates thigh
Gluteus maximus	8	Fascia covering gluteus medius, external surface of ilium behind posterior gluteal line, fascia of erector spinae, dorsal surface of lower sacrum, lateral margin of coccyx, external surface of sacrotuberous ligament	Posterior aspect of iliotibial tract of fascia lata and gluteal tuberosity of proximal femur	Inferior gluteal nerve (**L5**, **S1**, S2)	Powerful extensor of flexed femur at hip joint; lateral stabilizer of hip joint and knee joint; laterally rotates and abducts thigh
Tensor fasciae latae	9	Lateral aspect of crest of ilium between anterior superior iliac spine and tubercle of the crest	Iliotibial tract of fascia lata	Superior gluteal nerve (**L4**, **L5**, S1)	Stabilizes the knee in extension


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Muscles of the anterior compartment of thigh

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

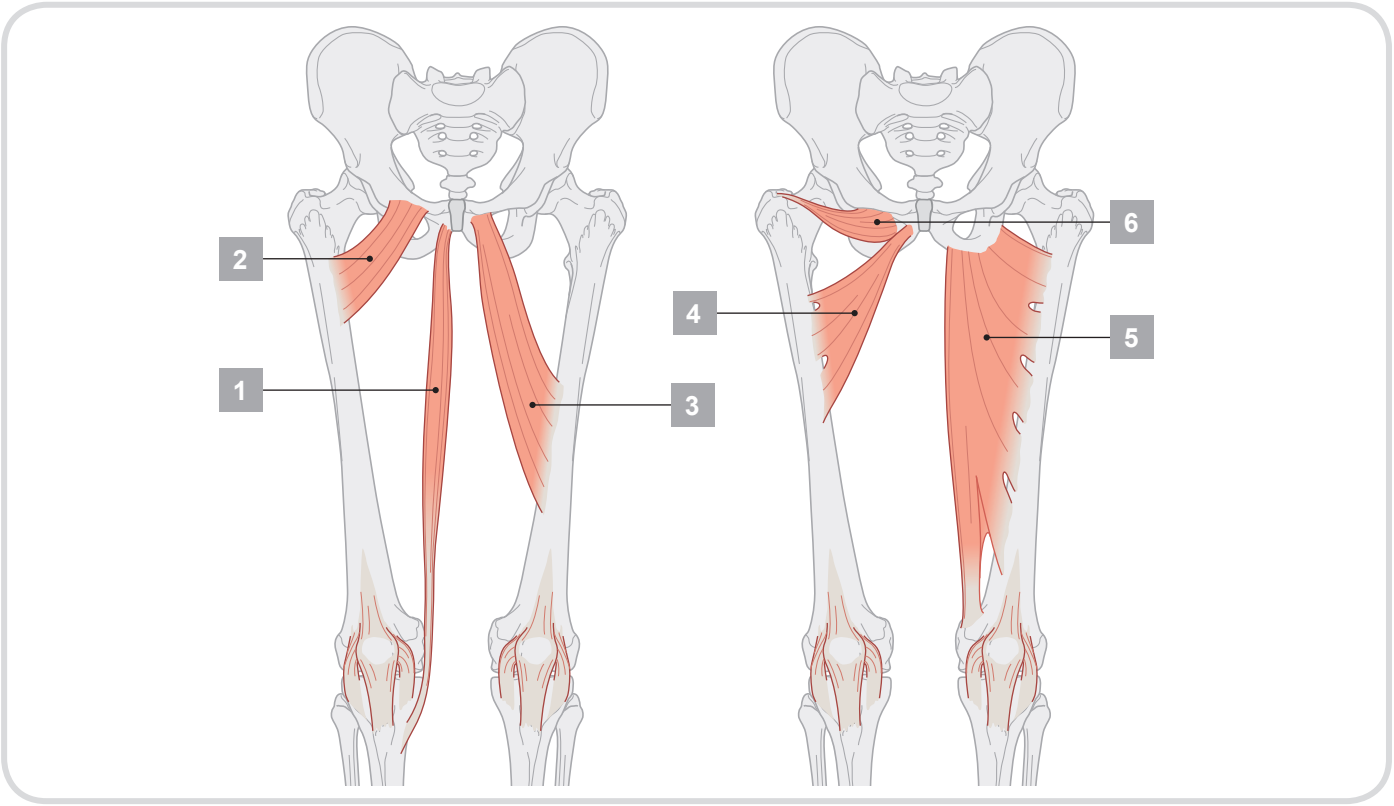
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Psoas major	1	Posterior abdominal wall (lumbar transverse processes, intervertebral discs, and adjacent bodies from TXII to LV and tendinous arches between these points)	Lesser trochanter of femur	Anterior rami [**L1**, **L2**, L3]	Flexes the thigh at the hip joint
Iliacus	2	Posterior abdominal wall (iliac fossa)	Lesser trochanter of femur	Femoral nerve [**L2**, L3]	Flexes the thigh at the hip joint
Vastus medialis	3	Femur—medial part of intertrochanteric line, pectineal line, medial lip of the linea aspera, medial supracondylar line	Quadriceps femoris tendon and medial border of patella	Femoral nerve [L2, **L3**, **L4**]	Extends the leg at the knee joint
Vastus intermedius	4	Femur—upper two thirds of anterior and lateral surfaces	Quadriceps femoris tendon and lateral margin of patella	Femoral nerve [L2, **L3**, **L4**]	Extends the leg at the knee joint
Vastus lateralis	5	Femur—lateral part of intertrochanteric line, margin of greater trochanter, lateral margin of gluteal tuberosity, lateral lip of the linea aspera	Quadriceps femoris tendon	Femoral nerve [L2, **L3**, **L4**]	Extends the leg at the knee joint
Rectus femoris	6	Straight head originates from the anterior inferior iliac spine; reflected head originates from the ilium just superior to the acetabulum	Quadriceps femoris tendon	Femoral nerve [L2, **L3**, **L4**]	Flexes the thigh at the hip joint and extends the leg at the knee joint
Sartorius	7	Anterior superior iliac spine	Medial surface of tibia just inferomedial to tibial tuberosity	Femoral nerve [**L2**, **L3**]	Flexes the thigh at the hip joint and flexes the leg at the knee joint


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Muscles of the medial compartment of thigh

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

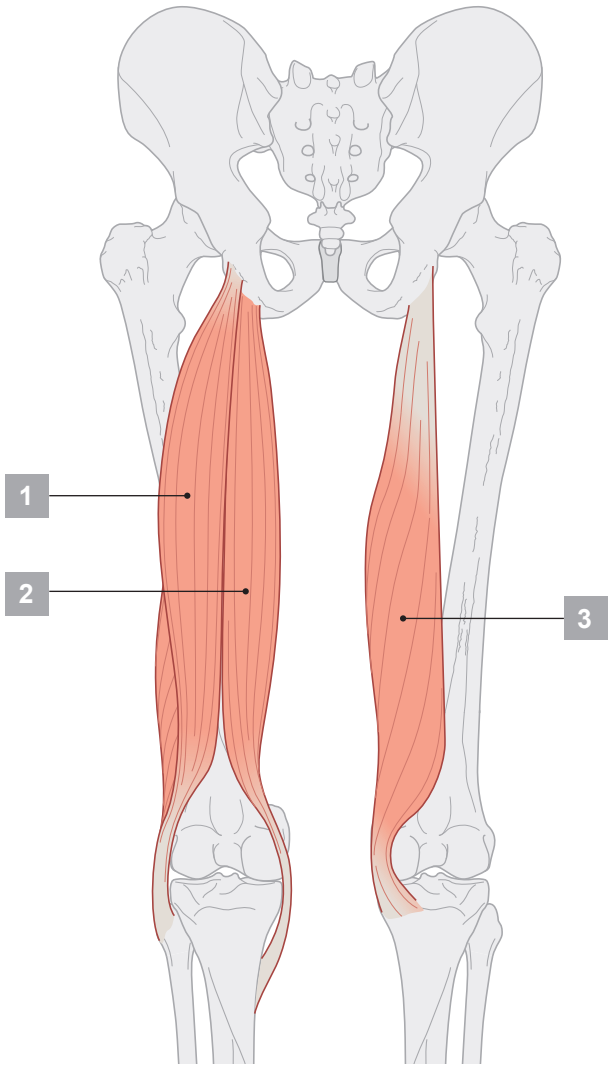
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Gracilis	1	A line on the external surfaces of the body of the pubis, the inferior pubic ramus, and the ramus of the ischium	Medial surface of proximal shaft of tibia	Obturator nerve [**L2**, L3]	Adducts thigh at hip joint and flexes leg at knee joint
Pectineus	2	Pectineal line (pecten pubis) and adjacent bone of pelvis	Oblique line extending from base of lesser trochanter to linea aspera on posterior surface of proximal femur	Femoral nerve [**L2**, L3]	Adducts and flexes thigh at hip joint
Adductor longus	3	External surface of body of pubis (triangular depression inferior to pubic crest and lateral to pubic symphysis)	Linea aspera on middle one third of shaft of femur	Obturator nerve (anterior division) [**L2**, **L3**, L4]	Adducts and medially rotates thigh at hip joint
Adductor brevis	4	External surface of body of pubis and inferior pubic ramus	Posterior surface of proximal femur and upper one third of linea aspera	Obturator nerve [**L2**, **L3**]	Adducts and medially rotates thigh at hip joint
Adductor magnus	5	Adductor part—ischiopubic ramus Hamstring part—ischial tuberosity	Posterior surface of proximal femur, linea aspera, medial supracondylar line Adductor tubercle and supracondylar line	Obturator nerve [**L2**, **L3**, L4] Sciatic nerve (tibial division) [**L2**, **L3**, L4]	Adducts and medially rotates thigh at hip joint
Obturator externus	6	External surface of obturator membrane and adjacent bone	Trochanteric fossa	Obturator nerve (posterior division) [L3, **L4**]	Laterally rotates thigh at hip joint



Muscles of the posterior compartment of thigh

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

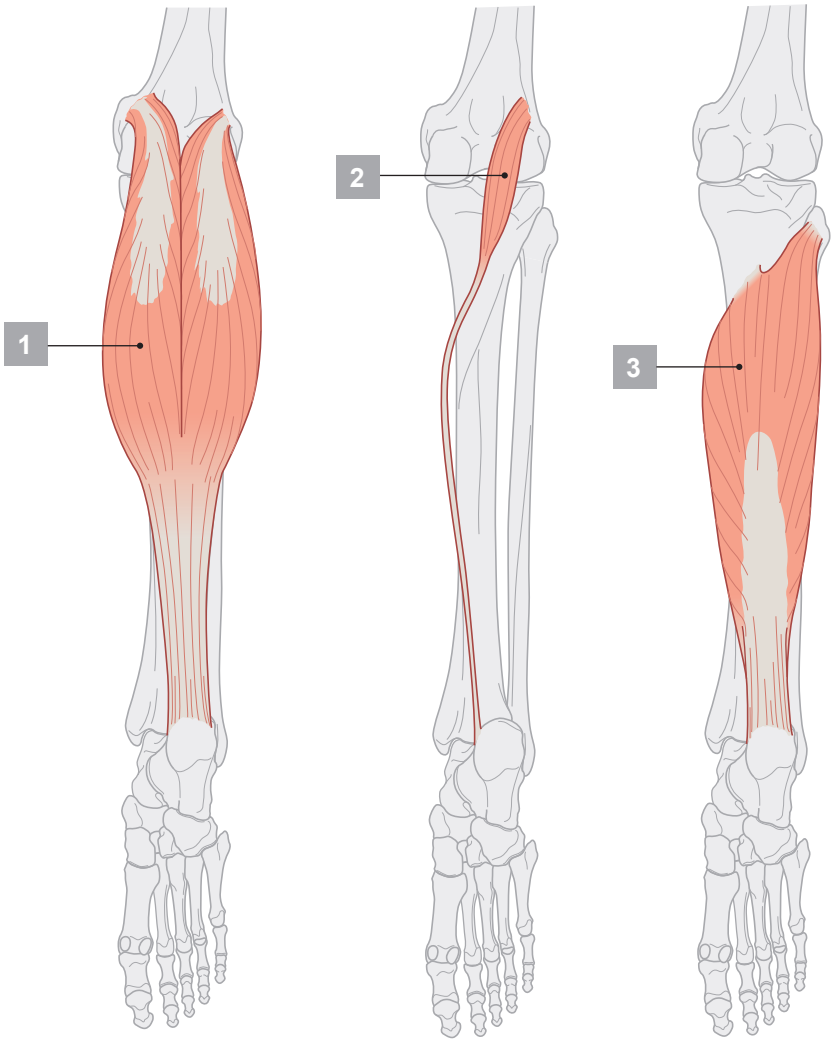
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Biceps femoris	1	Long head—inferomedial part of the upper area of the ischial tuberosity; short head—lateral lip of linea aspera	Head of fibula	Sciatic nerve [L5, **S1**, S2]	Flexes leg at knee joint; extends and laterally rotates thigh at hip joint and laterally rotates leg at knee joint
Semitendinosus	2	Inferomedial part of the upper area of the ischial tuberosity	Medial surface of proximal tibia	Sciatic nerve [L5, **S1**, S2]	Flexes leg at knee joint and extends thigh at hip joint; medially rotates thigh at hip joint and leg at knee joint
Semimembranosus	3	Superolateral impression on the ischial tuberosity	Groove and adjacent bone on medial and posterior surface of medial tibial condyle	Sciatic nerve [L5, **S1**, S2]	Flexes leg at knee joint and extends thigh at hip joint; medially rotates thigh at hip joint and leg at knee joint



Superficial group of muscles in the posterior compartment of leg

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

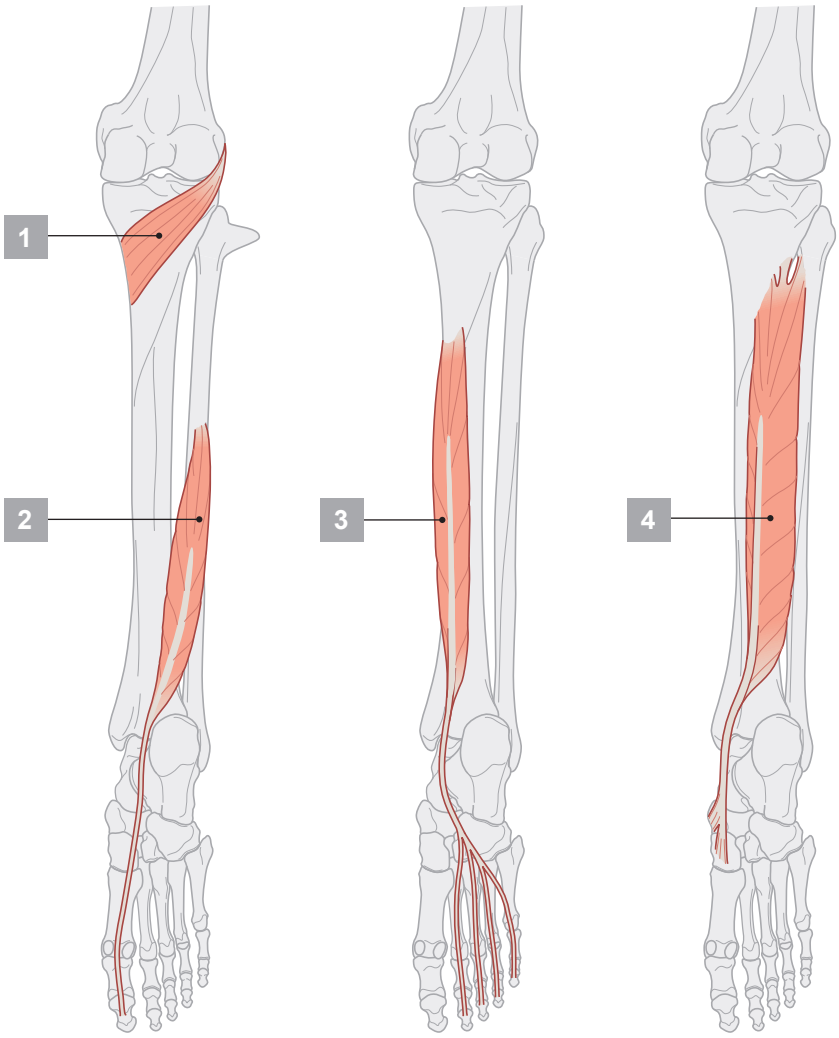
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Gastrocnemius	1	Medial head—posterior surface of distal femur just superior to medial condyle; lateral head—upper posterolateral surface of lateral femoral condyle	Via calcaneal tendon, to posterior surface of calcaneus	Tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**]	Plantarflexes foot and flexes knee
Plantaris	2	Inferior part of lateral supracondylar line of femur and oblique popliteal ligament of knee	Via calcaneal tendon, to posterior surface of calcaneus	Tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**]	Plantarflexes foot and flexes knee
Soleus	3	Soleal line and medial border of tibia; posterior aspect of fibular head and adjacent surfaces of neck and proximal shaft; tendinous arch between tibial and fibular attachments	Via calcaneal tendon, to posterior surface of calcaneus	Tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**]	Plantarflexes the foot



Deep group of muscles in the posterior compartment of leg

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Popliteus	1	Lateral femoral condyle	Posterior surface of proximal tibia	Tibial nerve [L4 to S1]	Stabilizes knee joint (resists lateral rotation of tibia on femur) Unlocks knee joint (laterally rotates femur on fixed tibia)
Flexor hallucis longus	2	Posterior surface of fibula and adjacent interosseous membrane	Plantar surface of distal phalanx of great toe	Tibial nerve [**S2**, S3]	Flexes great toe
Flexor digitorum longus	3	Medial side of posterior surface of the tibia	Plantar surfaces of bases of distal phalanges of the lateral four toes	Tibial nerve [**S2**, S3]	Flexes lateral four toes
Tibialis posterior	4	Posterior surfaces of interosseous membrane and adjacent regions of tibia and fibula	Mainly to tuberosity of navicular and adjacent region of medial cuneiform	Tibial nerve [L4, L5]	Inversion and plantarflexion of foot; support of medial arch of foot during walking



Muscles of the lateral compartment of leg

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

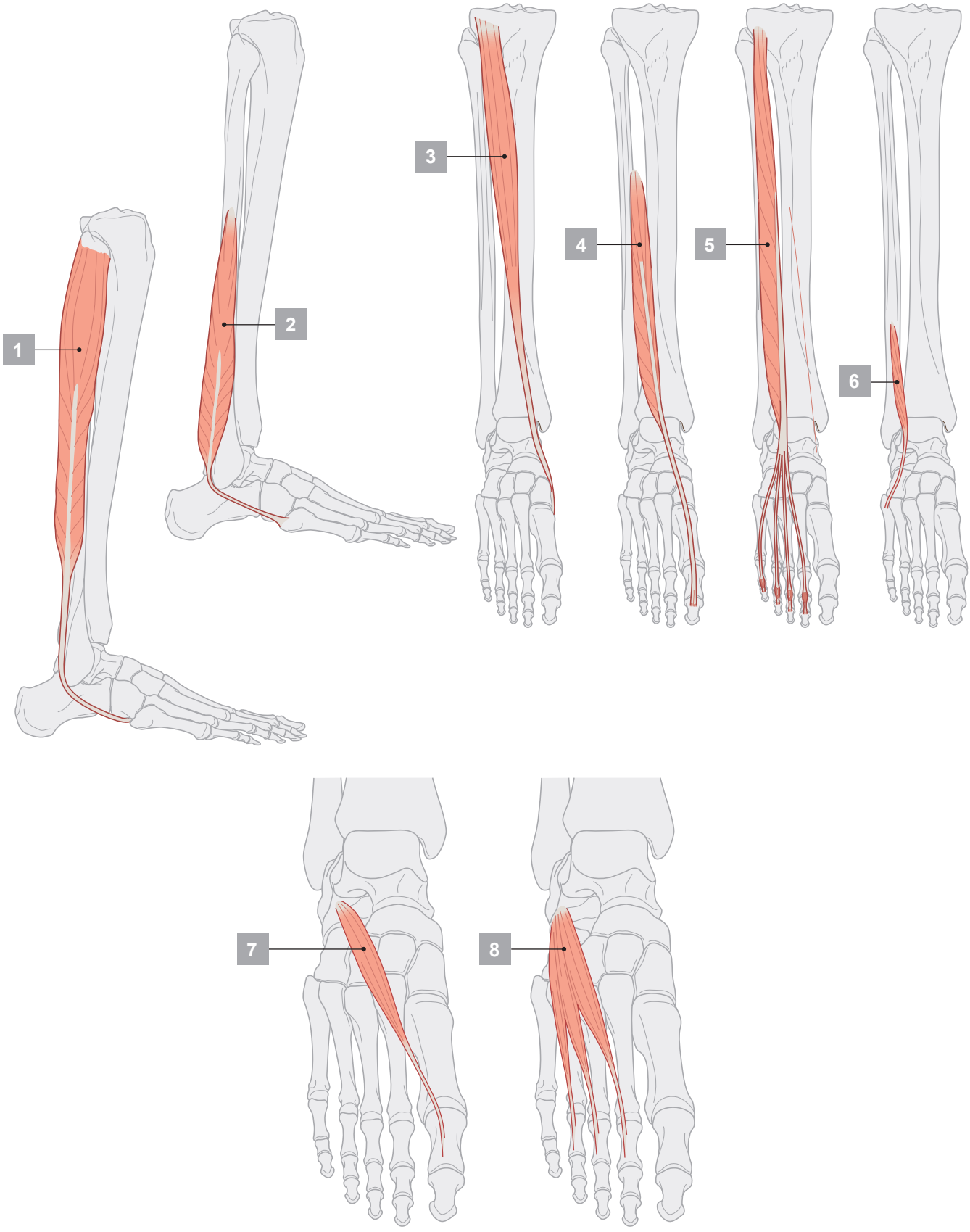
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Fibularis longus	1	Upper lateral surface of fibula, head of fibula, and occasionally the lateral tibial condyle	Undersurface of lateral sides of distal end of medial cuneiform and base of metatarsal I	Superficial fibular nerve [**L5**, **S1**, S2]	Eversion and plantarflexion of foot; supports arches of foot
Fibularis brevis	2	Lower two thirds of lateral surface of shaft of fibula	Lateral tubercle at base of metatarsal V	Superficial fibular nerve [**L5**, **S1**, S2]	Eversion of foot

Muscles of the anterior compartment of leg

Tibialis anterior	3	Lateral surface of tibia and adjacent interosseous membrane	Medial and inferior surfaces of medial cuneiform and adjacent surfaces on base of metatarsal I	Deep fibular nerve [**L4**, L5]	Dorsiflexion of foot at ankle joint; inversion of foot; dynamic support of medial arch of foot
Extensor hallucis longus	4	Middle one half of medial surface of fibula and adjacent surface of interosseous membrane	Dorsal surface of base of distal phalanx of great toe	Deep fibular nerve [**L5**, **S1**]	Extension of great toe and dorsiflexion of foot
Extensor digitorum longus	5	Proximal one half of medial surface of fibula and related surface of lateral tibial condyle	Via dorsal digital expansions into bases of distal and middle phalanges of lateral four toes	Deep fibular nerve [**L5**, **S1**]	Extension of lateral four toes and dorsiflexion of foot
Fibularis tertius	6	Distal part of medial surface of fibula	Dorsomedial surface of base of metatarsal V	Deep fibular nerve [**L5**, **S1**]	Dorsiflexion and eversion of foot

Muscles of the dorsal aspect of the foot

Extensor digitorum brevis	7	Superolateral surface of the calcaneus	Lateral sides of the tendons of extensor digitorum longus of toes II to IV	Deep fibular nerve [**S1**, **S2**]	Extension of metatarsophalangeal joints of toes II to IV
Extensor hallucis brevis	8	Superolateral surface of calcaneus	Base of proximal phalanx of great toe	Deep fibular nerve [S1, S2]	Extension of metatarsophalangeal joint of great toe


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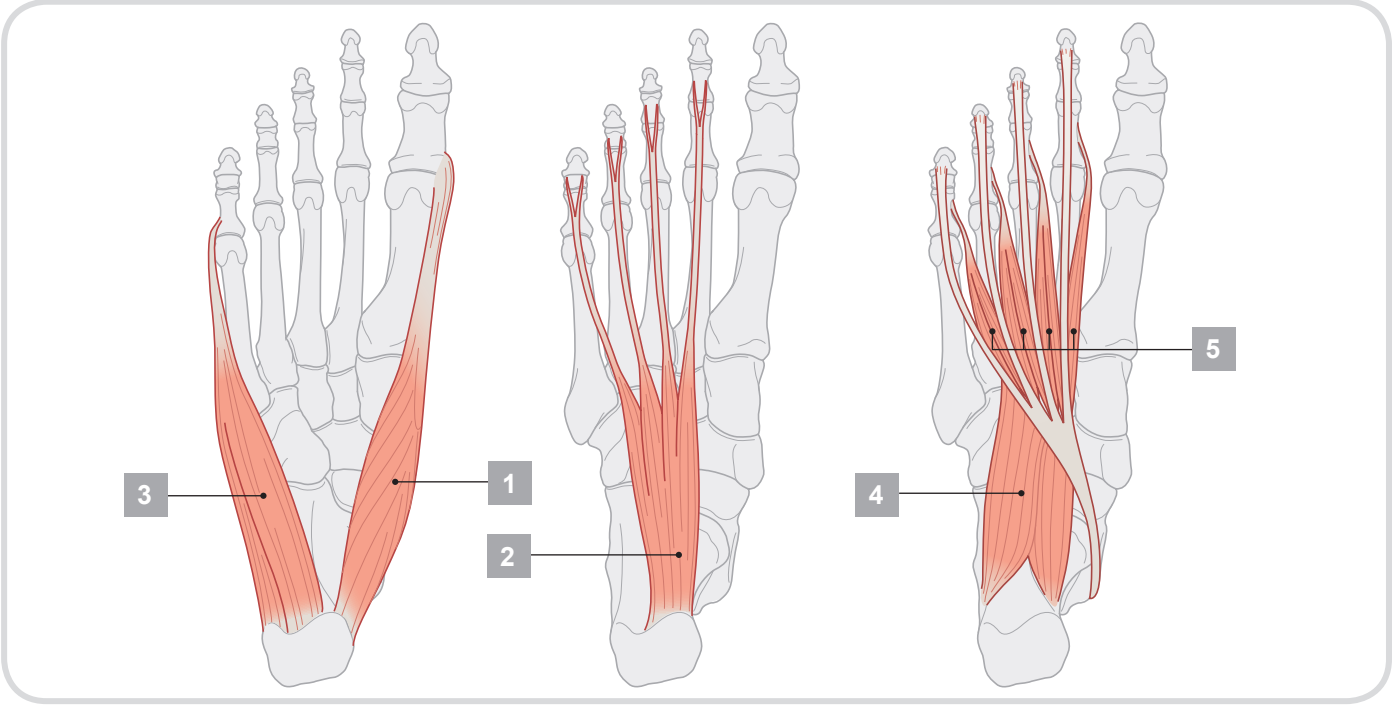
First layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Abductor hallucis	1	Medial process of calcaneal tuberosity	Medial side of base of proximal phalanx of great toe	Medial plantar nerve from the tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**, **S3**]	Abducts and flexes great toe at metatarsophalangeal joint
Flexor digitorum brevis	2	Medial process of calcaneal tuberosity and plantar aponeurosis	Sides of plantar surface of middle phalanges of lateral four toes	Medial plantar nerve from the tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**, **S3**]	Flexes lateral four toes at proximal interphalangeal joint
Abductor digiti minimi	3	Lateral and medial processes of calcaneal tuberosity, and band of connective tissue connecting calcaneus with base of metatarsal V	Lateral side of base of proximal phalanx of little toe	Lateral plantar nerve from the tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**, **S3**]	Abducts little toe at the metatarsophalangeal joint

Second layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

Quadratus plantae	4	Medial surface of calcaneus and lateral process of calcaneal tuberosity	Lateral side of tendon of flexor digitorum longus in proximal sole of the foot	Lateral plantar nerve from tibial nerve [**S1**, **S2**, **S3**]	Assists flexor digitorum longus tendon in flexing toes II to V
Lumbricals	5	First lumbrical—medial side of tendon of flexor digitorum longus associated with toe II; second, third, and fourth lumbricals—adjacent surfaces of adjacent tendons of flexor digitorum longus	Medial free margins of extensor hoods of toes II to V	First lumbrical—medial plantar nerve from the tibial nerve; second, third, and fourth lumbricals—lateral plantar nerve from the tibial nerve [**S2**, **S3**]	Flexion of metatarsophalangeal joint and extension of interphalangeal joints



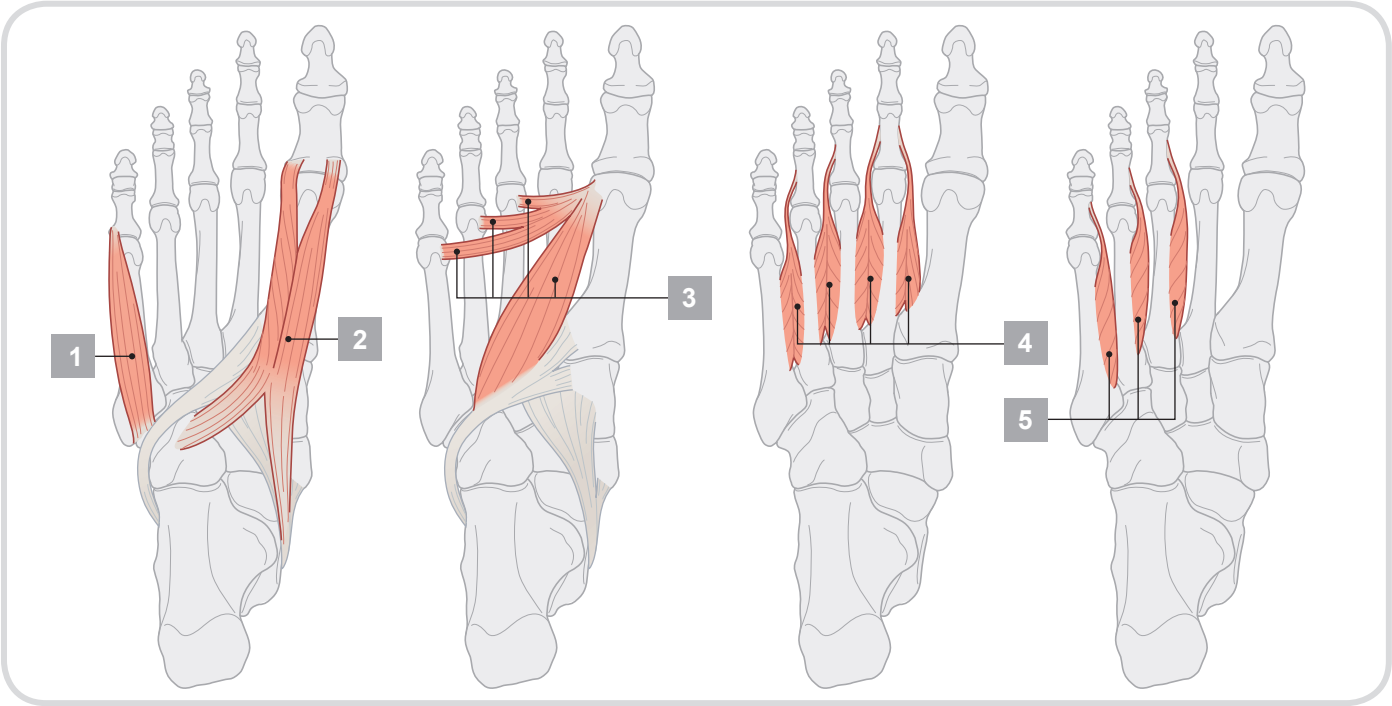
Third layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Flexor digiti minimi brevis	1	Base of metatarsal V and related sheath of fibularis longus tendon	Lateral side of base of proximal phalanx of little toe	Lateral plantar nerve from tibial nerve [**S2**, **S3**]	Flexes little toe at metatarsophalangeal joint
Flexor hallucis brevis	2	Plantar surface of cuboid and lateral cuneiform; tendon of tibialis posterior	Lateral and medial sides of base of proximal phalanx of the great toe	Medial plantar nerve from tibial nerve [**S1**, S2]	Flexes metatarsophalangeal joint of the great toe
Adductor hallucis	3	Transverse head—ligaments associated with metatarsophalangeal joints of lateral three toes; oblique head—bases of metatarsals II to IV and from sheath covering fibularis longus	Lateral side of base of proximal phalanx of great toe	Lateral plantar nerve from tibial nerve [**S2**, **S3**]	Adducts great toe at metatarsophalangeal joint

Fourth layer of muscles in the sole of the foot

Dorsal interossei	4	Sides of adjacent metatarsals	Extensor hoods and bases of proximal phalanges of toes II to IV	Lateral plantar nerve from tibial nerve; first and second dorsal interossei also innervated by deep fibular nerve [**S2**, **S3**]	Abduction of toes II to IV at metatarsophalangeal joints; resist extension of metatarsophalangeal joints and flexion of interphalangeal joints
Plantar interossei	5	Medial sides of metatarsals of toes III to V	Extensor hoods and bases of proximal phalanges of toes III to V	Lateral plantar nerve from tibial nerve [**S2**, **S3**]	Adduction of toes III to V at metatarsophalangeal joints; resist extension of the metatarsophalangeal joints and flexion of the interphalangeal joints



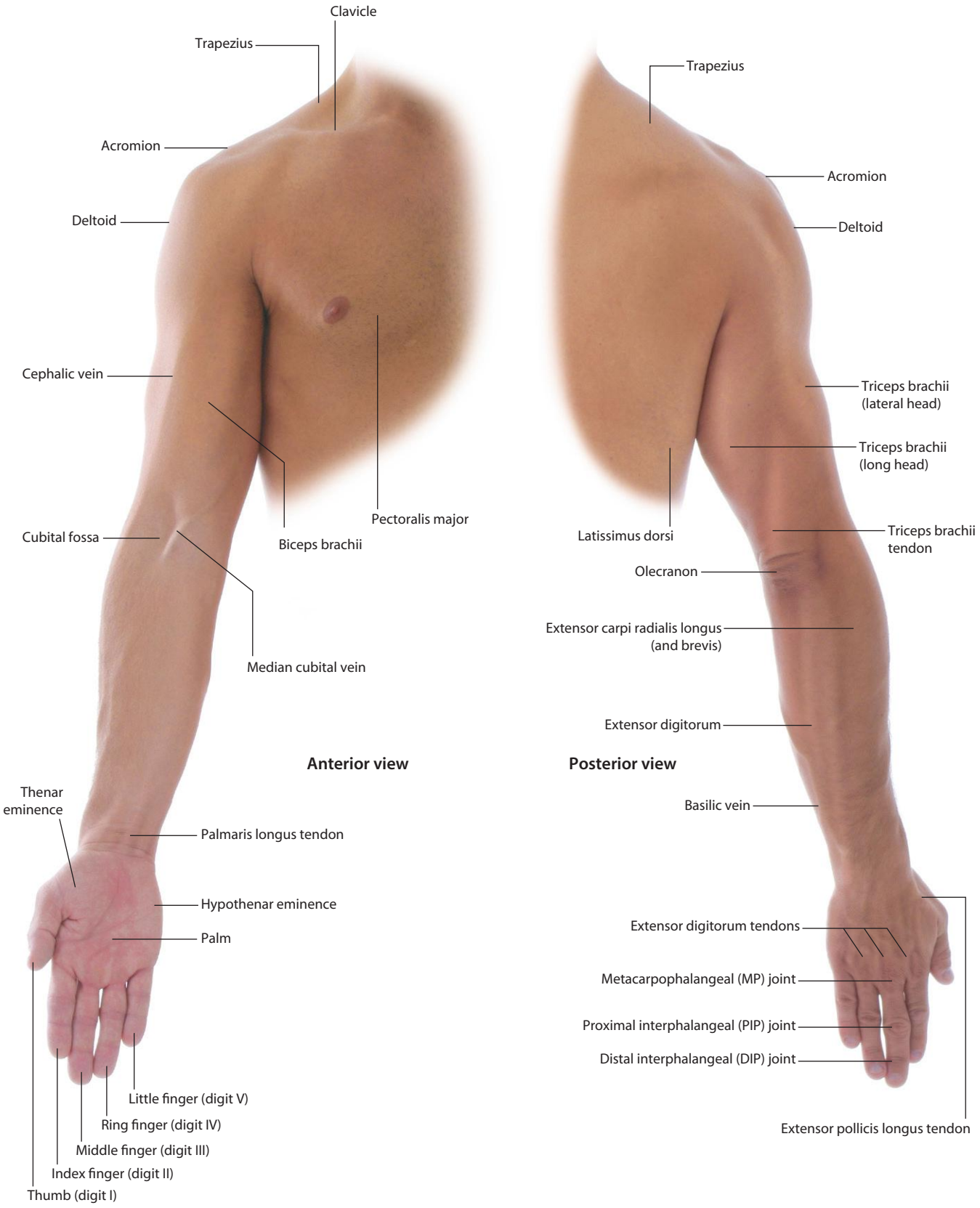
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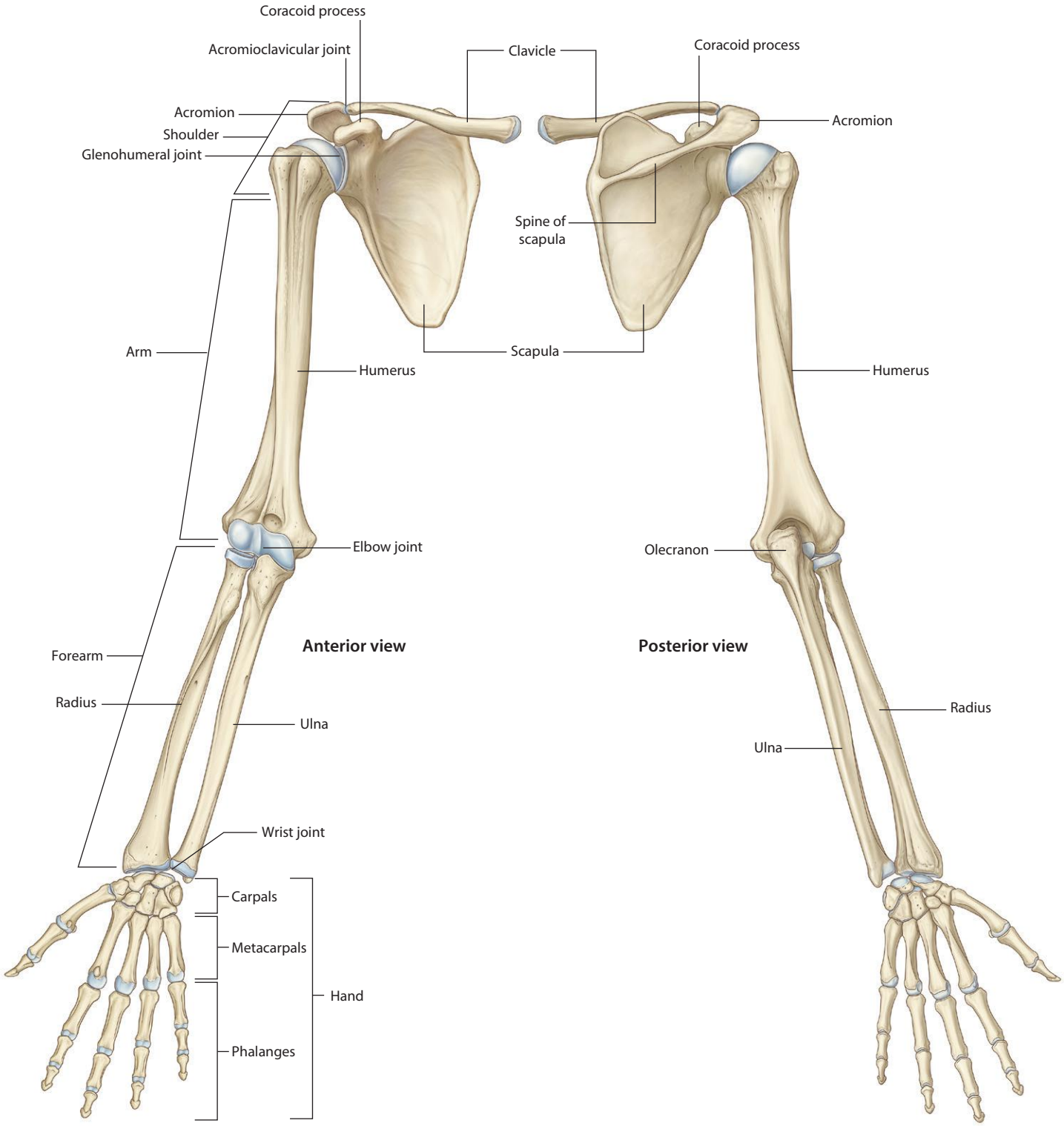
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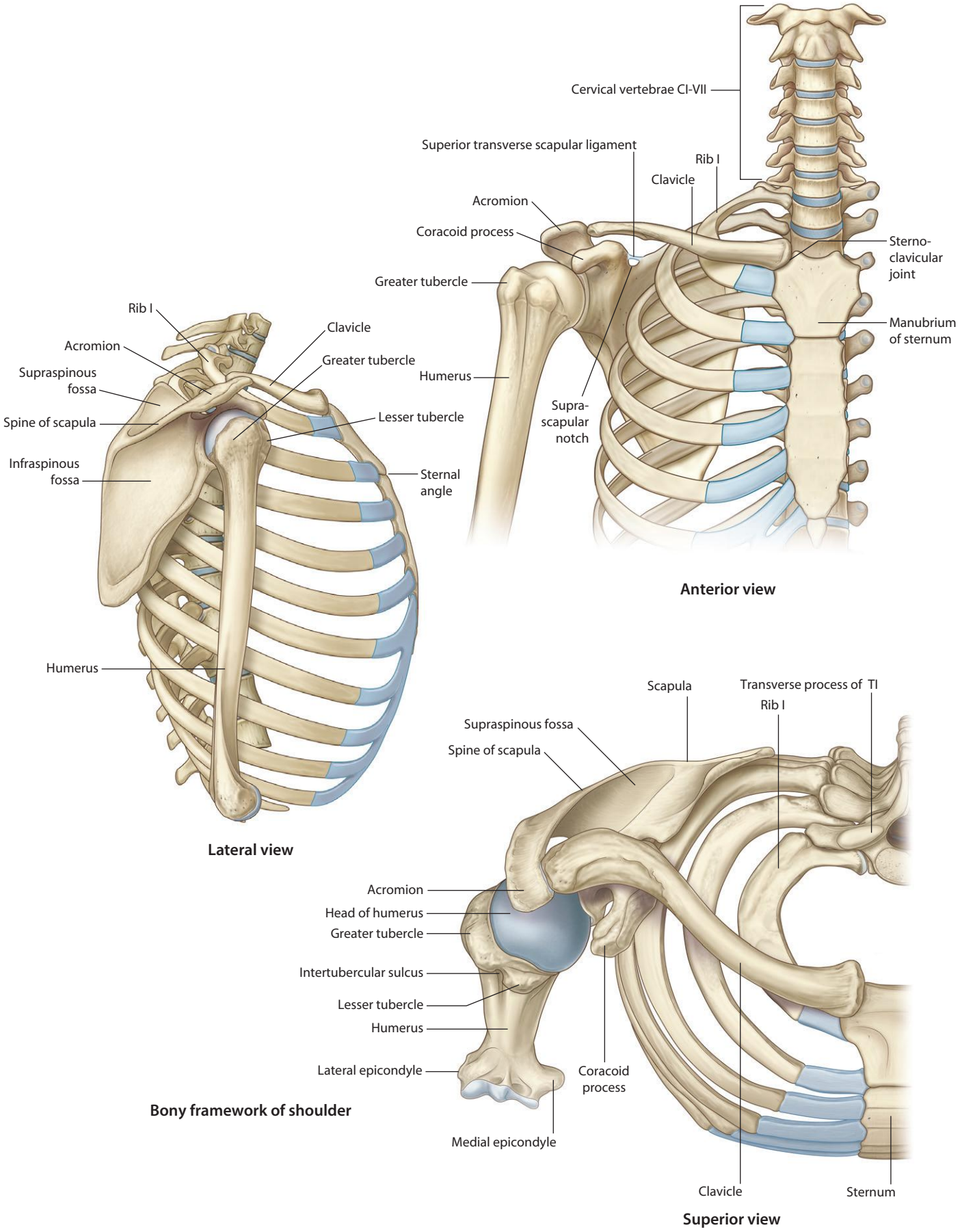
UPPER LIMB

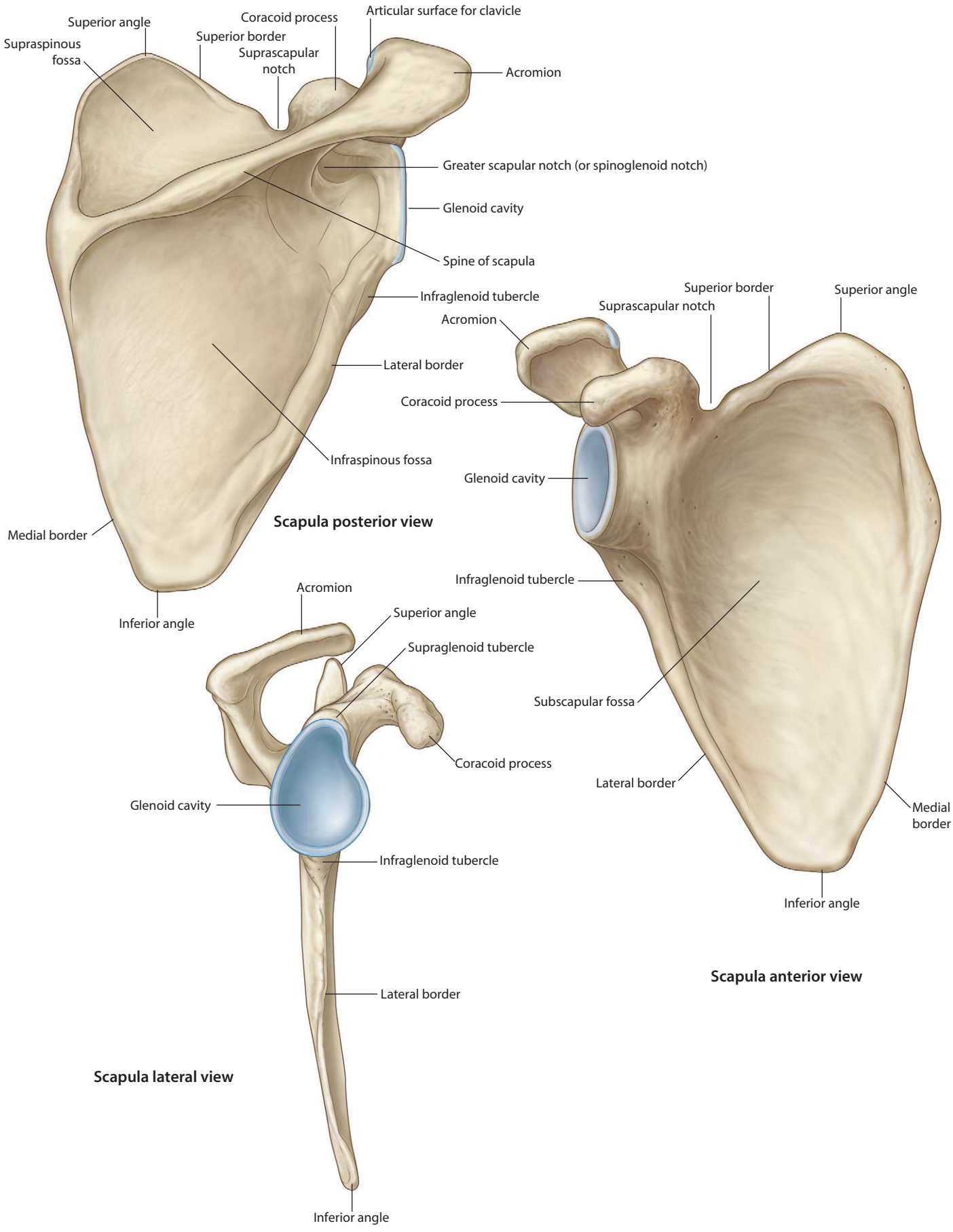
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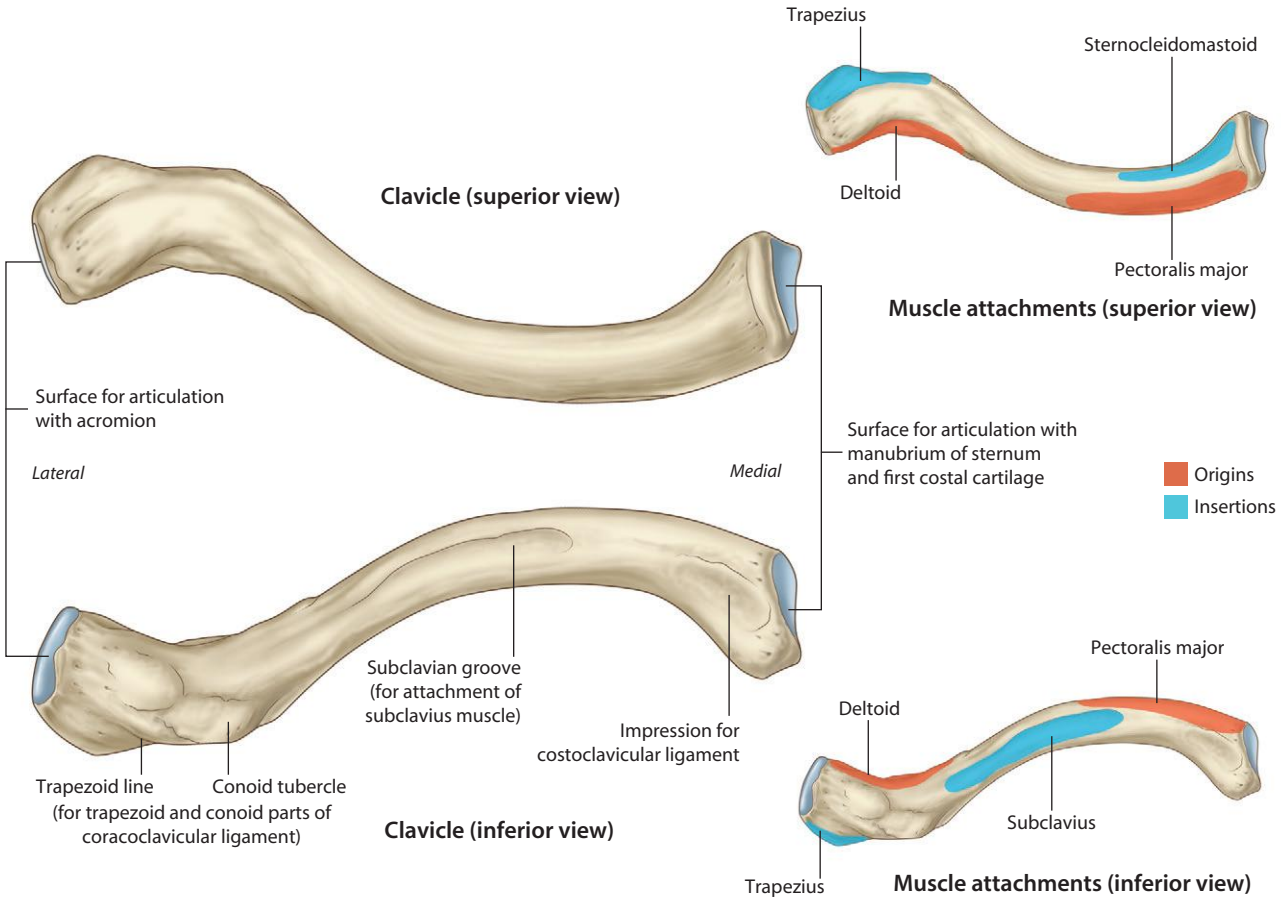
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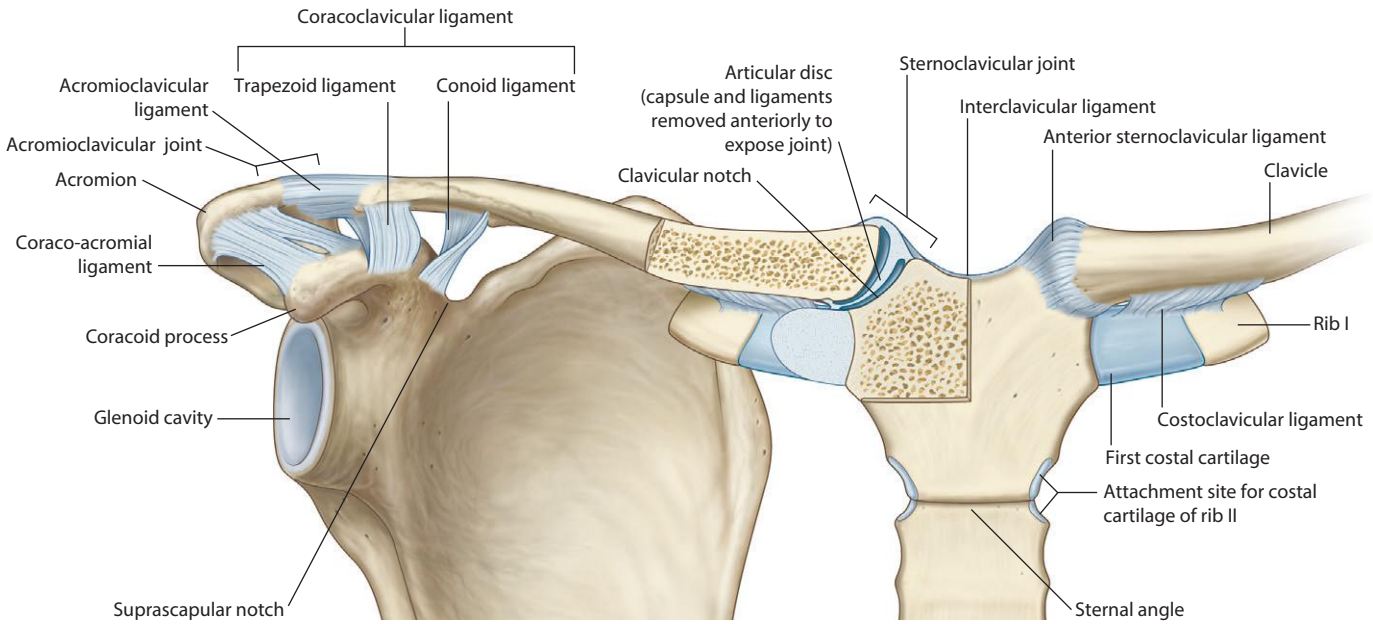

Clavicle
Trapezius
Acromion
Deltoid
Cephalic vein
Pectoralis major
Biceps brachii
Cubital fossa
Median cubital vein
Anterior view
Thenar eminence
Palmaris longus tendon
Hypothenar eminence
Palm
Little finger (digit V)
Ring finger (digit IV)
Middle finger (digit III)
Index finger (digit II)
Thumb (digit I)
Trapezius
Acromion
Deltoid
Triceps brachii (lateral head)
Triceps brachii (long head)
Latissimus dorsi
Triceps brachii tendon
Olecranon
Extensor carpi radialis longus (and brevis)
Extensor digitorum
Posterior view
Basilic vein
Extensor digitorum tendons
Metacarpophalangeal (MP) joint
Proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joint
Distal interphalangeal (DIP) joint
Extensor pollicis longus tendon


Coracoid process
Acromioclavicular joint
Clavicle
Acromion
Shoulder
Glenohumeral joint
Arm
Humerus
Elbow joint
Forearm
Radius
Ulna
Wrist joint
Carpals
Metacarpals
Phalanges
Hand
Anterior view
Coracoid process
Acromion
Spine of scapula
Scapula
Humerus
Olecranon
Radius
Ulna
Posterior view

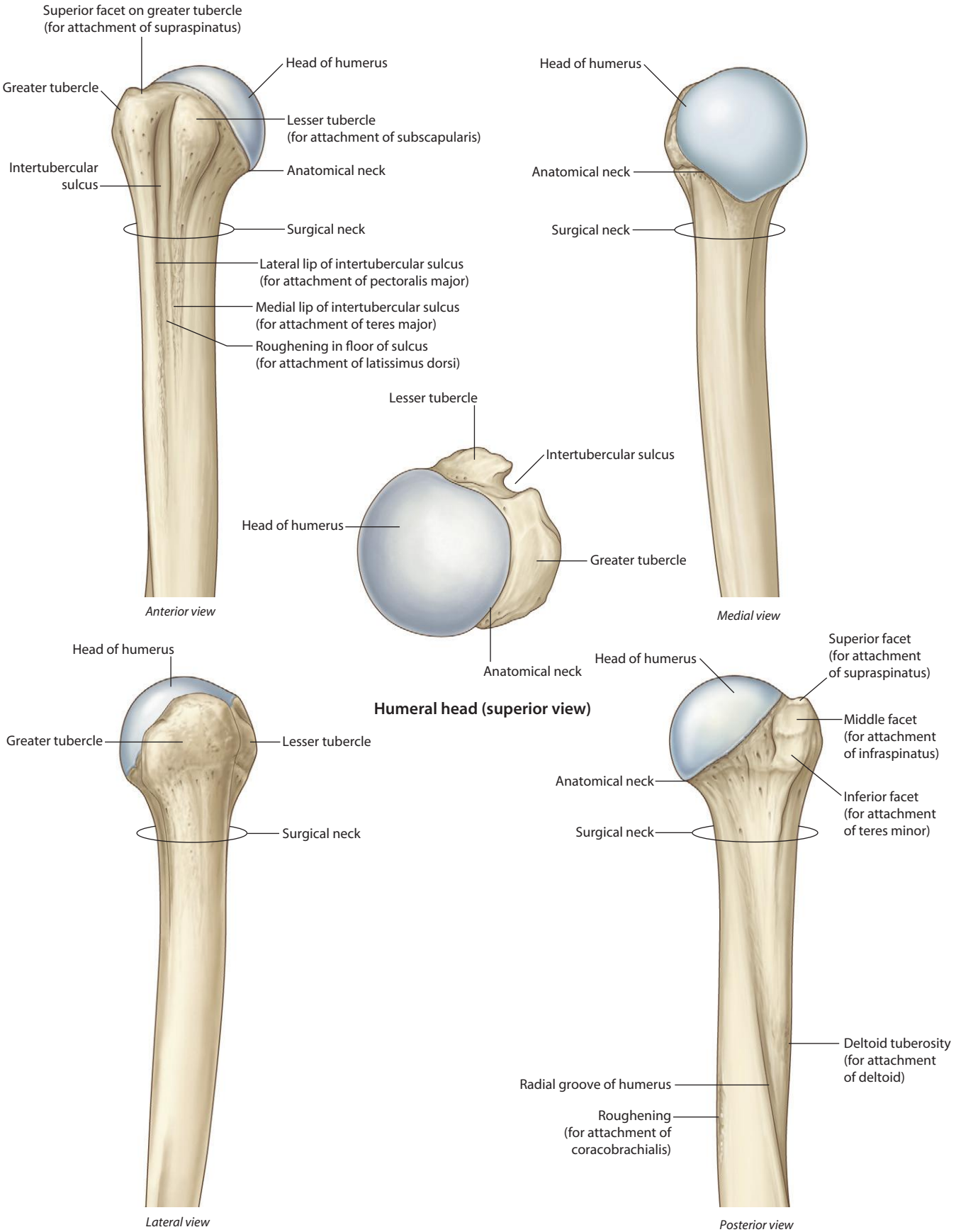

Cervical vertebrae CI-VII
Superior transverse scapular ligament
Rib I
Clavicle
Acromion
Coracoid process
Sterno-clavicular joint
Greater tubercle
Manubrium of sternum
Humerus
Supra-scapular notch
Anterior view
Rib I
Clavicle
Acromion
Supraspinous fossa
Greater tubercle
Spine of scapula
Lesser tubercle
Infraspinous fossa
Sternal angle
Humerus
Lateral view
Scapula
Transverse process of TI
Rib I
Supraspinous fossa
Spine of scapula
Acromion
Head of humerus
Greater tubercle
Intertubercular sulcus
Lesser tubercle
Humerus
Lateral epicondyle
Coracoid process
Medial epicondyle
Clavicle
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Superior view
Bony framework of shoulder


Superior angle
Supraspinous fossa
Superior border
Coracoid process
Suprascapular notch
Articular surface for clavicle
Acromion
Greater scapular notch (or spinoglenoid notch)
Glenoid cavity
Spine of scapula
Infraglenoid tubercle
Lateral border
Infraspinous fossa
Medial border
Inferior angle
Scapula posterior view
Superior border
Superior angle
Suprascapular notch
Acromion
Coracoid process
Glenoid cavity
Infraglenoid tubercle
Subscapular fossa
Lateral border
Medial border
Inferior angle
Scapula anterior view
Acromion
Superior angle
Supraglenoid tubercle
Coracoid process
Glenoid cavity
Infraglenoid tubercle
Lateral border
Inferior angle
Scapula lateral view

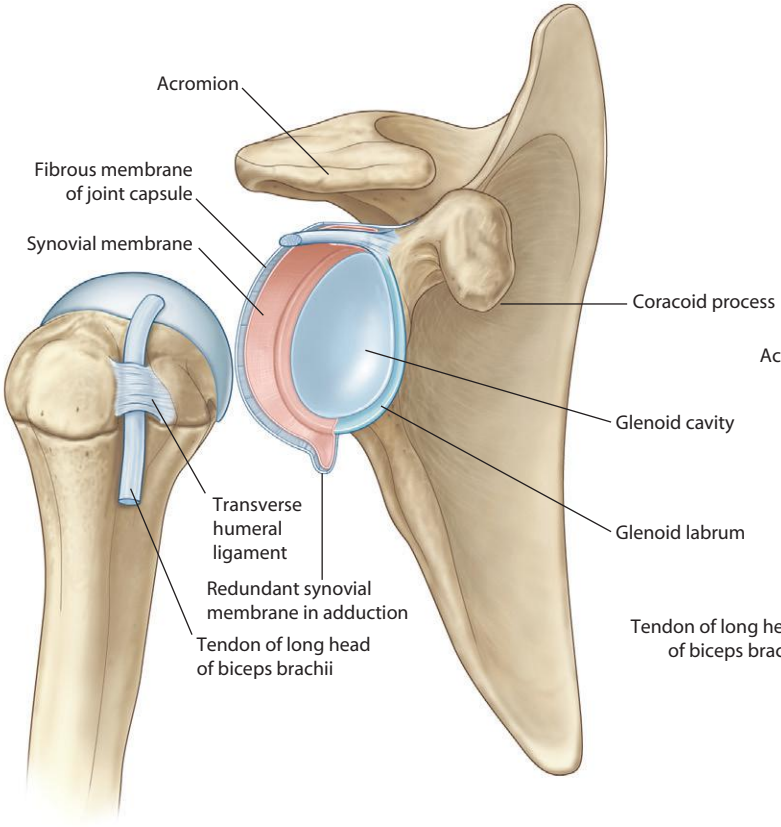




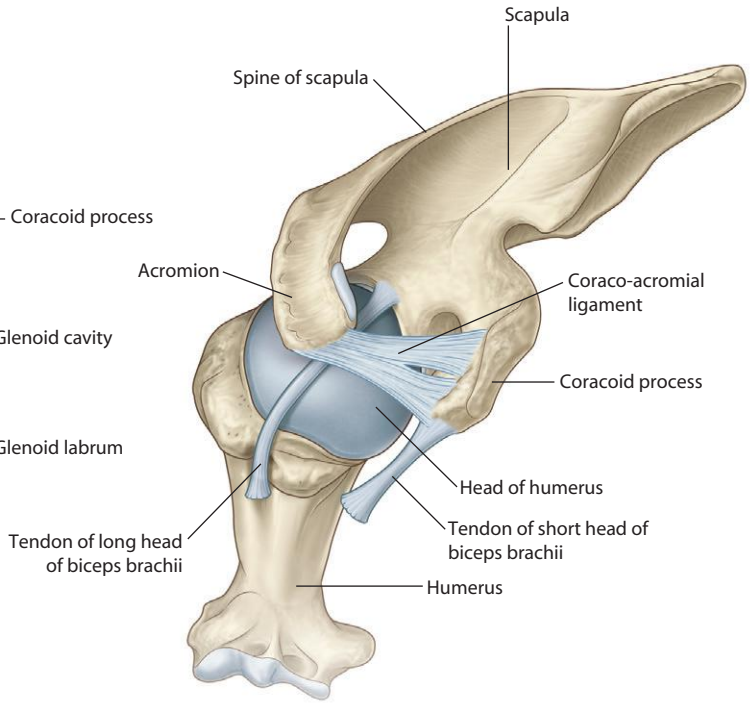
Joints and ligaments of the clavicle (anterior view)



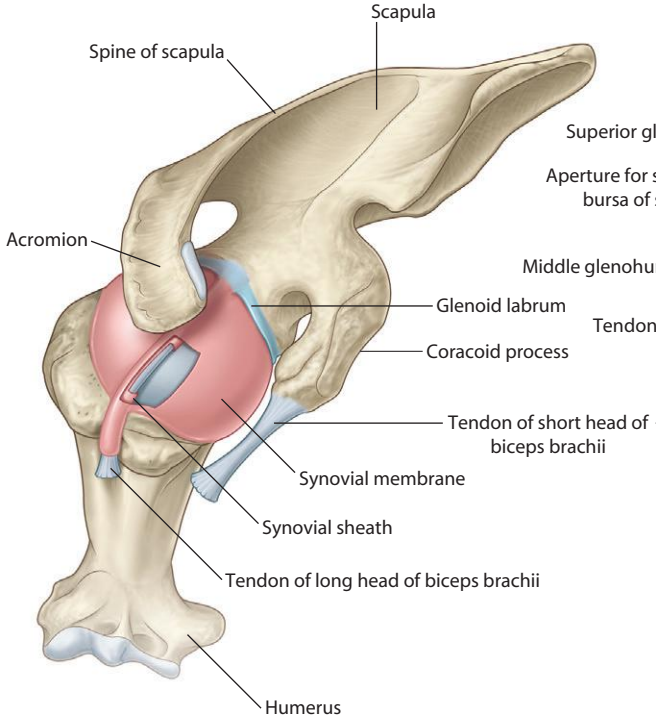
Proximal end of humerus



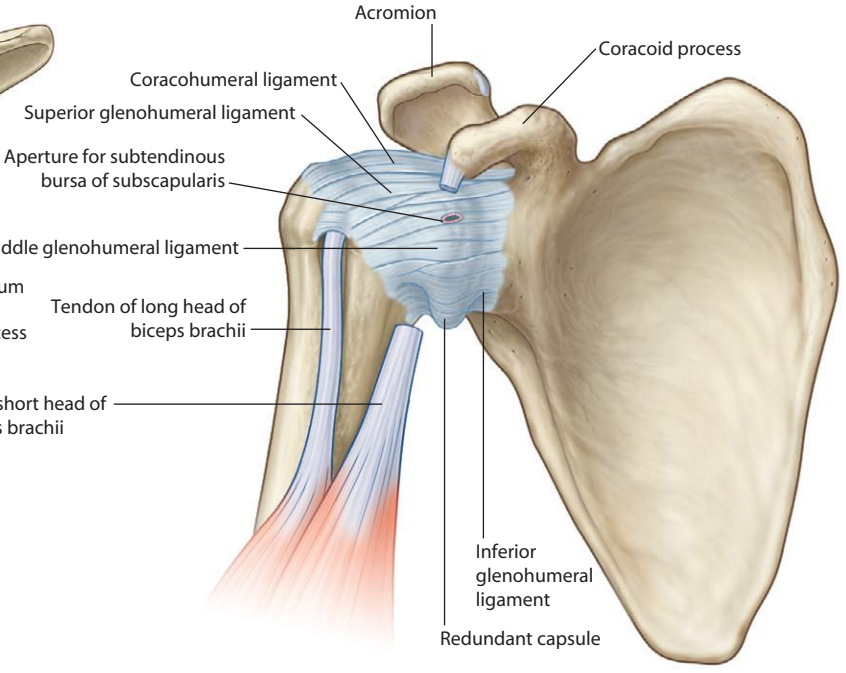
Articular surfaces of glenohumeral joint (anterolateral oblique view)



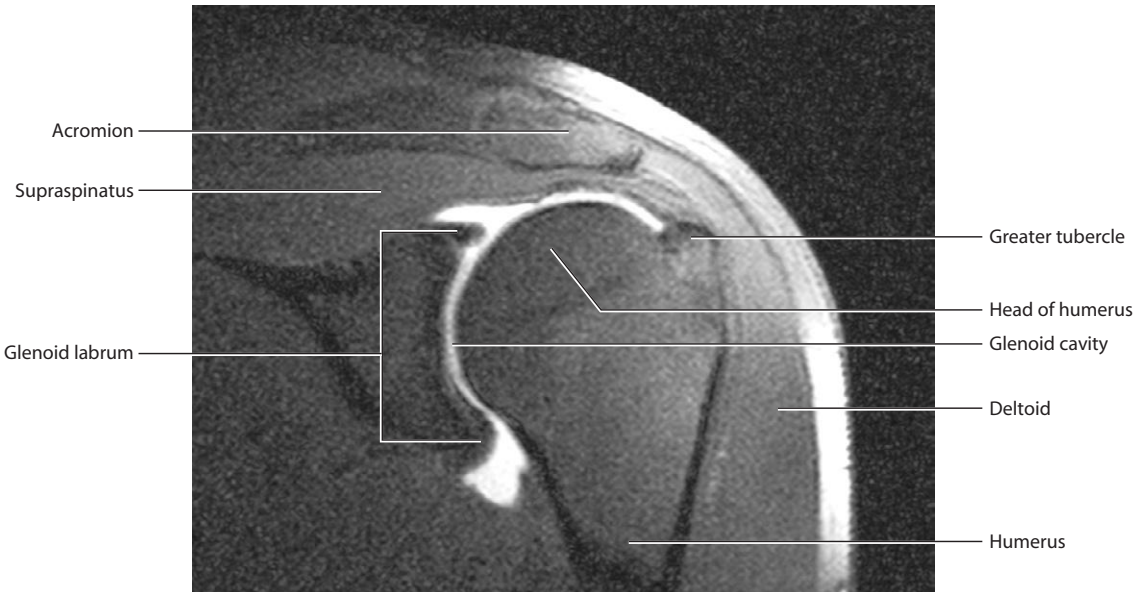
Origins of biceps brachii tendons (superior view)



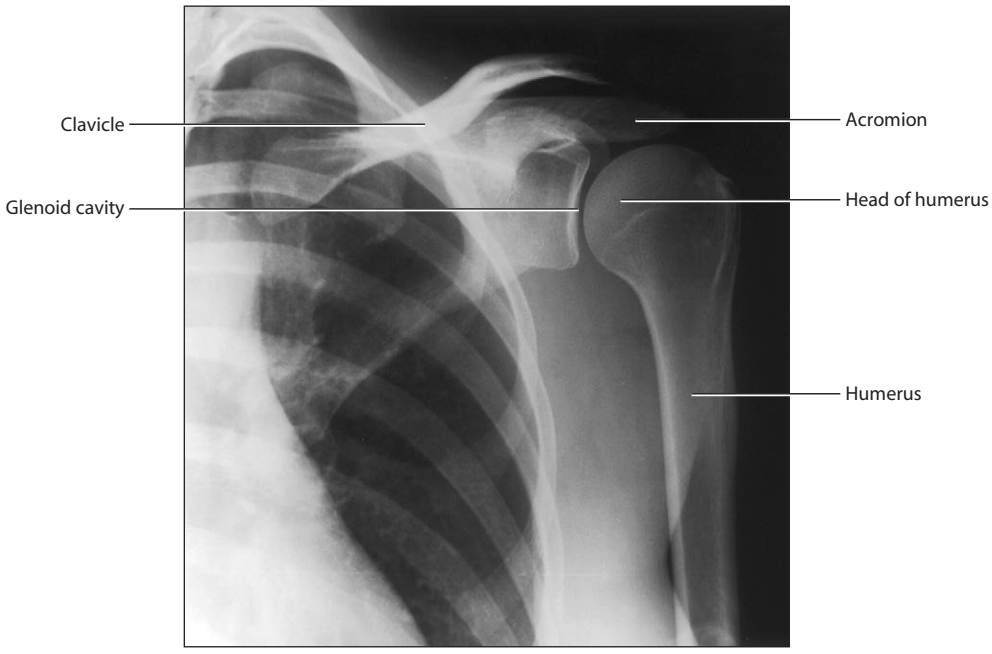
Synovial membrane (superior view)



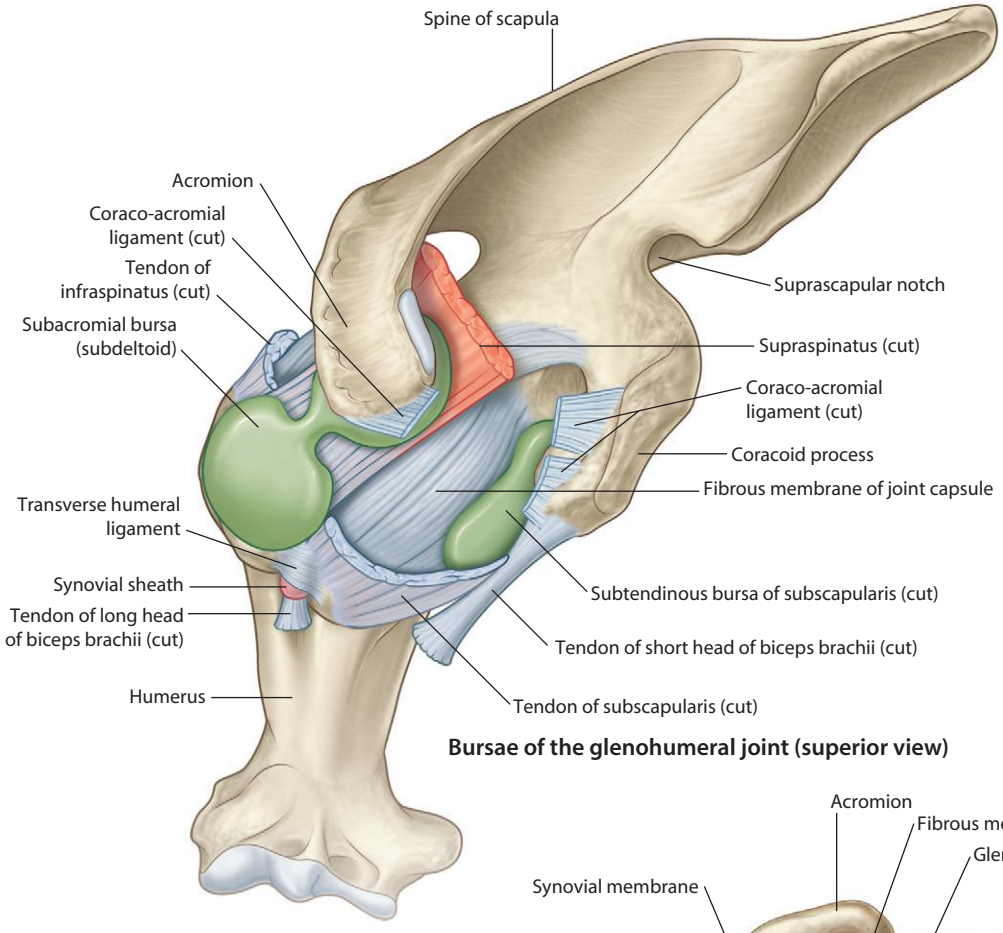
Fibrous membrane of joint capsule (anterior view)



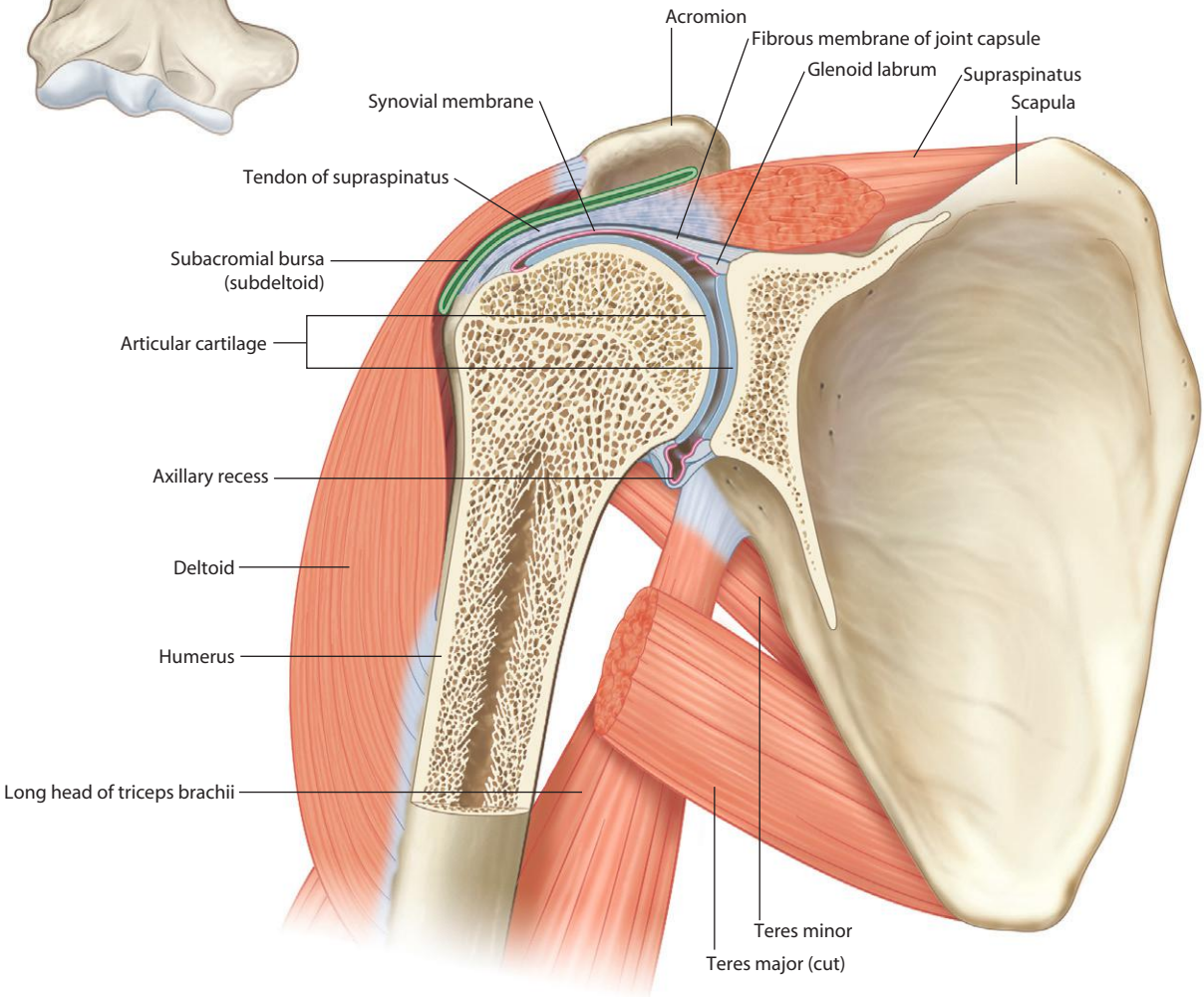
Anterior view of the glenohumeral joint.
T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane



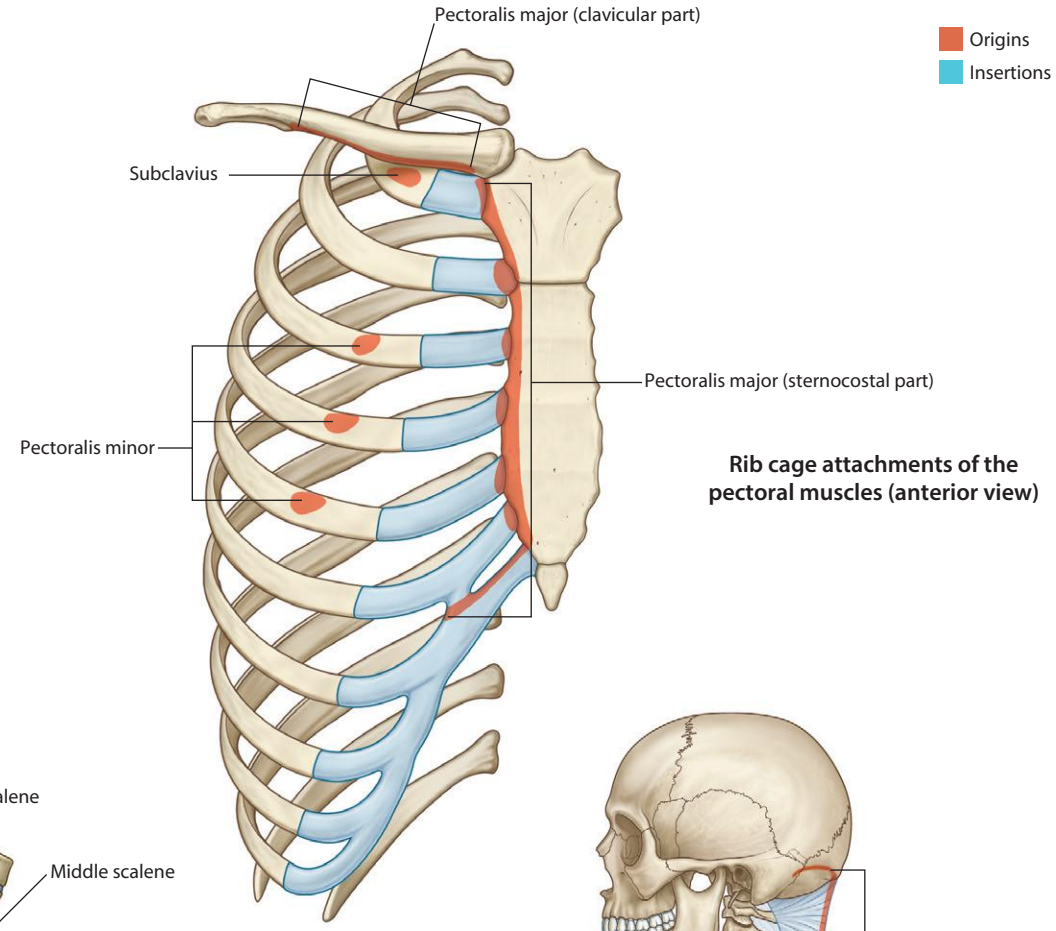
Normal glenohumeral joint.
Radiograph, AP view



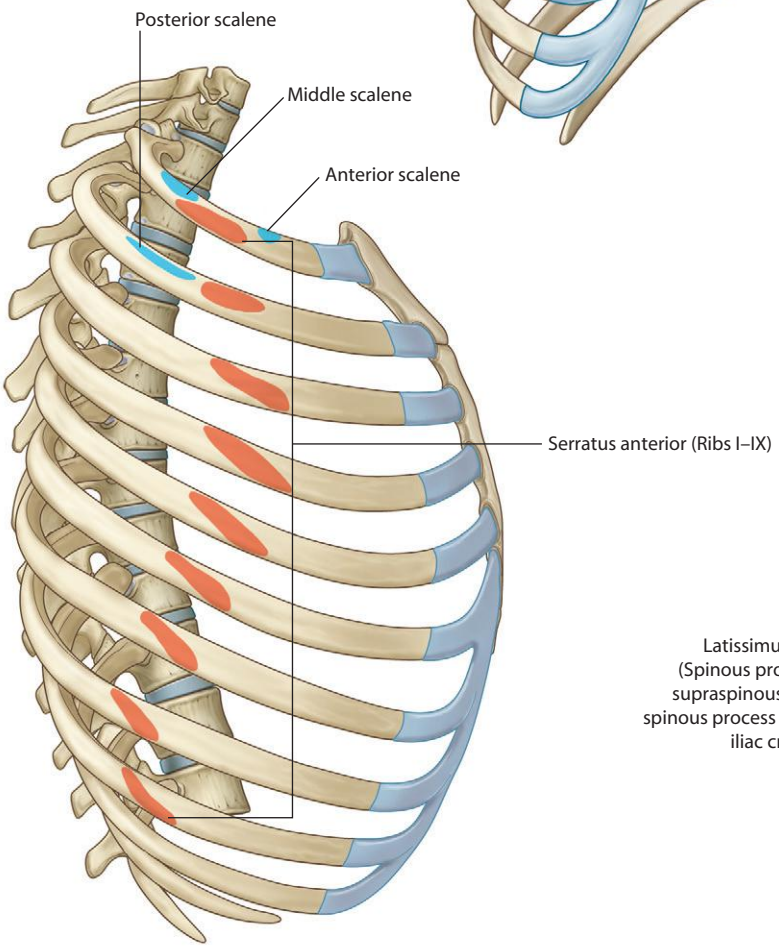
Bursae of the glenohumeral joint (superior view)



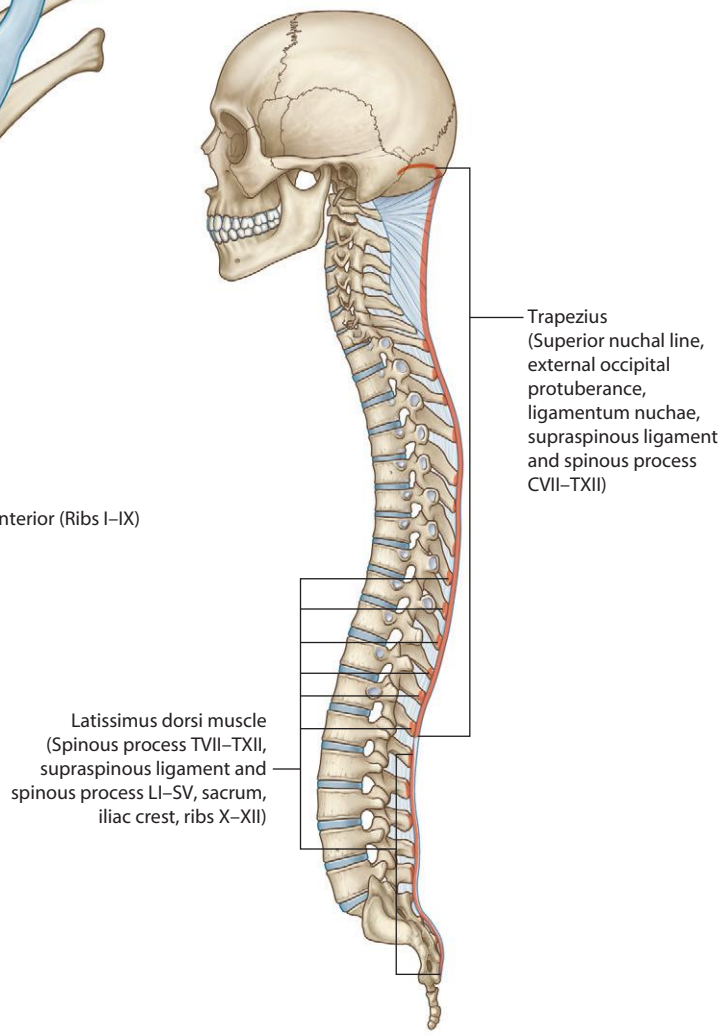
Glenohumeral joint (anterior view)



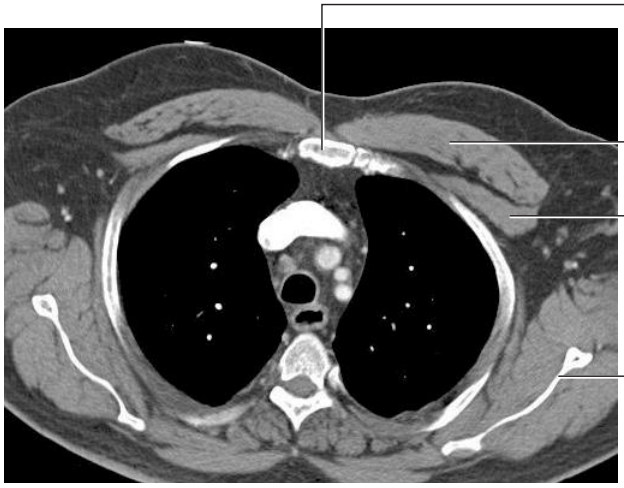
Rib cage attachments of the pectoral muscles (anterior view)



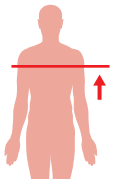
Rib cage attachments of serratus anterior and scalene muscles (lateral view)

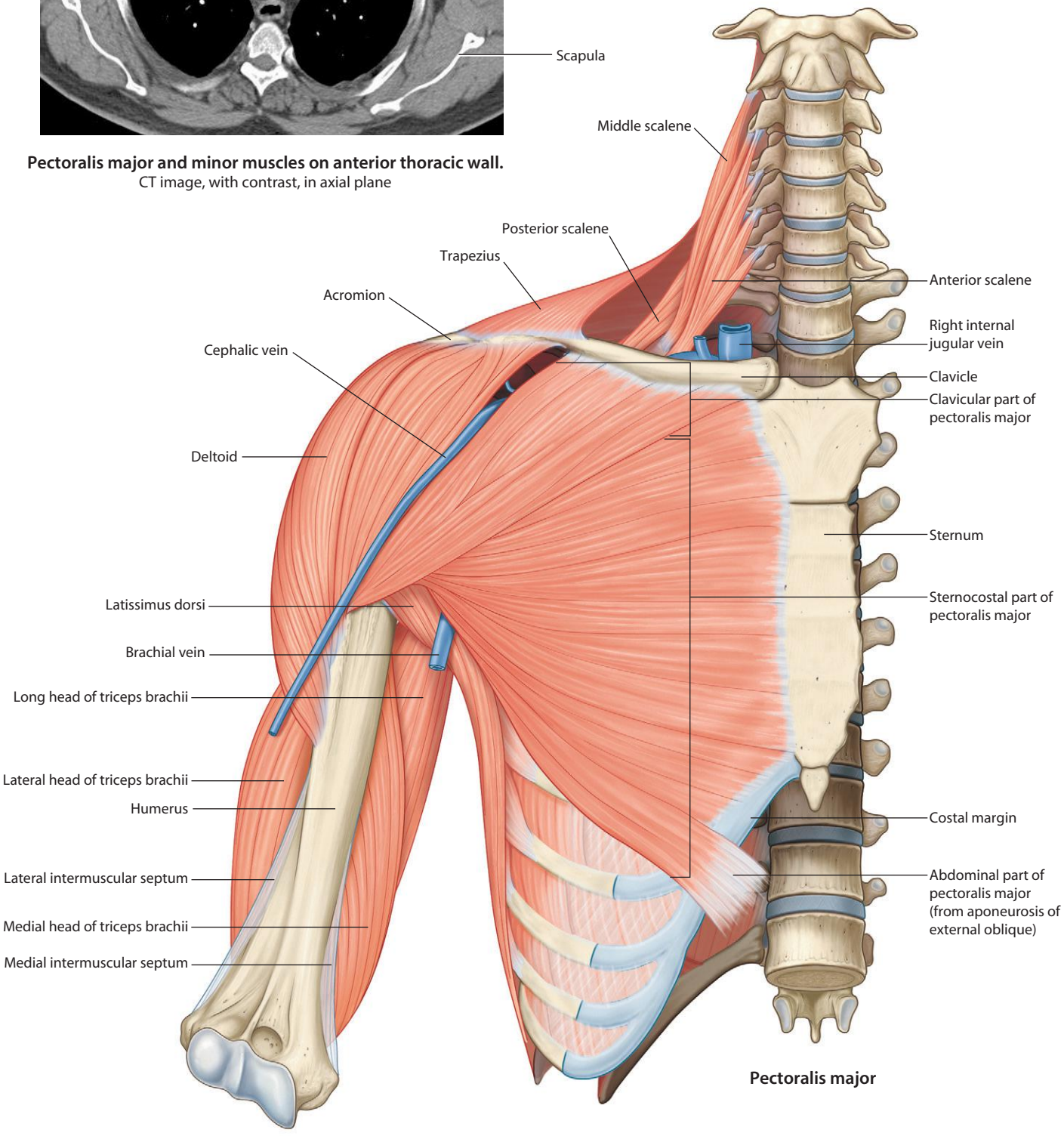


Attachments of trapezius and latissimus dorsi muscles (lateral view)

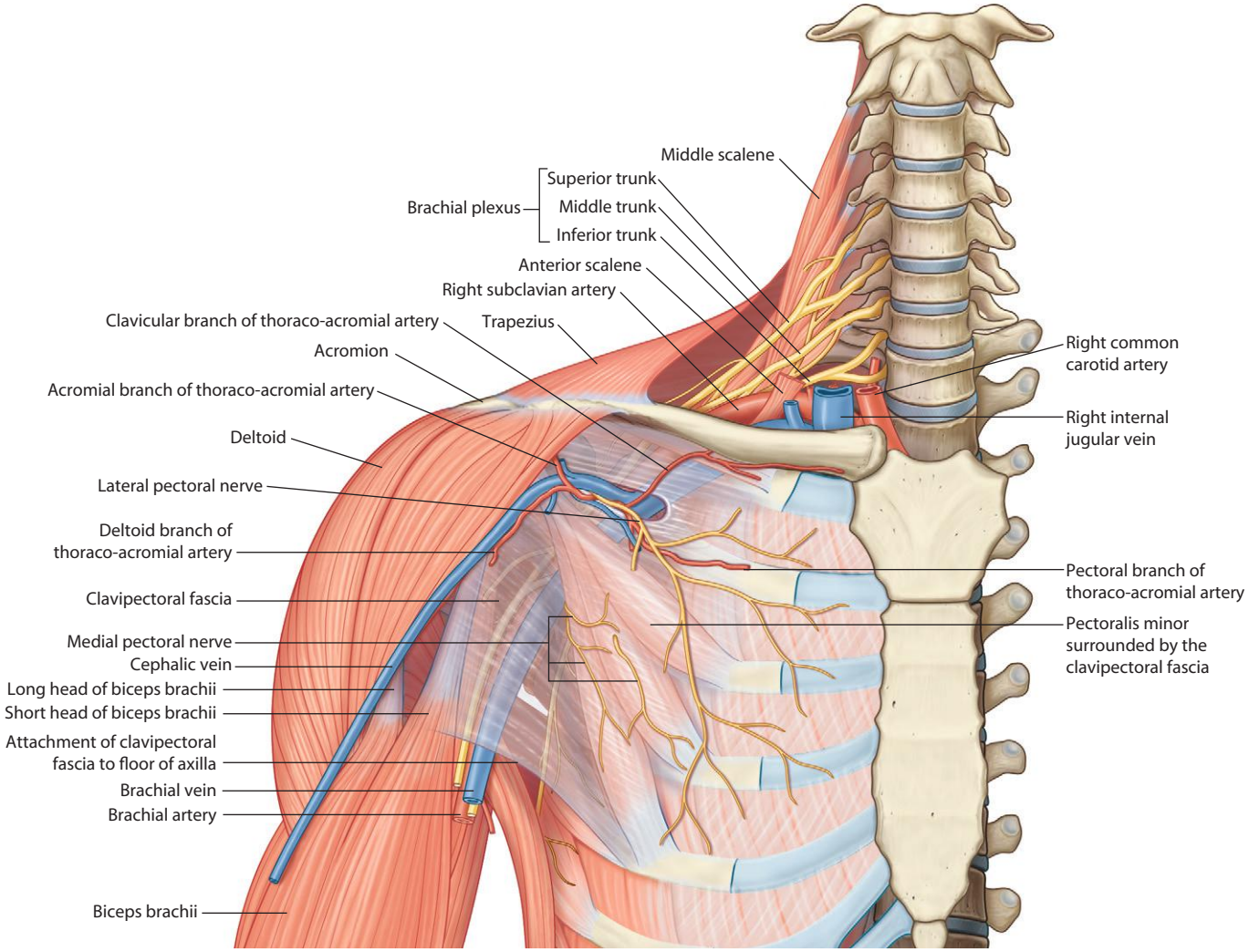


Pectoralis major and minor muscles on anterior thoracic wall.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane

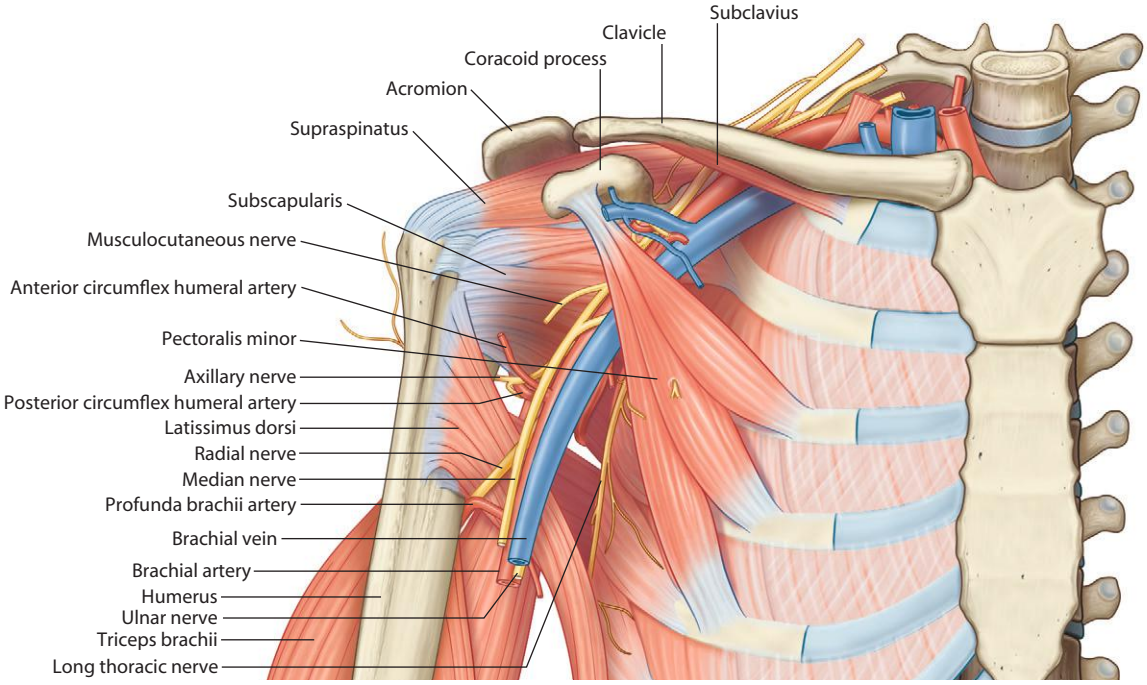




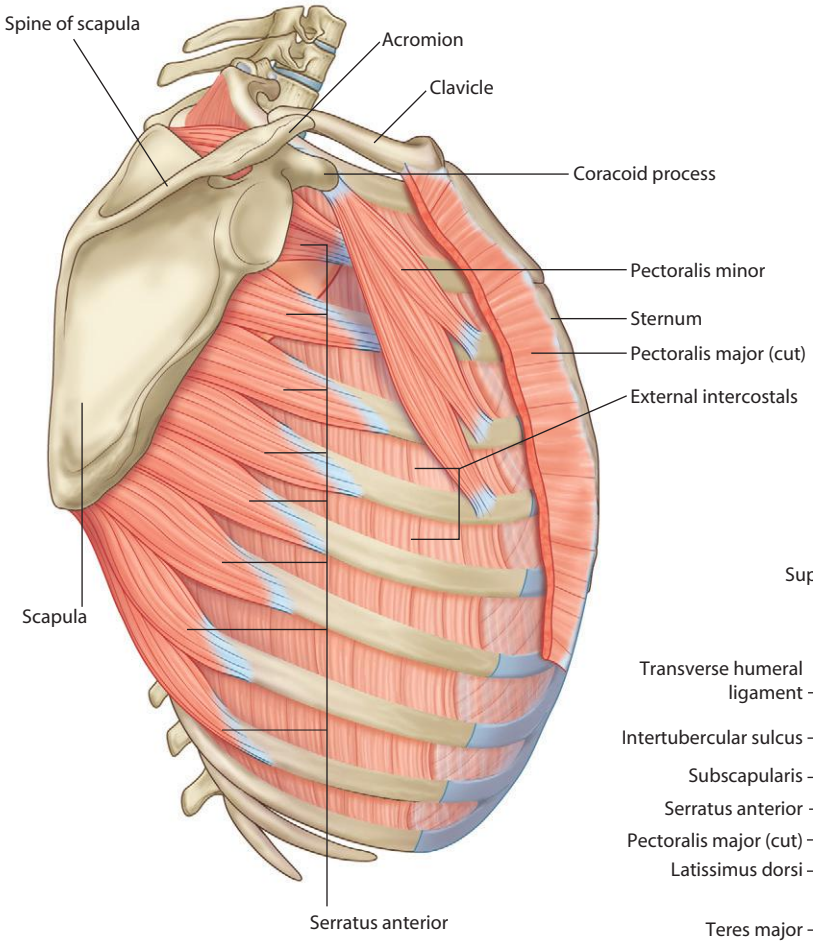
Pectoralis major



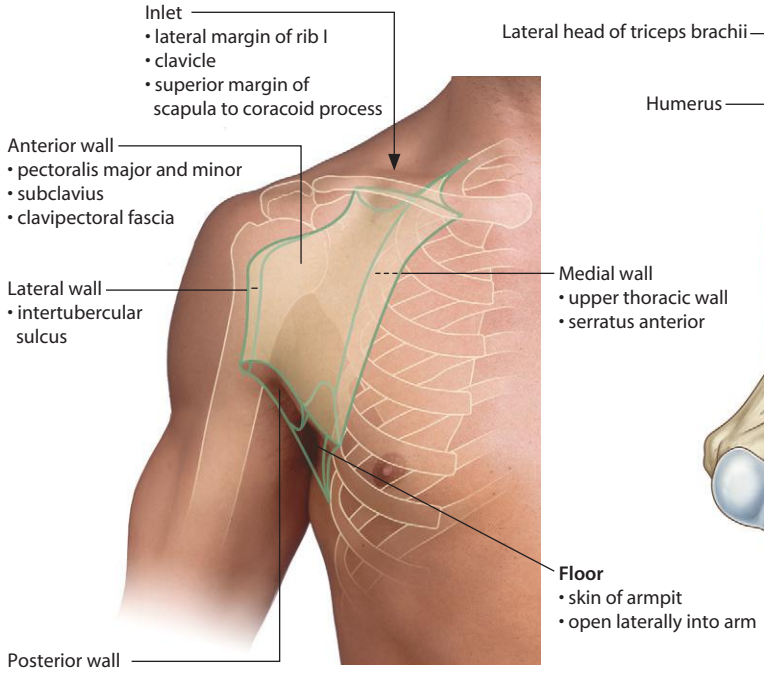
Clavipectoral fascia and related structures



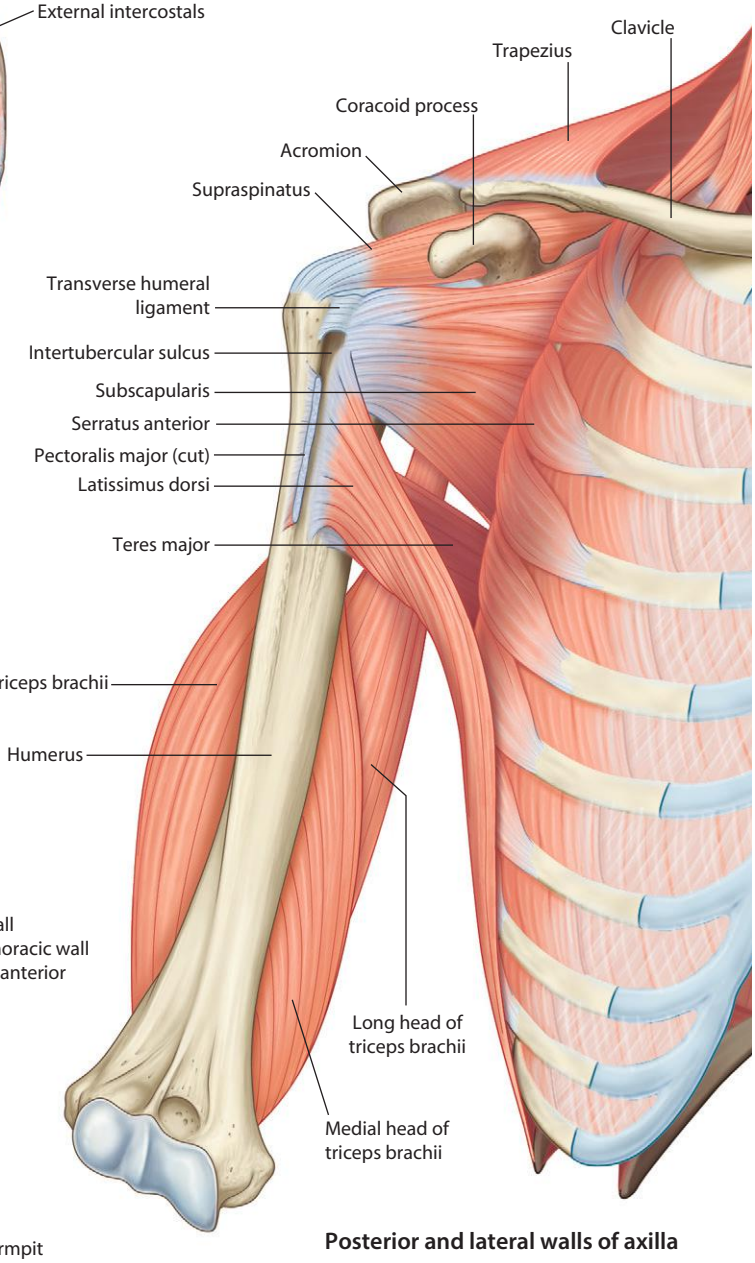
Pectoralis minor



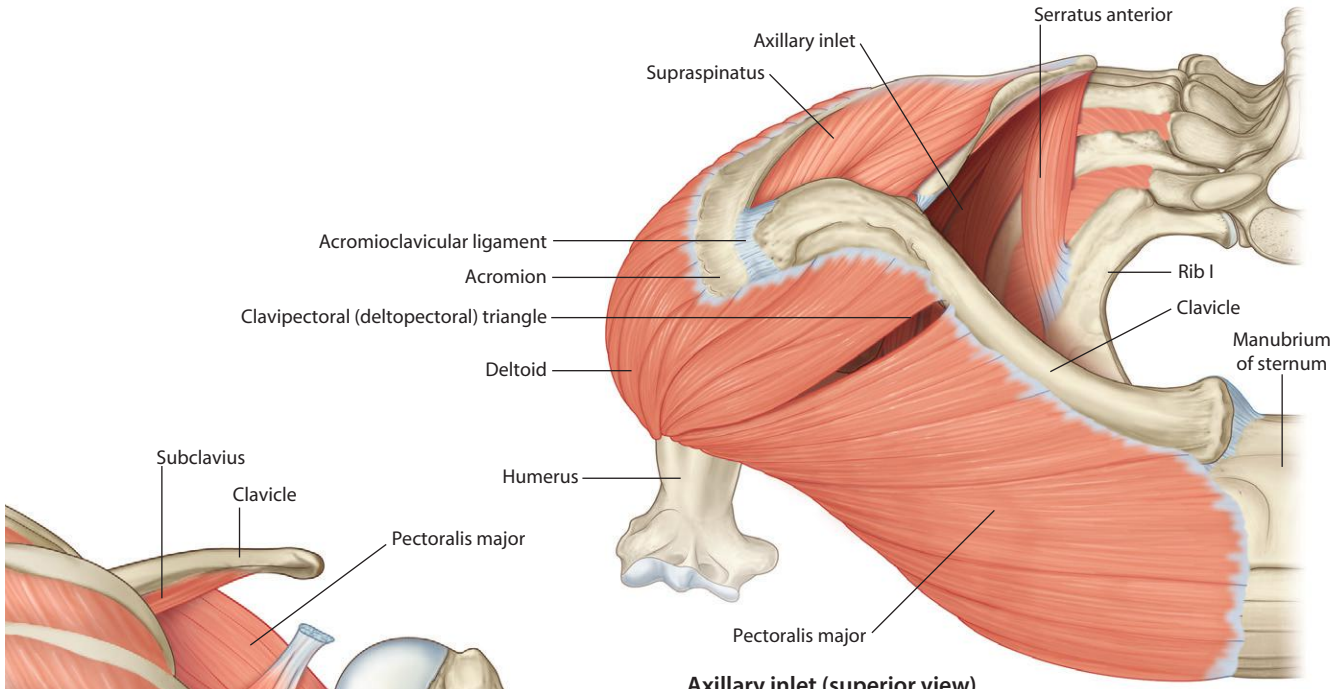
Medial and anterior walls of axilla



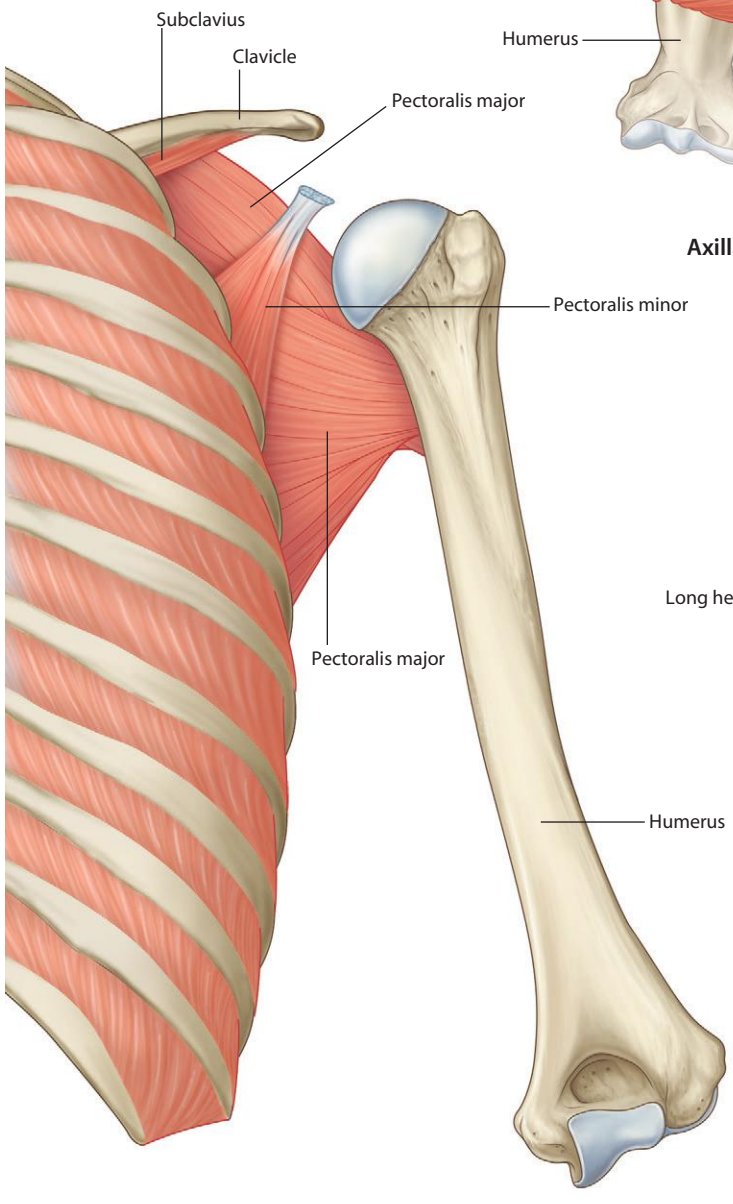
Boundaries of axilla



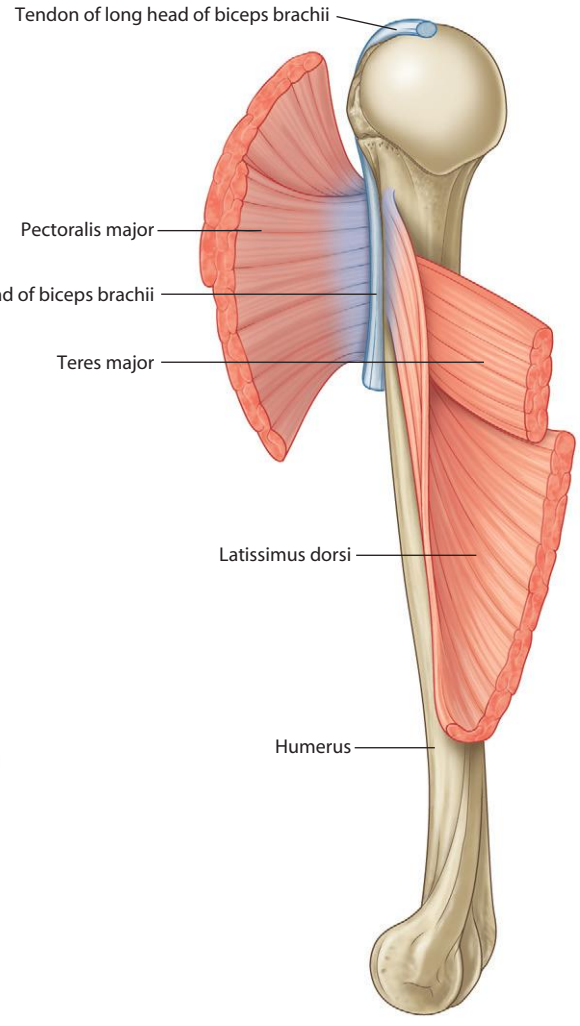
Posterior and lateral walls of axilla



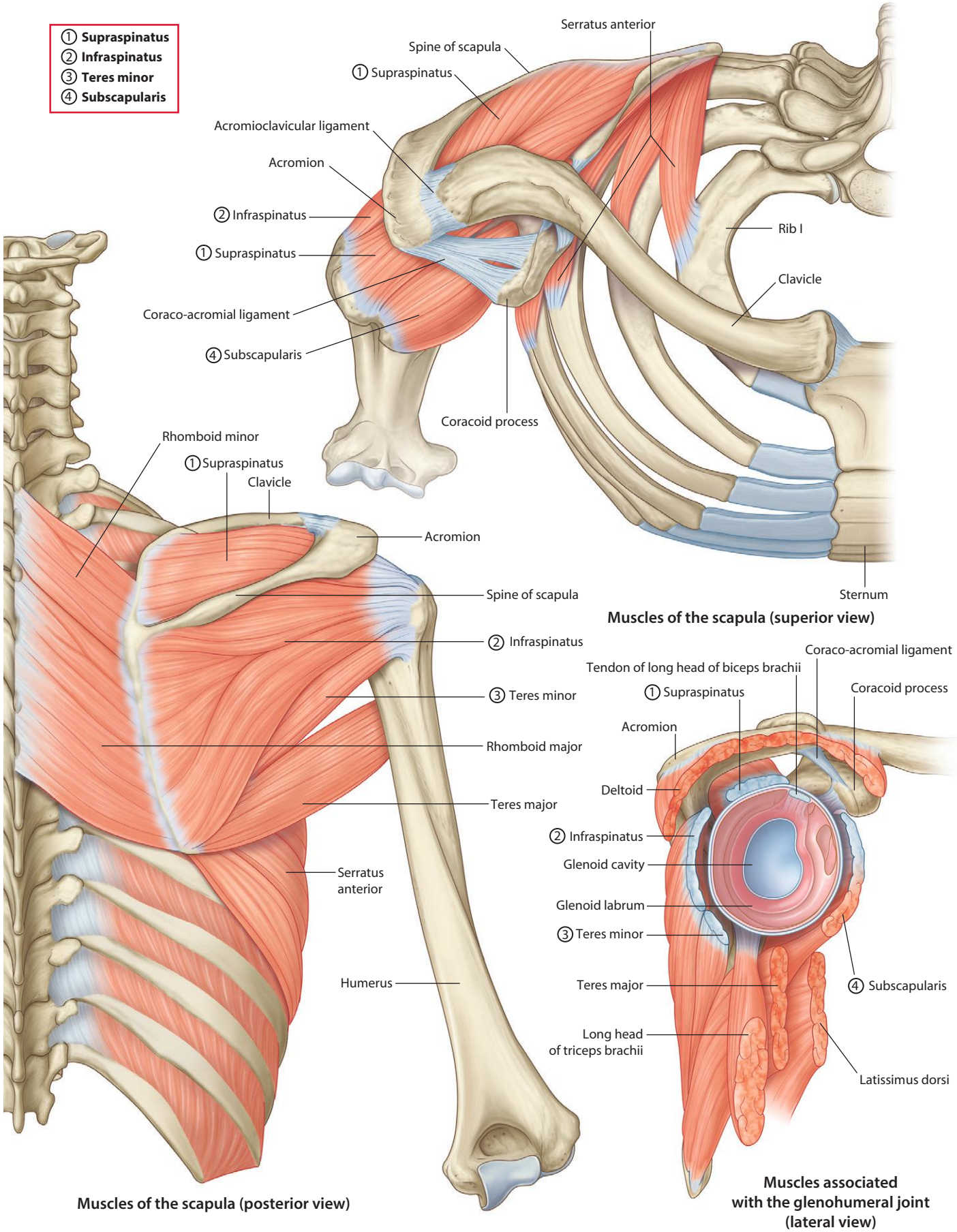
Axillary inlet (superior view)

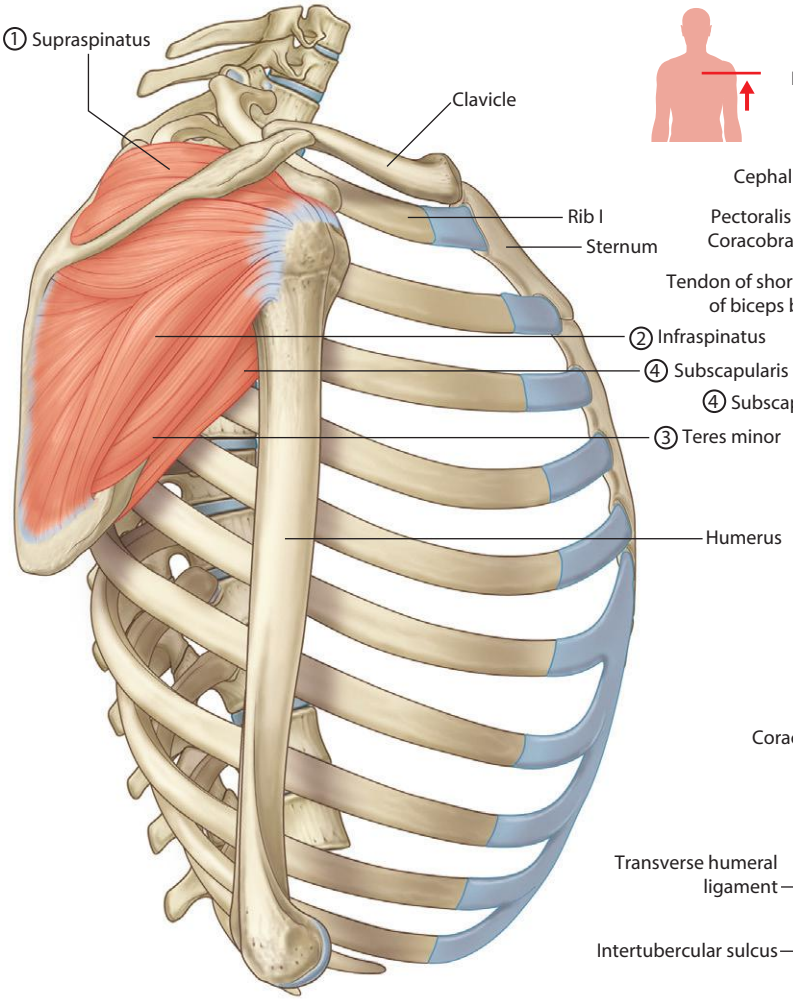


Anterior wall of axilla (posterior view)

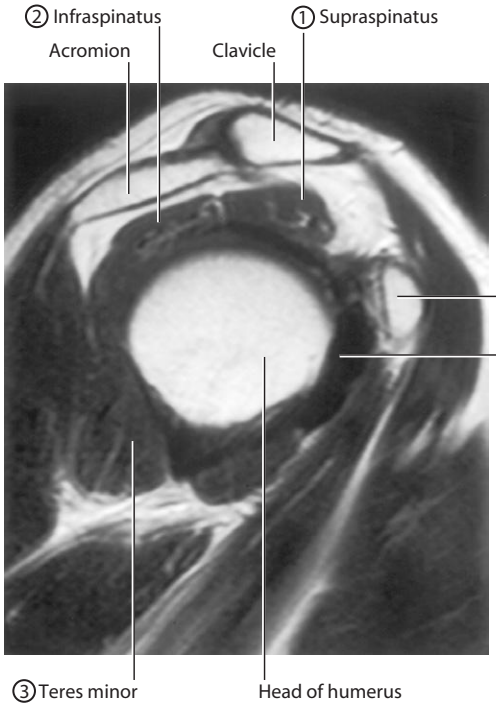


Lateral wall of axilla (medial view)

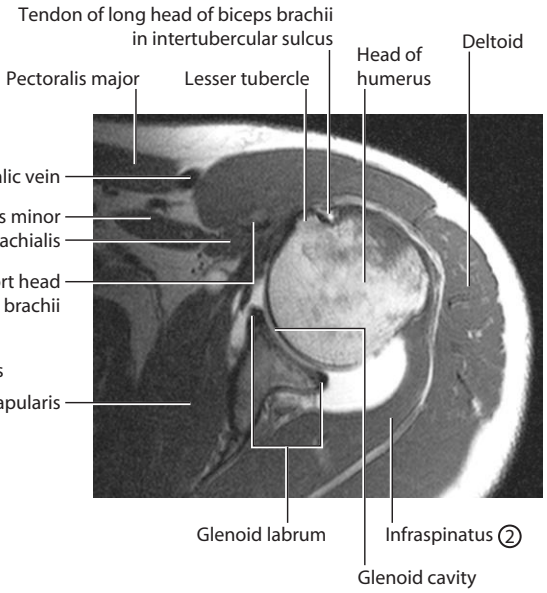

① Supraspinatus
② Infraspinatus
③ Teres minor
④ Subscapularis
Serratus anterior
Spine of scapula
① Supraspinatus
Acromioclavicular ligament
Acromion
② Infraspinatus
① Supraspinatus
Coraco-acromial ligament
④ Subscapularis
Coracoid process
Rib I
Clavicle
Sternum
Muscles of the scapula (superior view)
Rhomboid minor
① Supraspinatus
Clavicle
Acromion
Spine of scapula
② Infraspinatus
③ Teres minor
Rhomboid major
Teres major
Serratus anterior
Humerus
Muscles of the scapula (posterior view)
Coraco-acromial ligament
Tendon of long head of biceps brachii
① Supraspinatus
Coracoid process
Acromion
Deltoid
② Infraspinatus
Glenoid cavity
Glenoid labrum
③ Teres minor
Teres major
④ Subscapularis
Long head of triceps brachii
Latissimus dorsi
Muscles associated with the glenohumeral joint (lateral view)



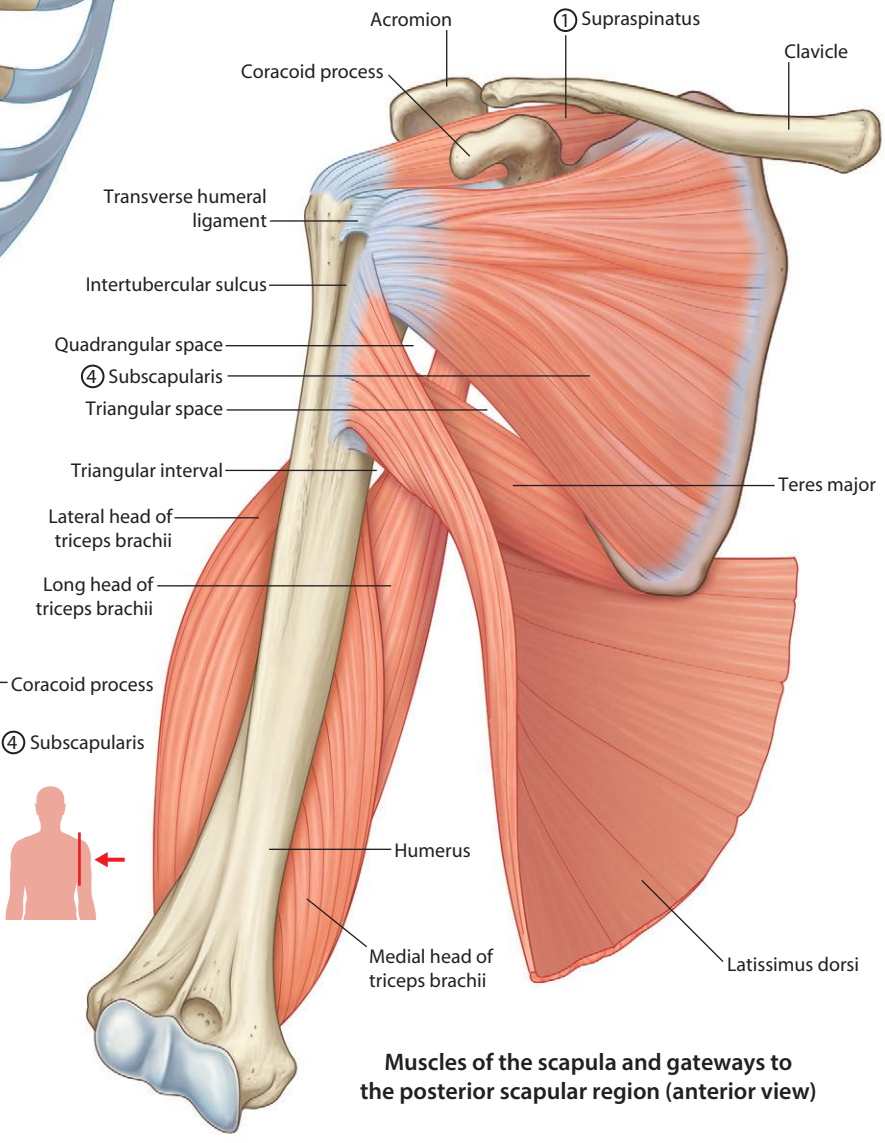
Muscles of the scapula (lateral view)



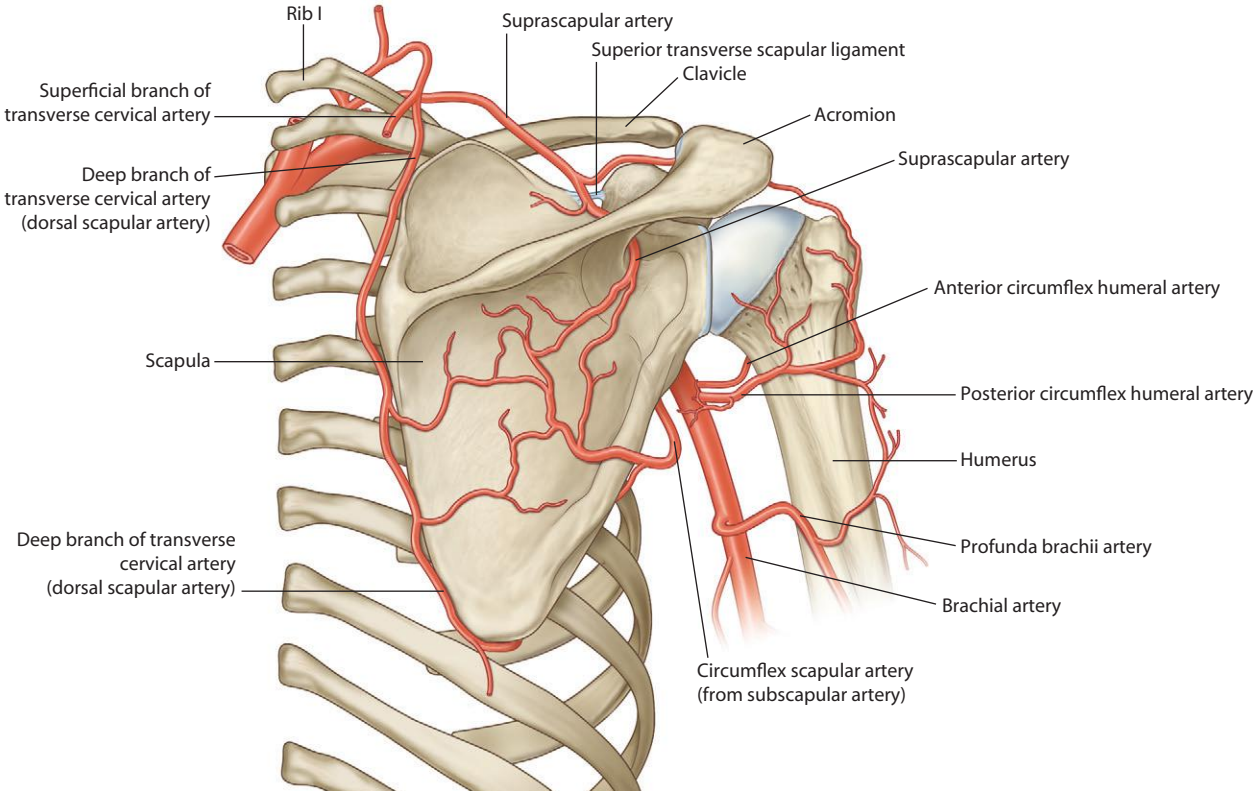
Muscles associated with the glenohumeral joint.
T1-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



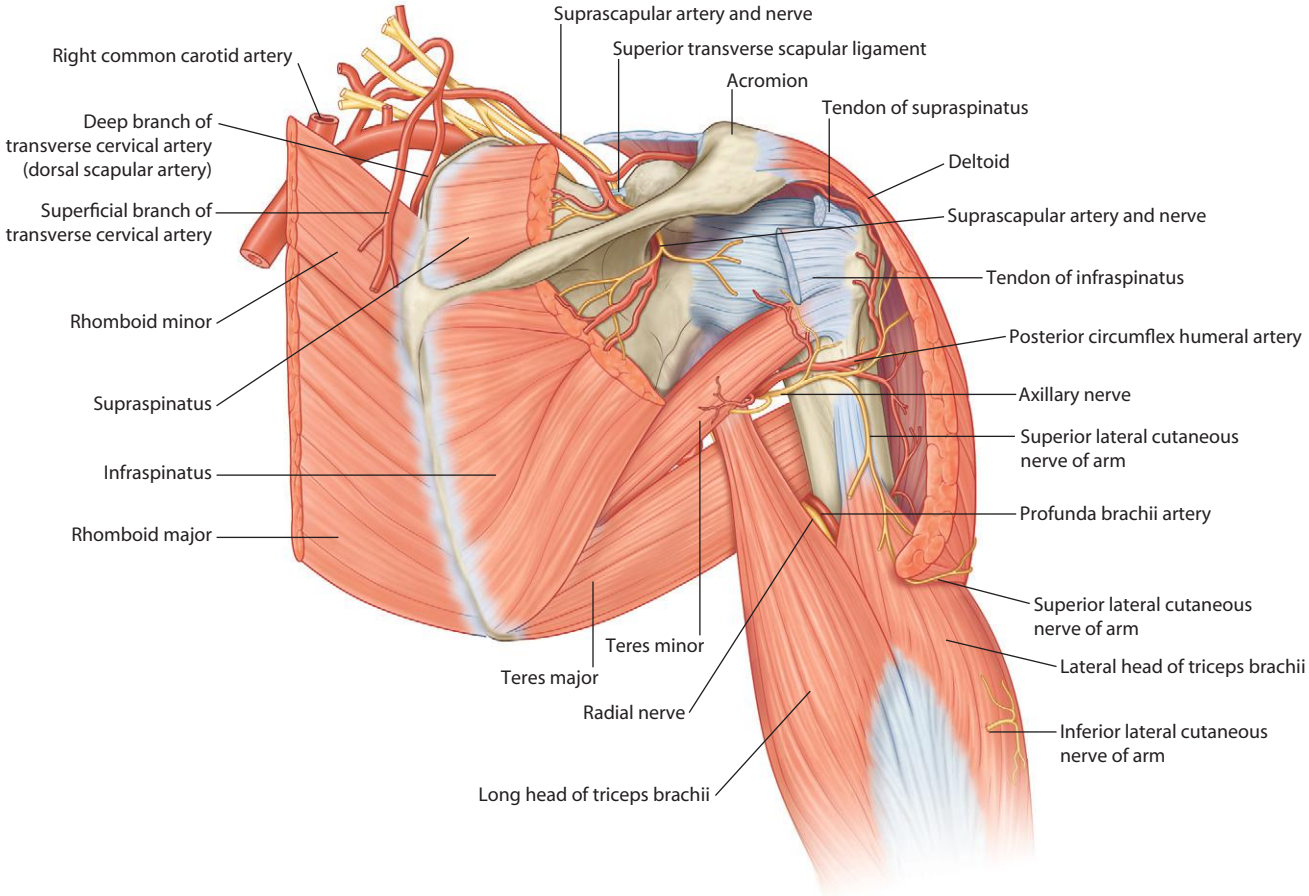
Muscles associated with the glenohumeral joint.
T1-weighted MR image in axial plane



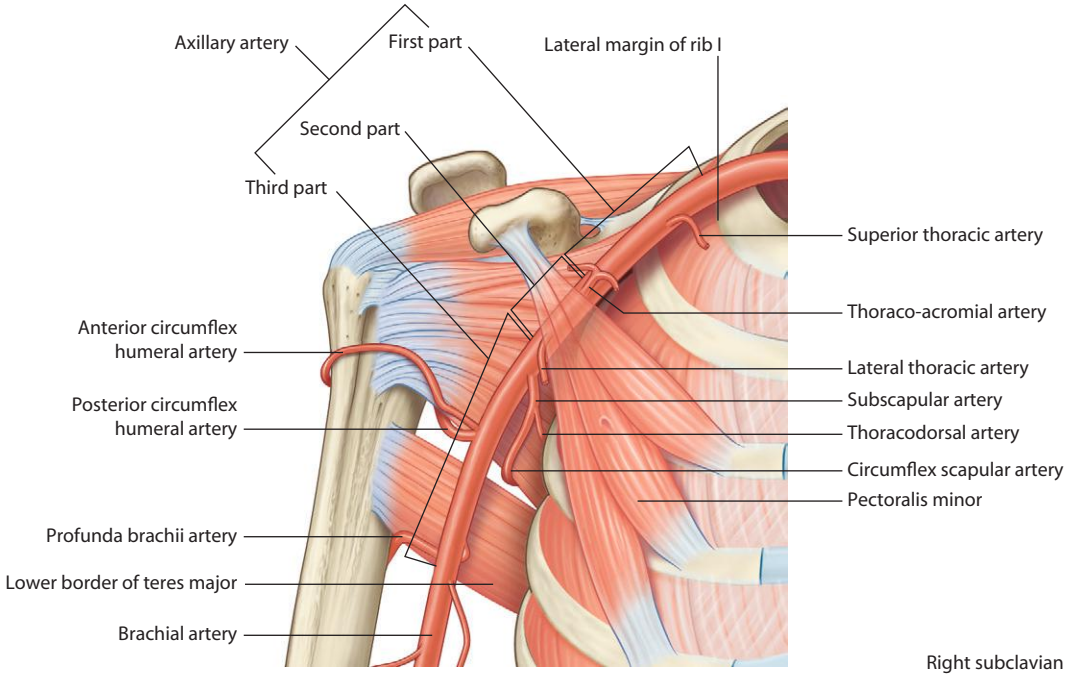
Muscles of the scapula and gateways to the posterior scapular region (anterior view)



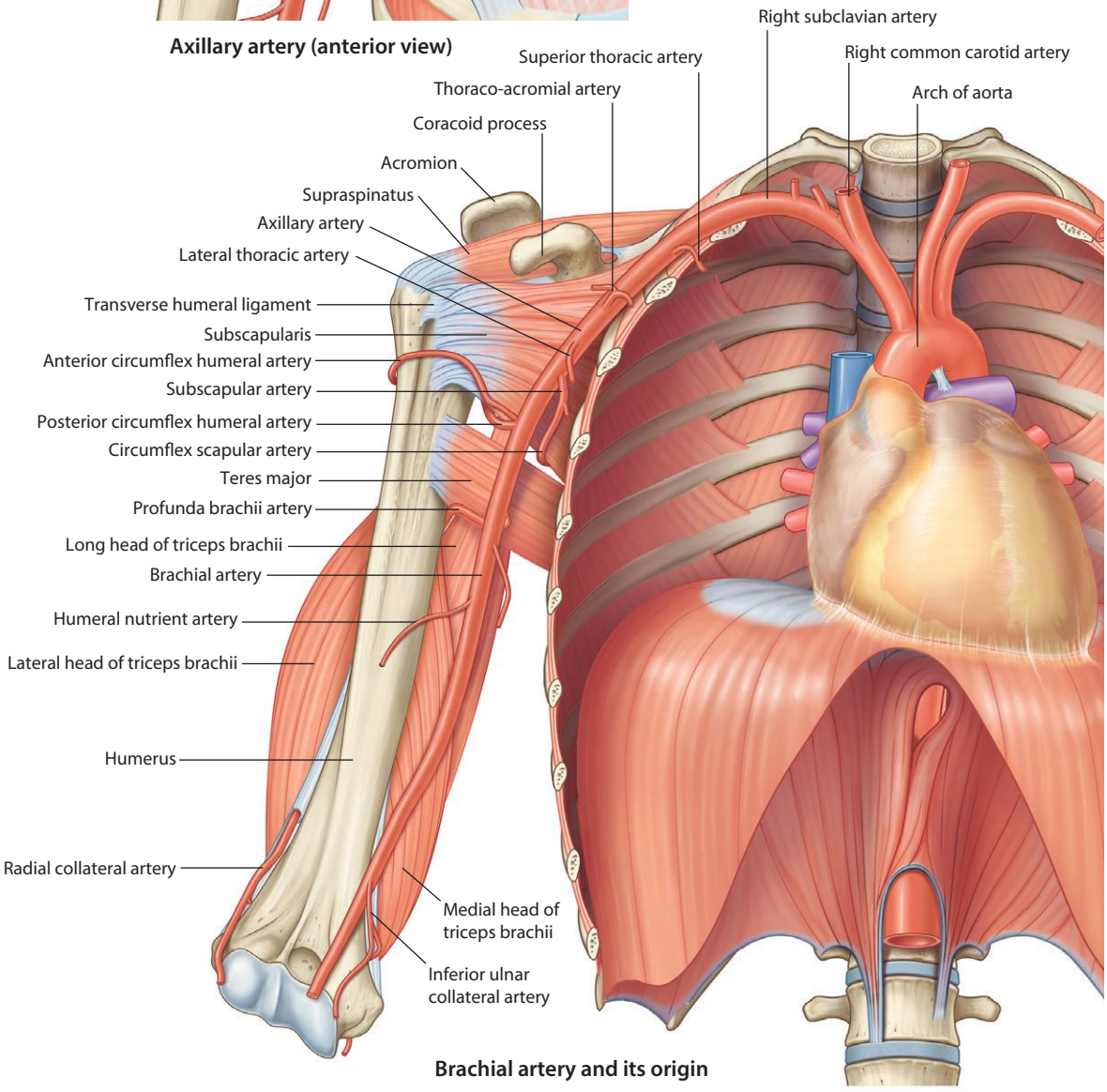
Arteries of the shoulder (posterior view)



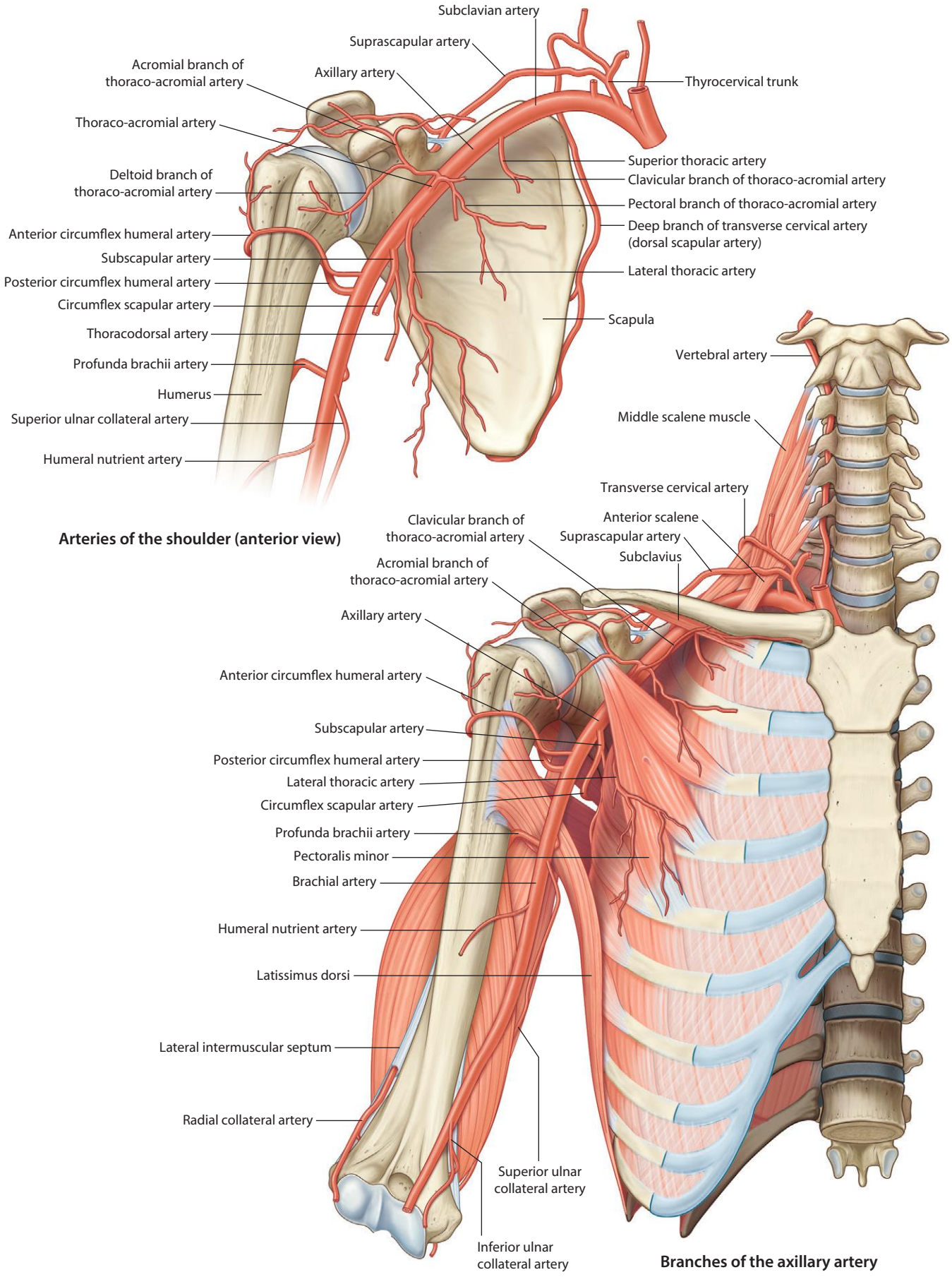
Deep arteries and nerves of the shoulder (posterior view)



Axillary artery (anterior view)



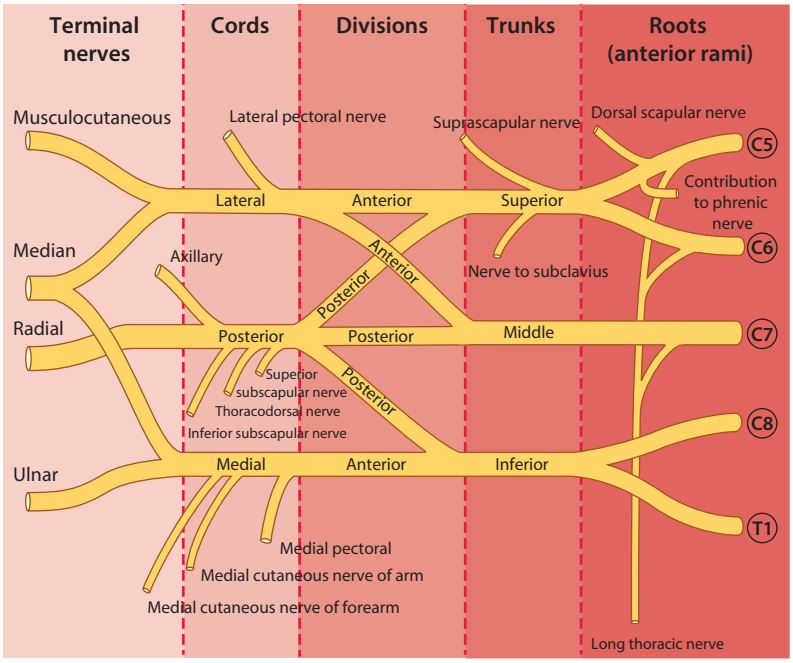
Brachial artery and its origin



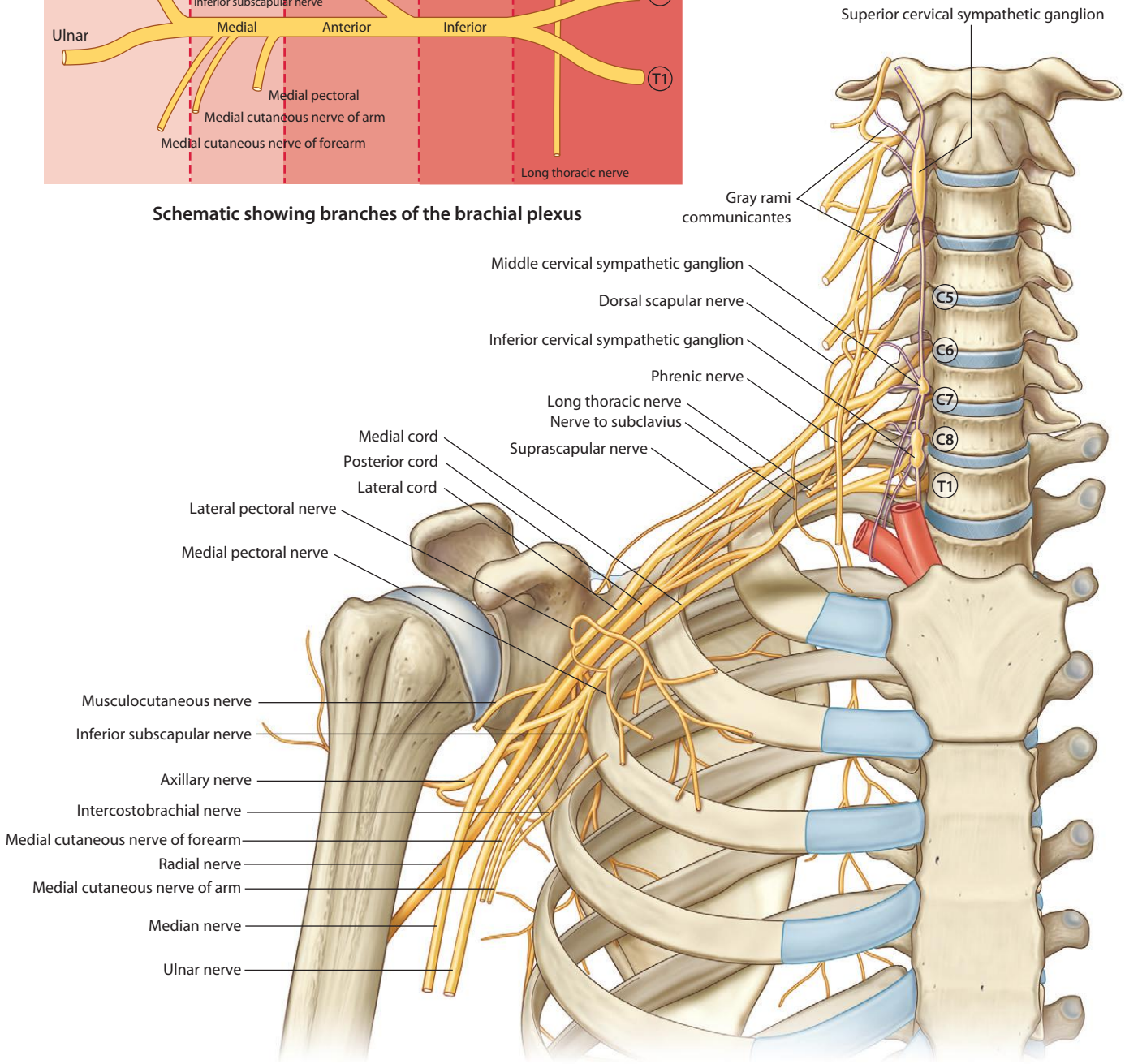
Arteries of the shoulder (anterior view)

Branches of the axillary artery

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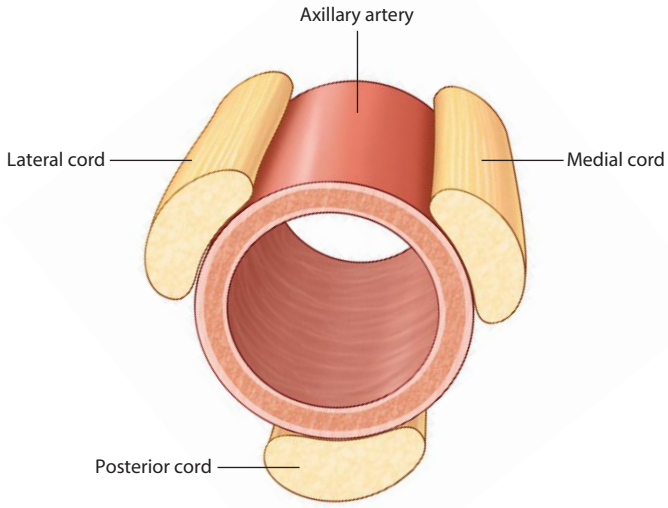


Schematic showing branches of the brachial plexus



Brachial plexus

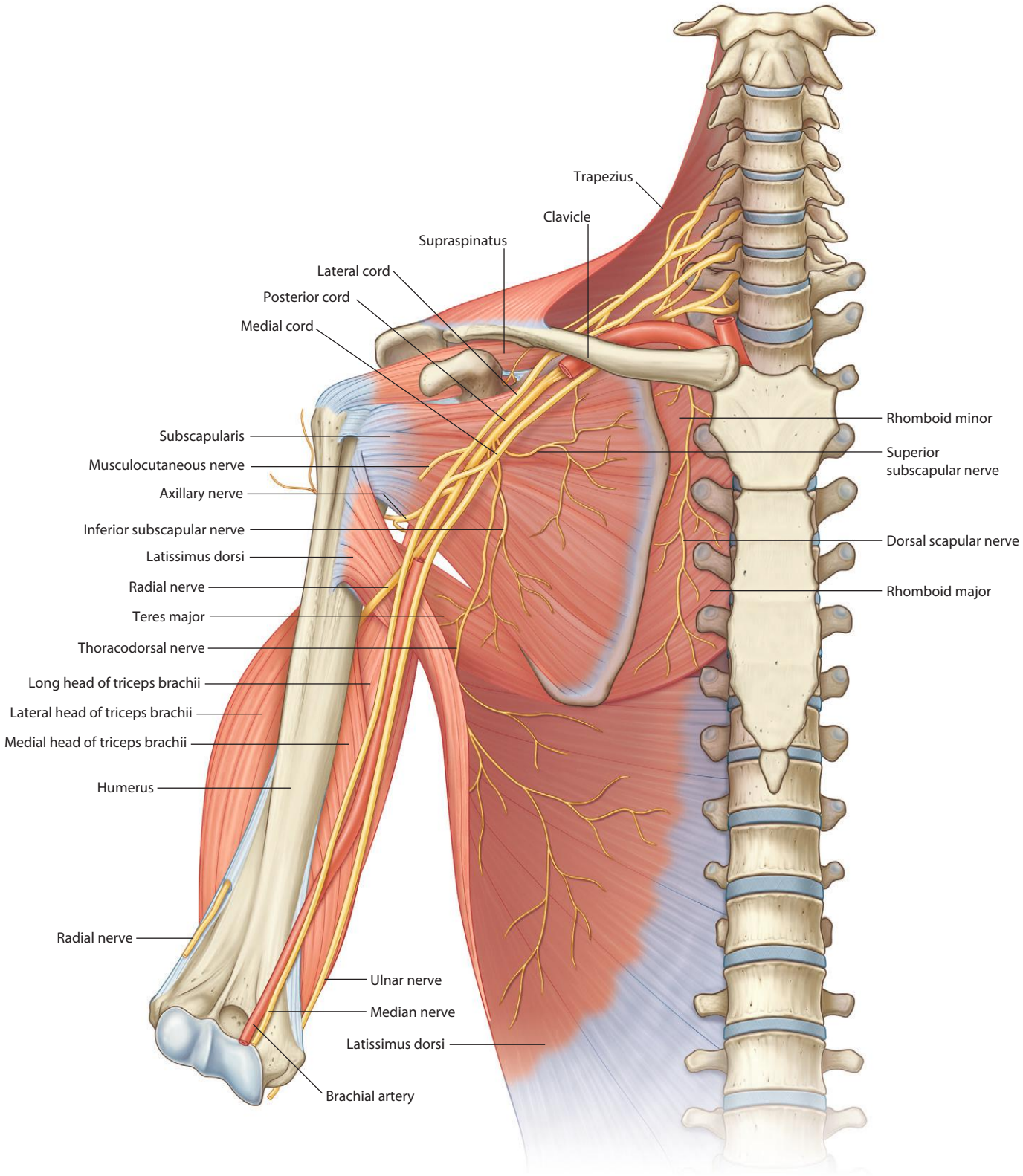
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



Cords around the axillary artery

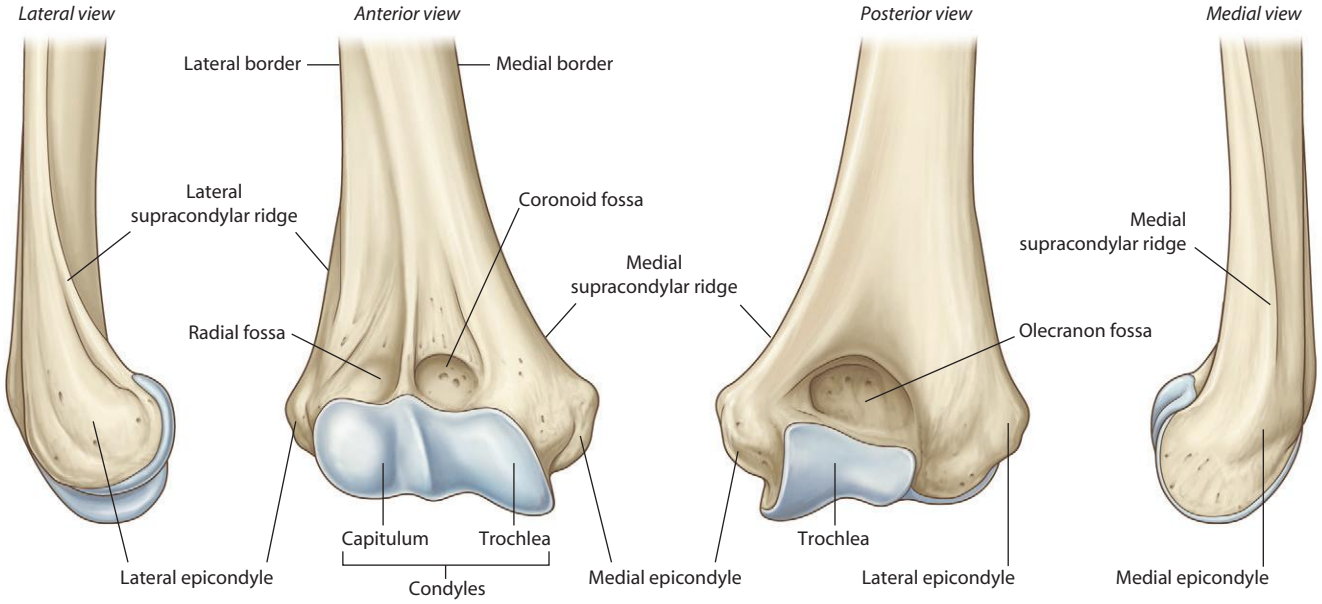
Lateral and medial cords of the brachial plexus

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

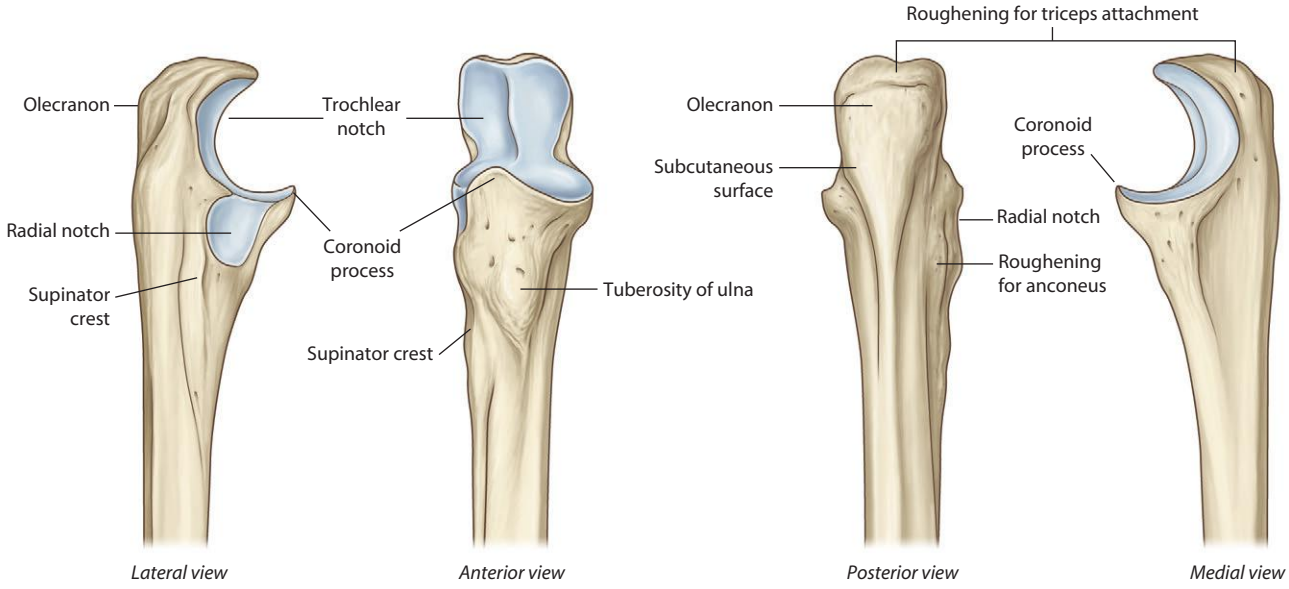


Posterior cord of the brachial plexus (ribs and associated muscles removed)

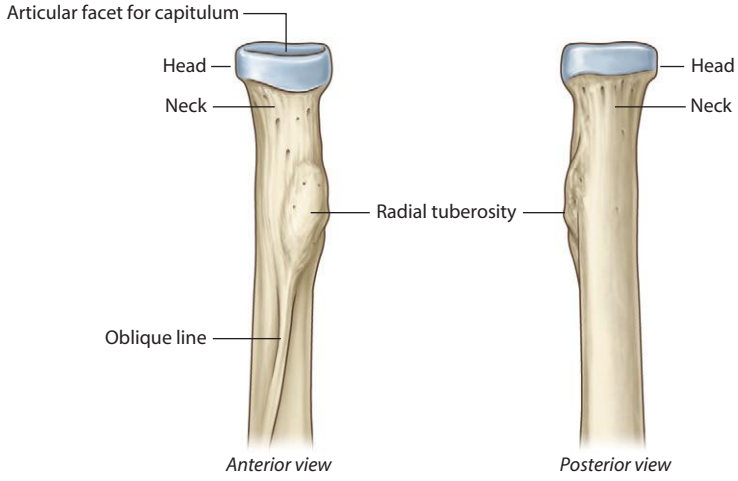
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



Distal end of humerus

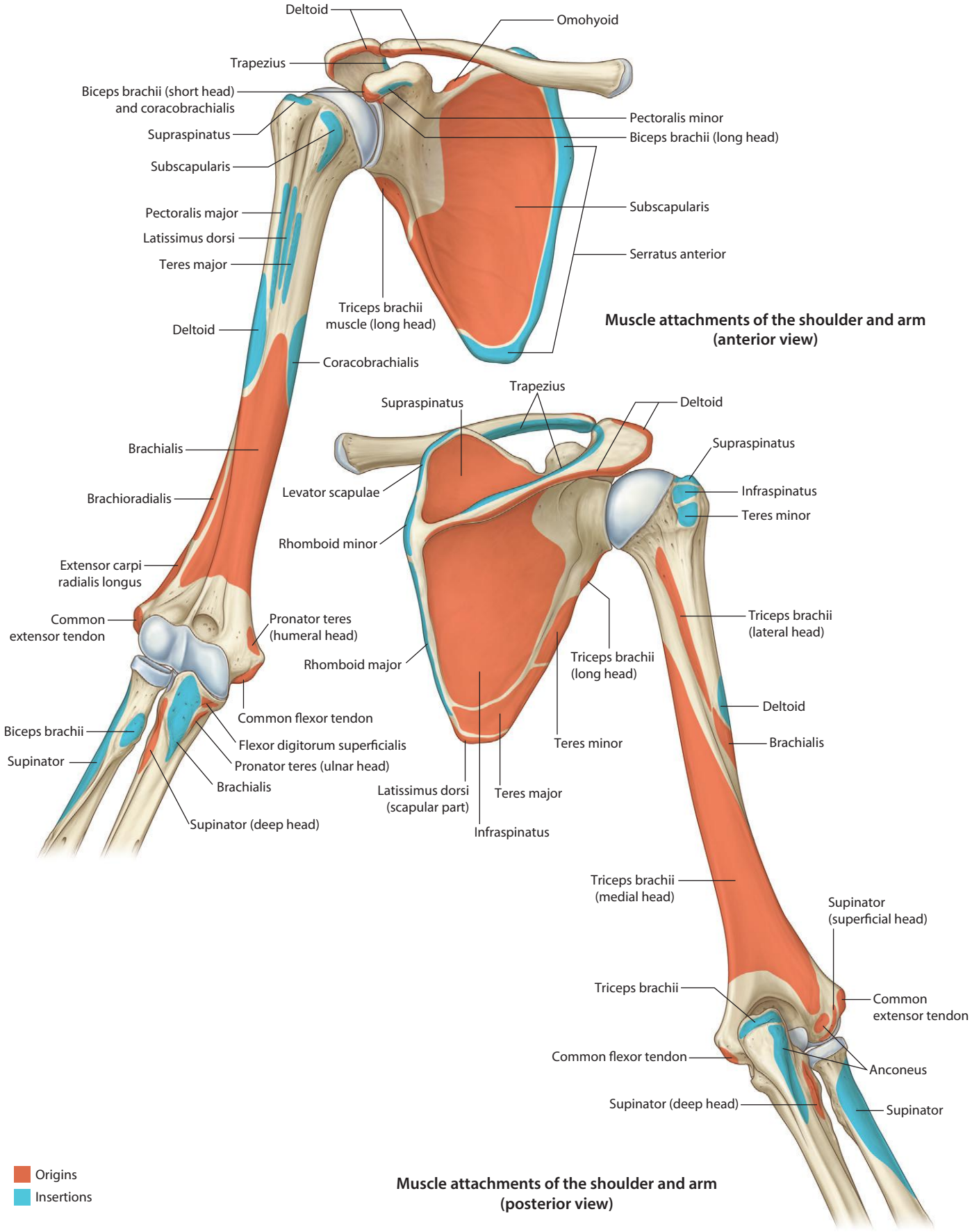


Proximal end of ulna



Proximal end of radius

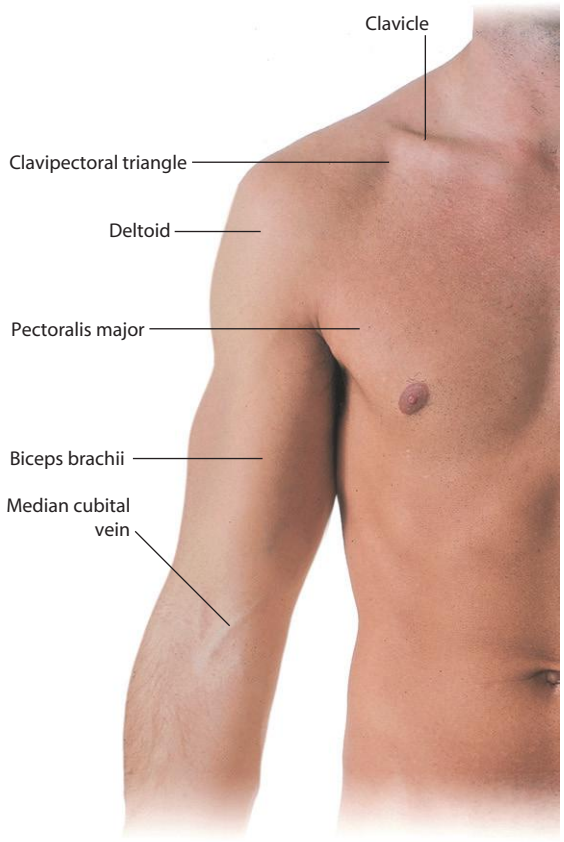
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



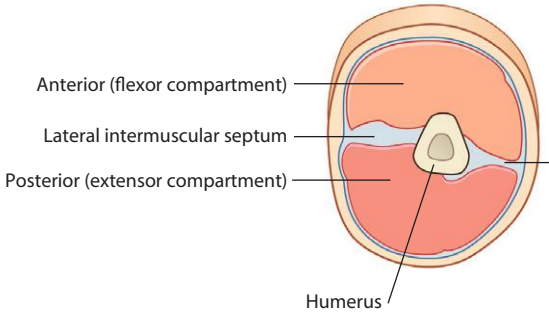
Muscle attachments of the shoulder and arm (anterior view)

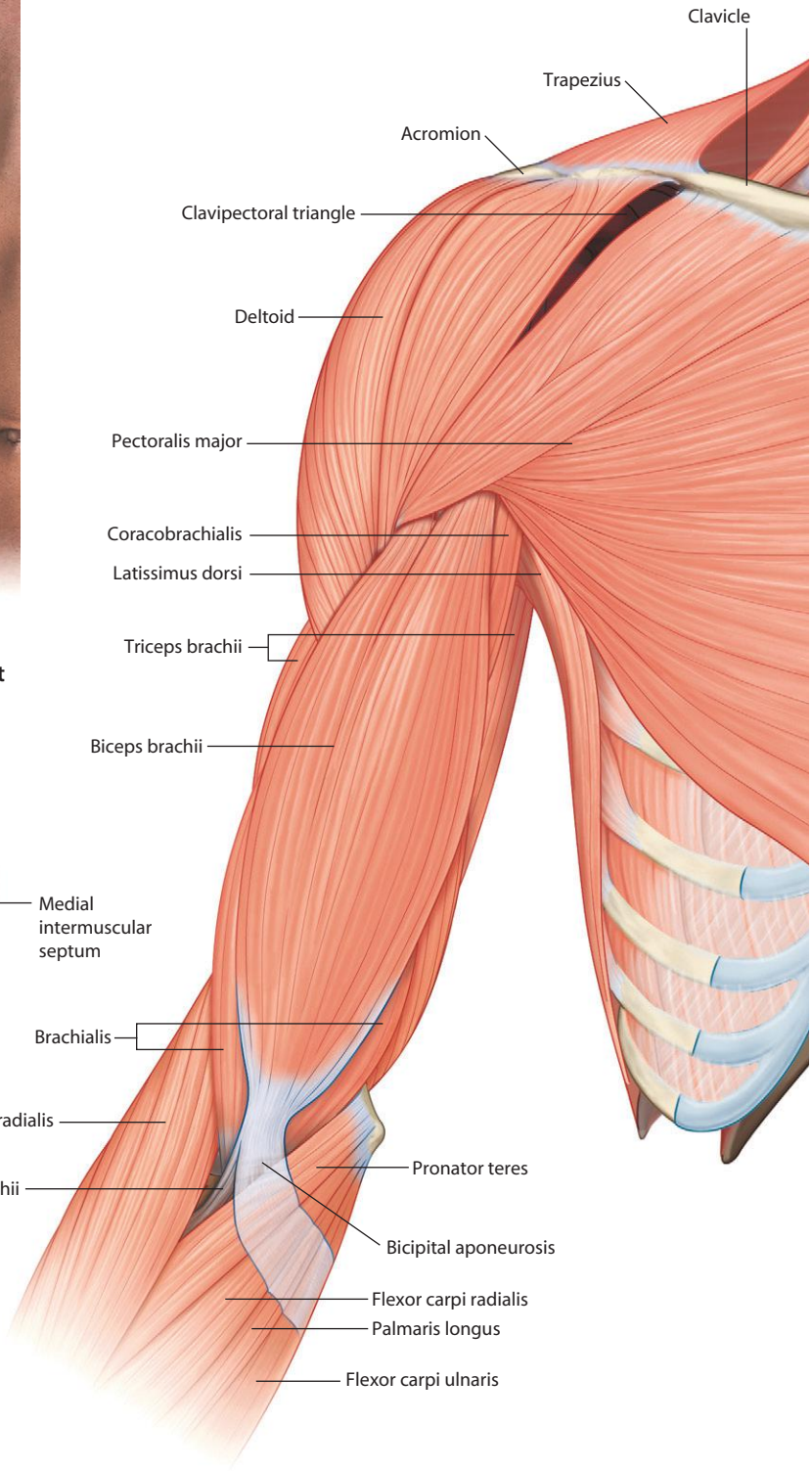
Muscle attachments of the shoulder and arm (posterior view)

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

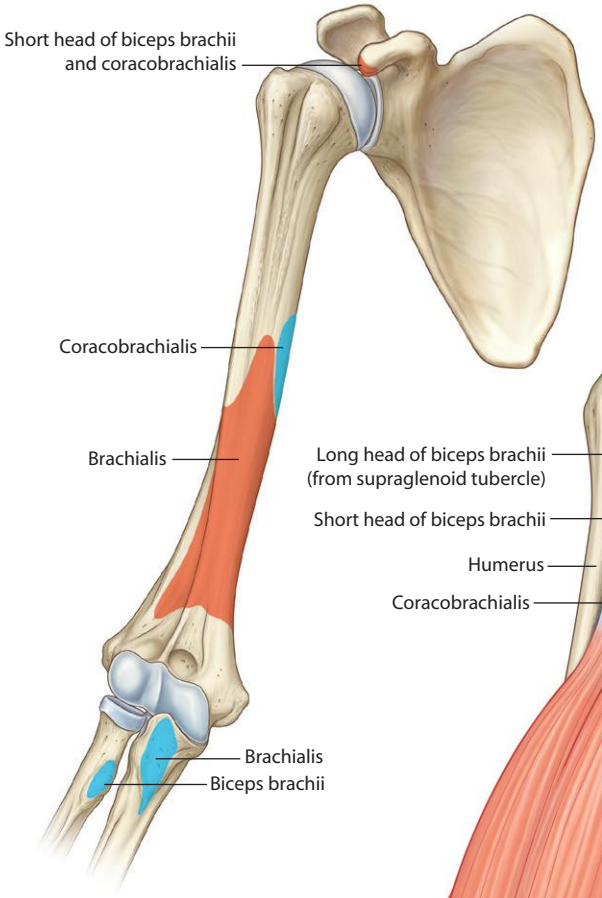


Surface anatomy of anterior compartment



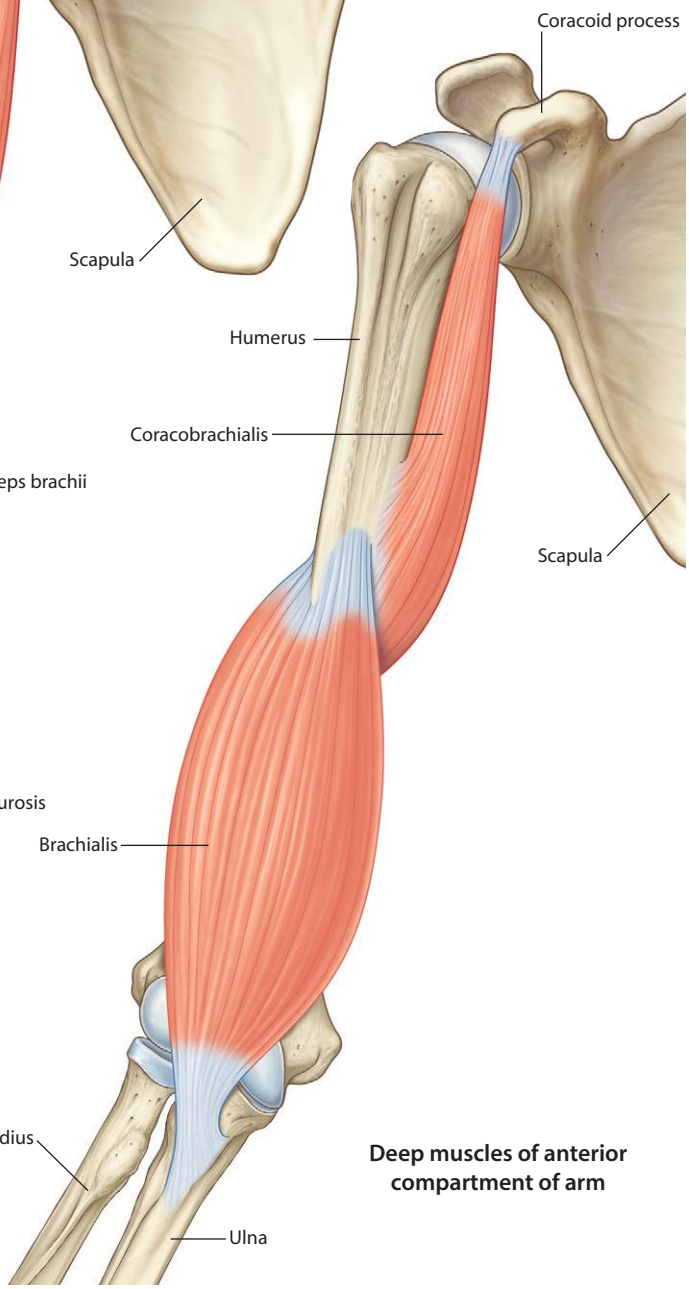


Muscles of anterior compartment of arm

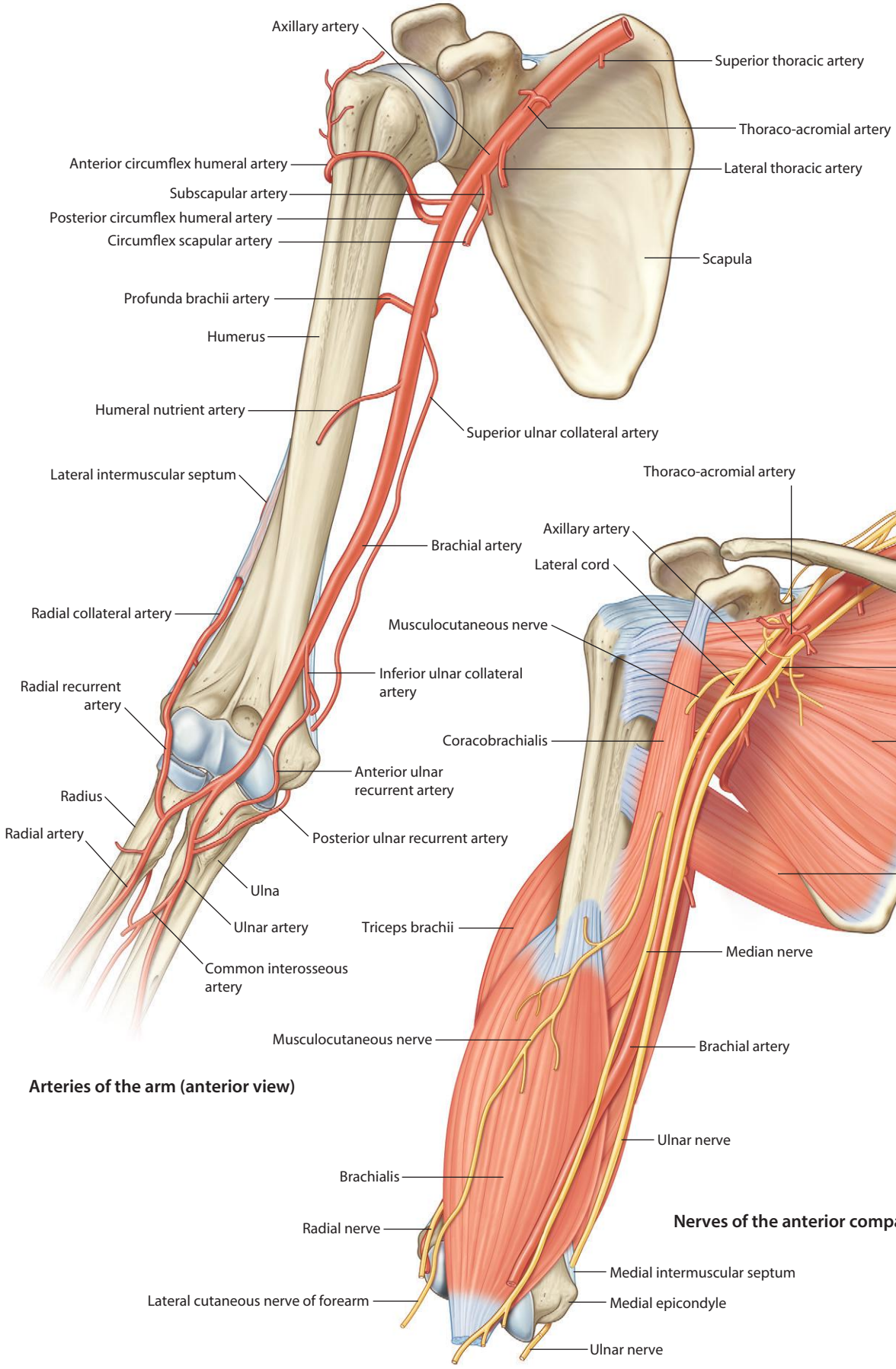


Muscle attachments of anterior compartment of arm

Biceps brachii muscle

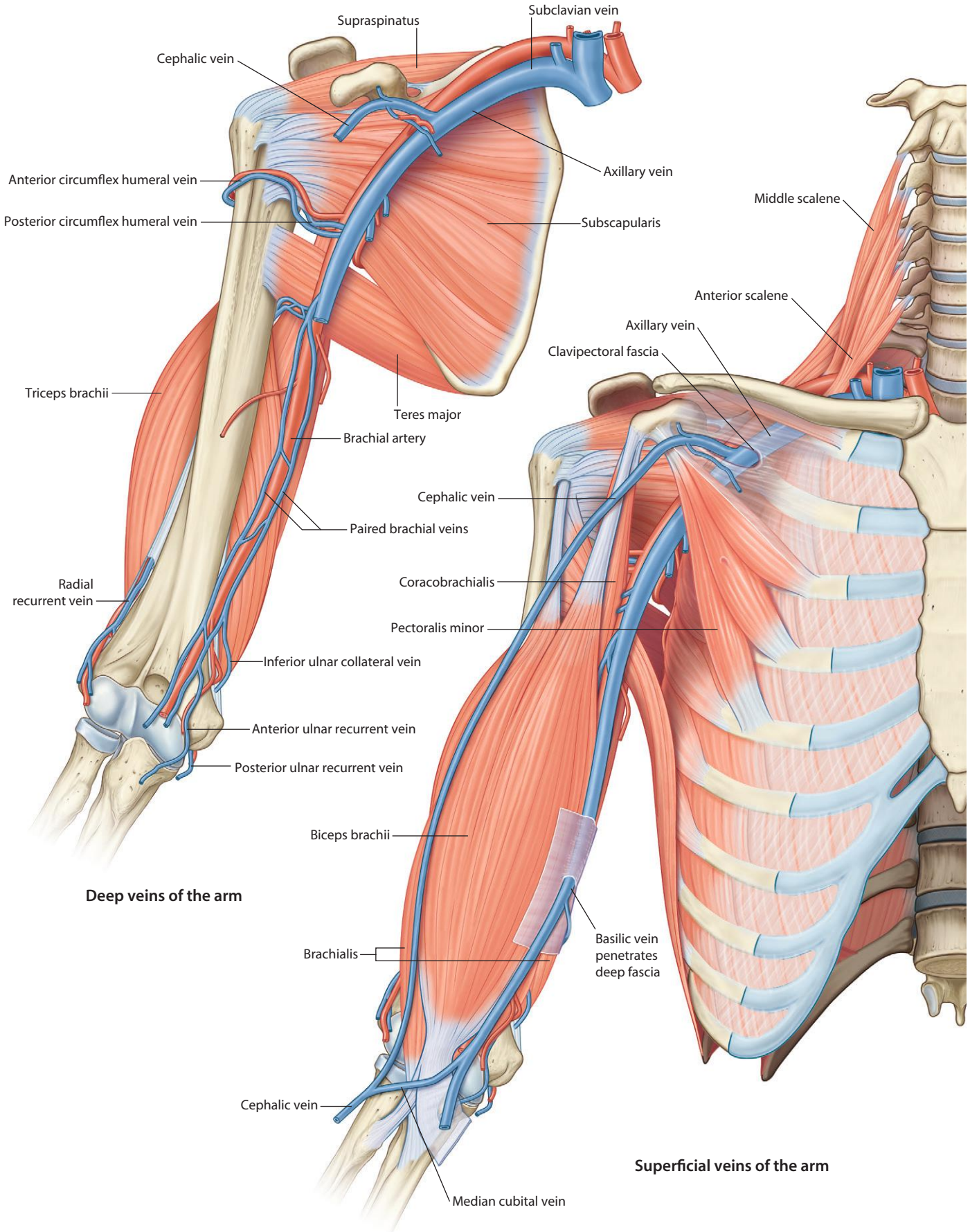


Deep muscles of anterior compartment of arm



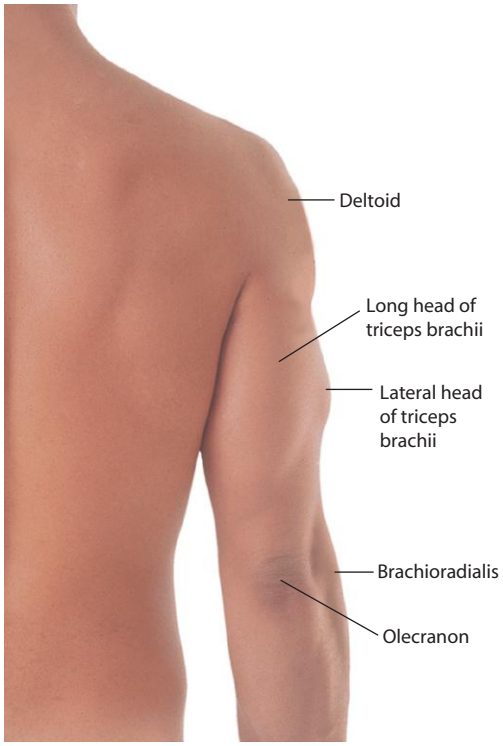
Arteries of the arm (anterior view)

Nerves of the anterior compartment



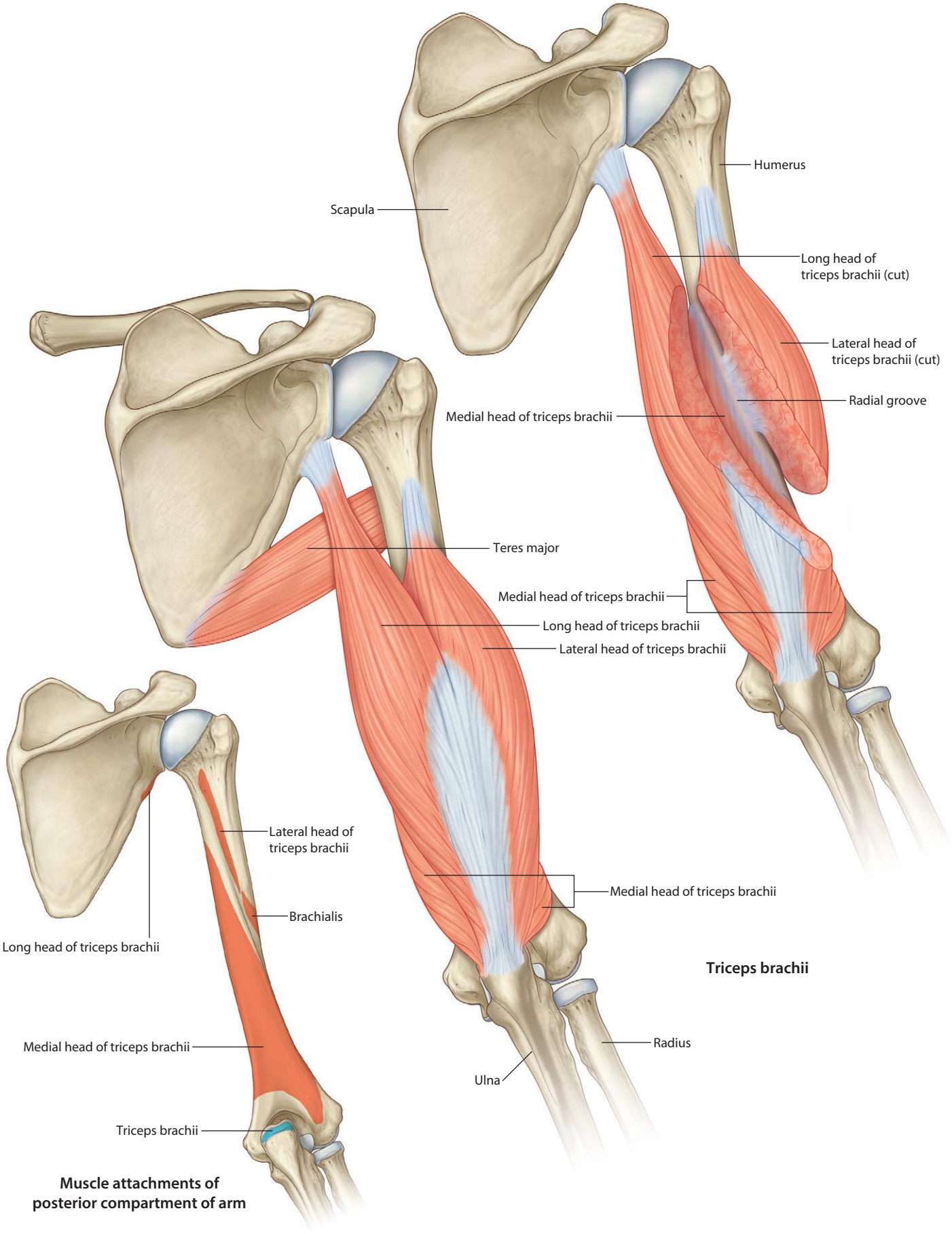
Deep veins of the arm

Superficial veins of the arm



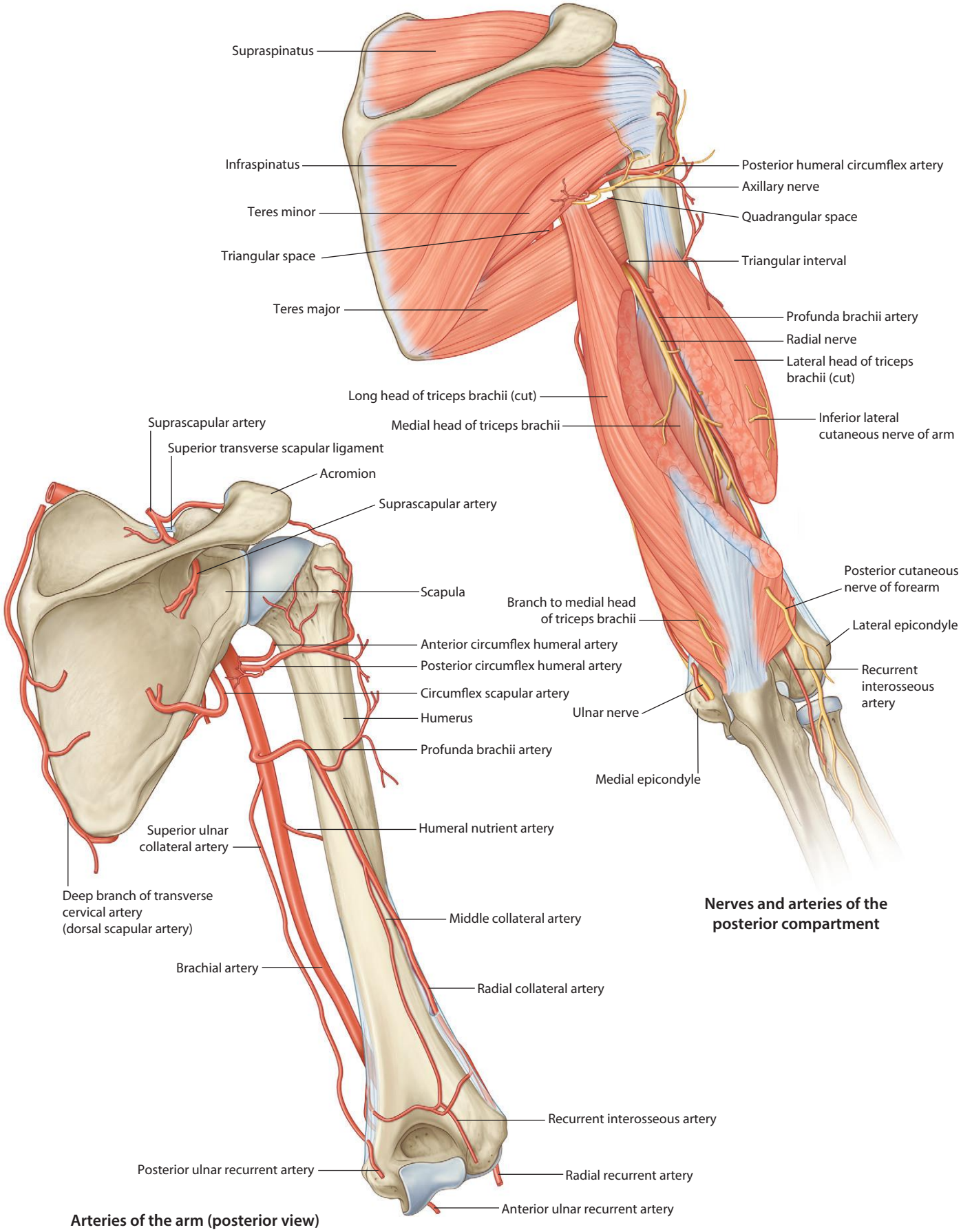
Surface anatomy of posterior compartment of arm

Muscles of posterior compartment of arm



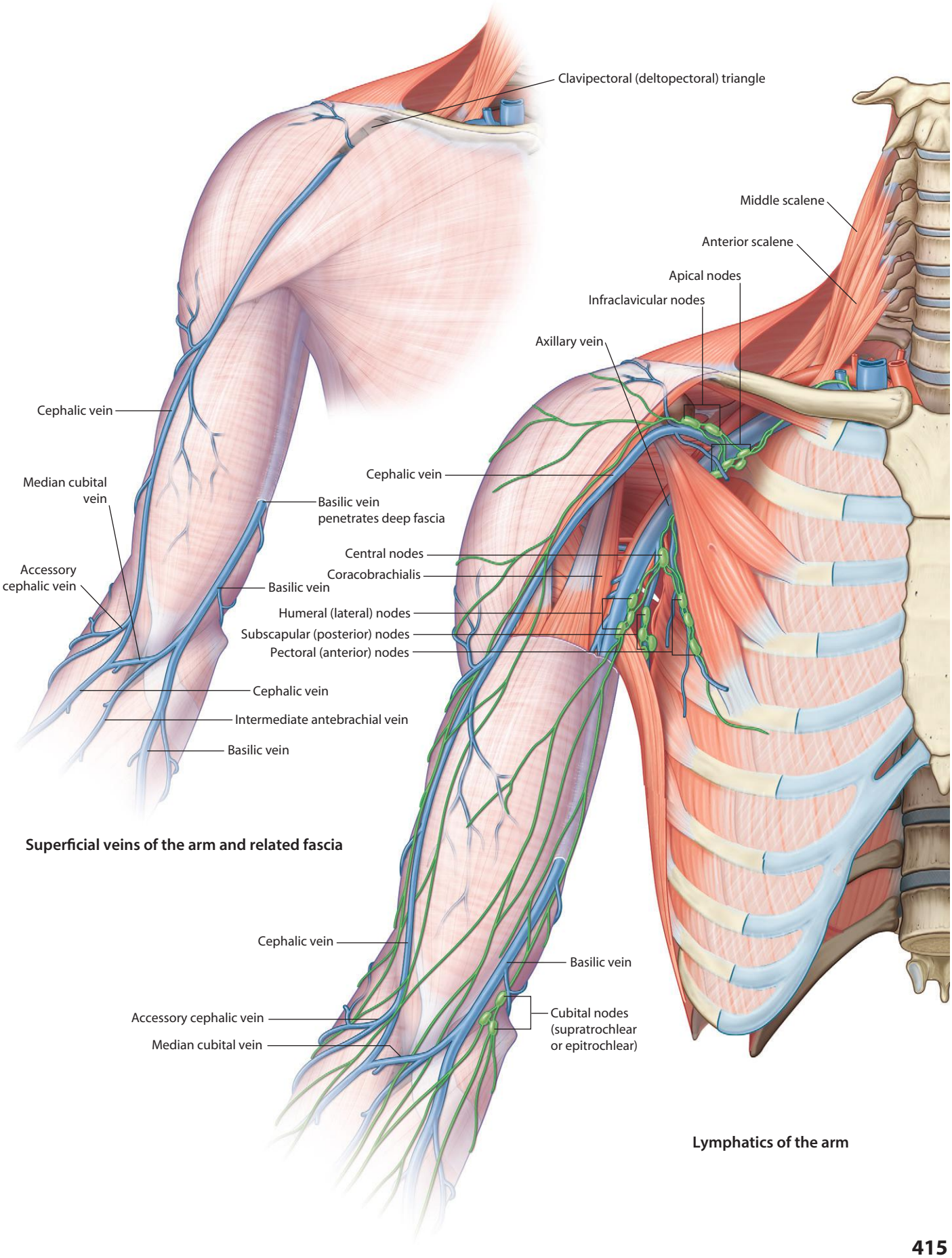
Triceps brachii

Muscle attachments of posterior compartment of arm



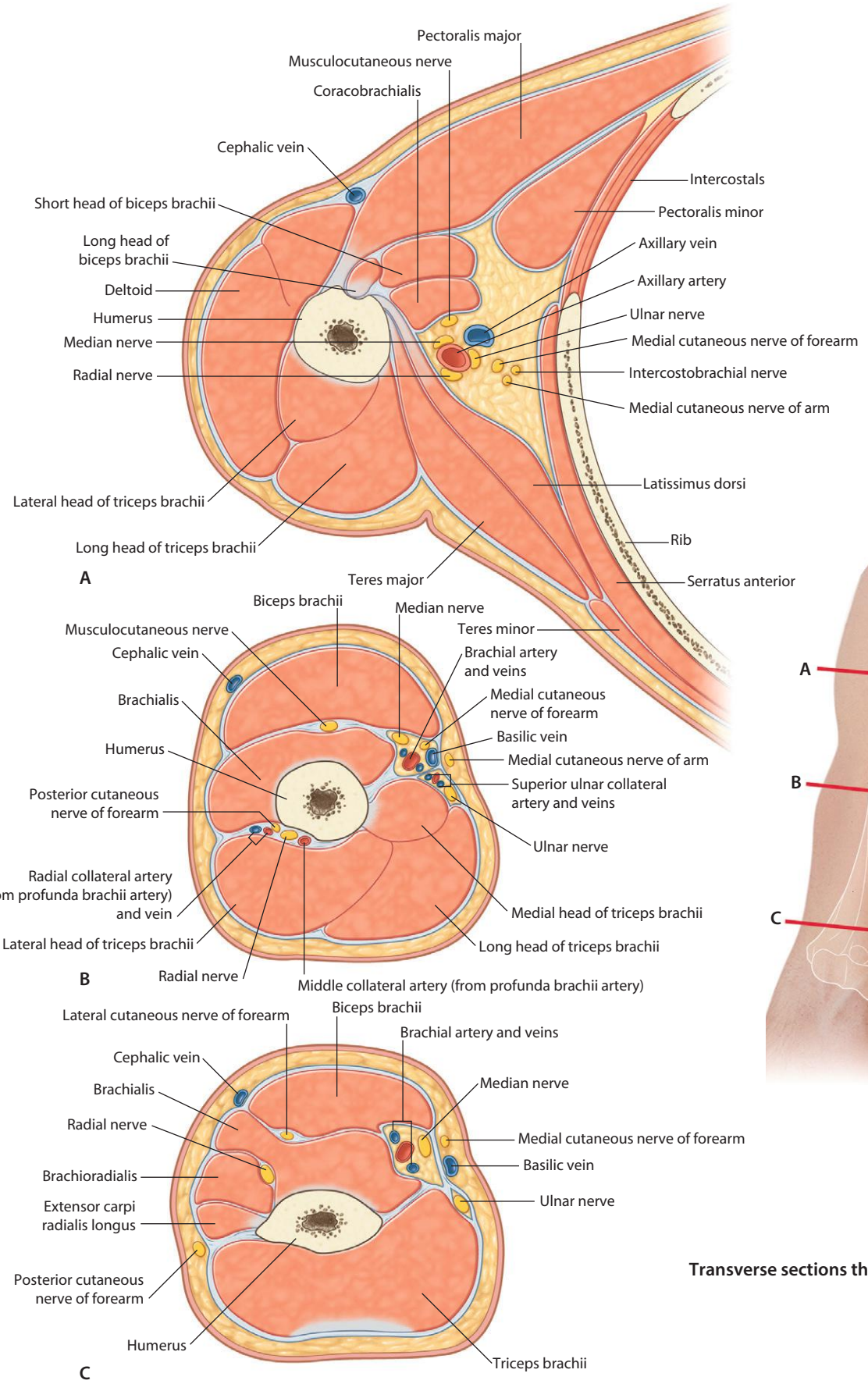
Arteries of the arm (posterior view)

Nerves and arteries of the posterior compartment

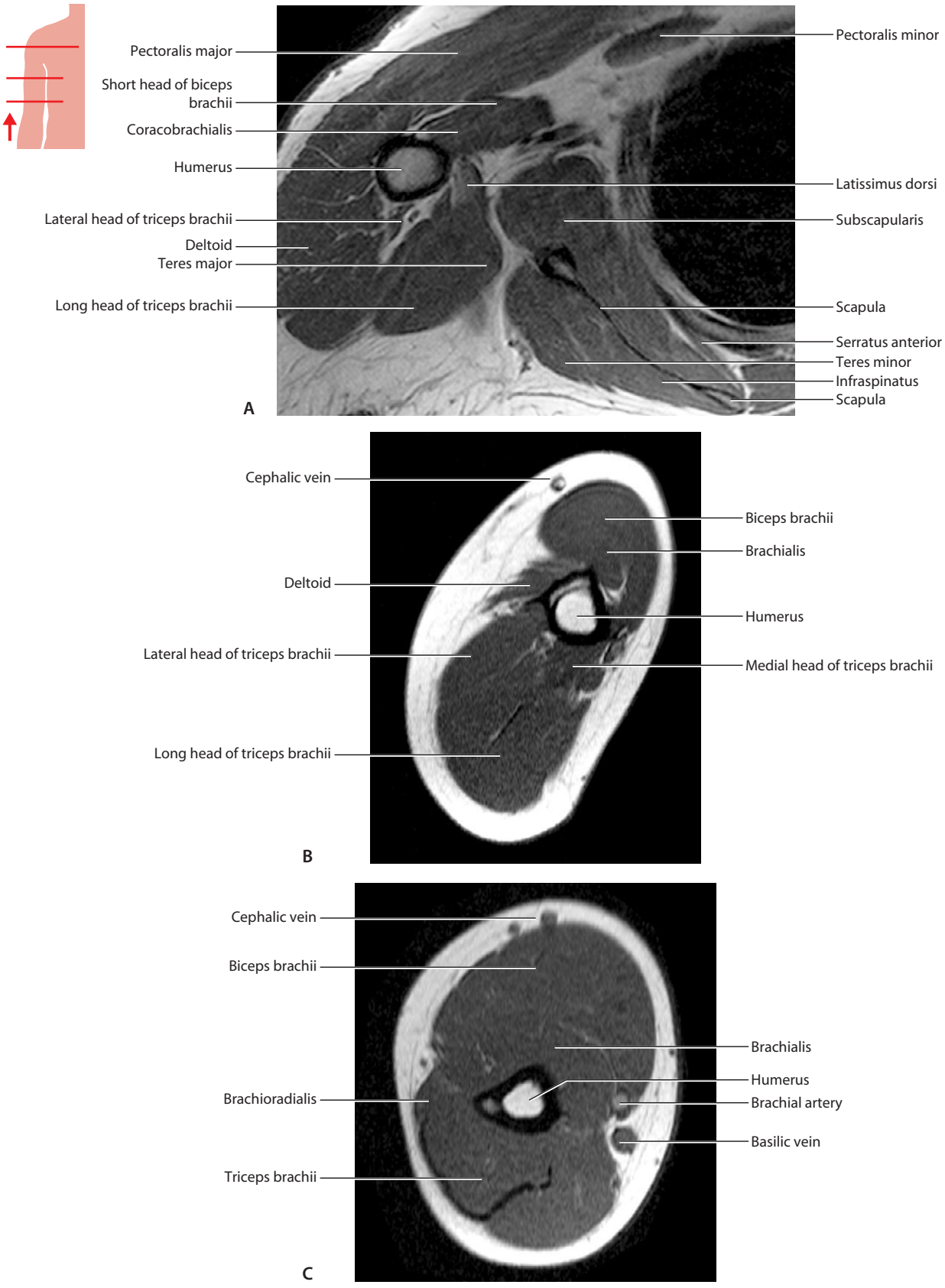


Superficial veins of the arm and related fascia

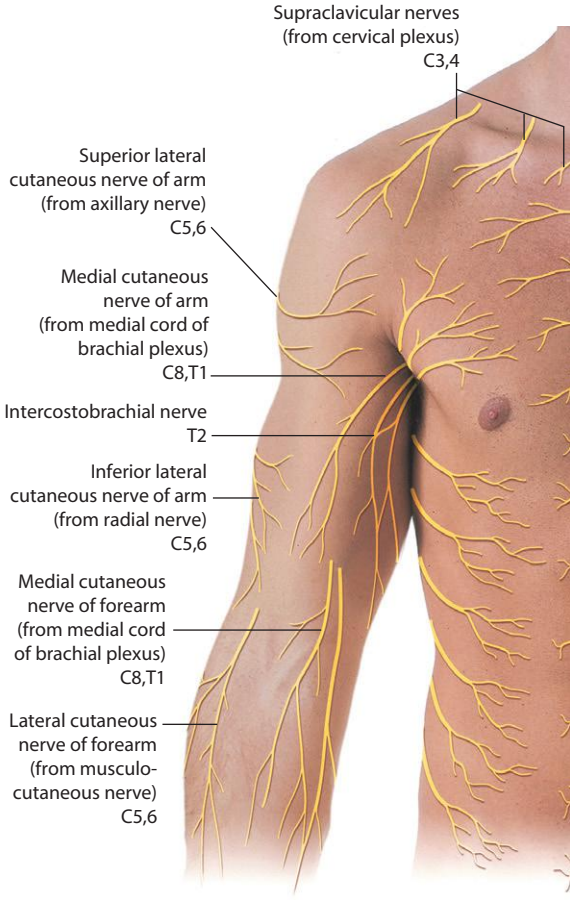
Lymphatics of the arm



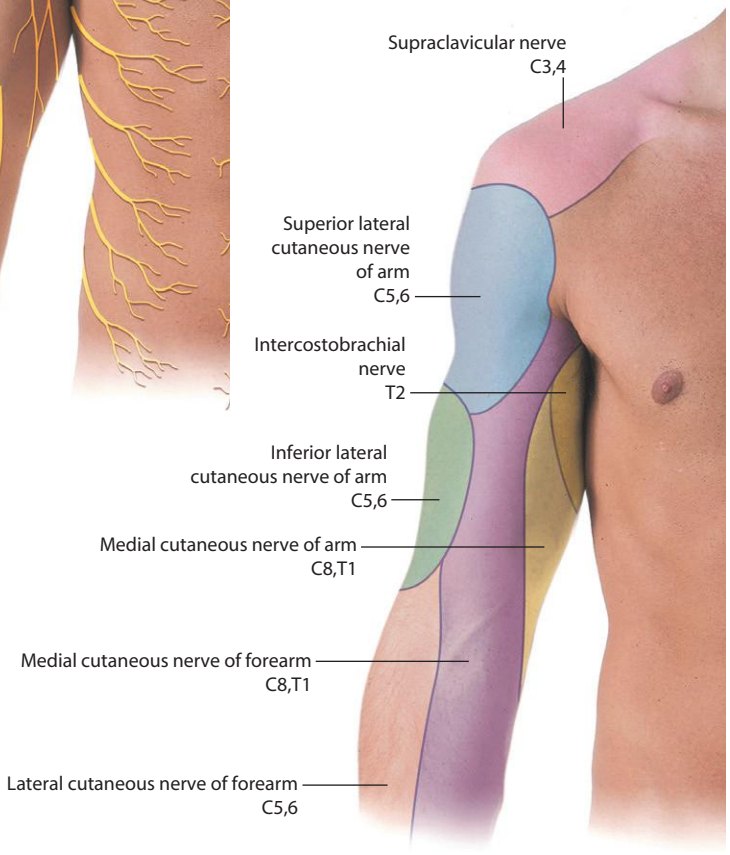
Transverse sections through arm



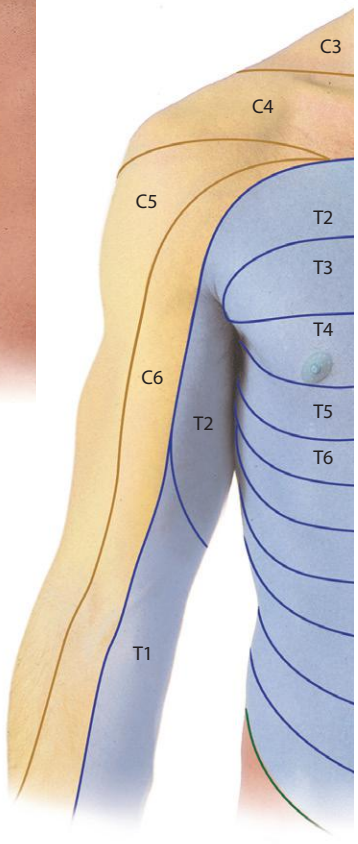
Transverse/axial sections through the arm.
A. Proximal/upper arm. B. Middle arm. C. Distal/lower arm.
T1-weighted MR images in axial plane



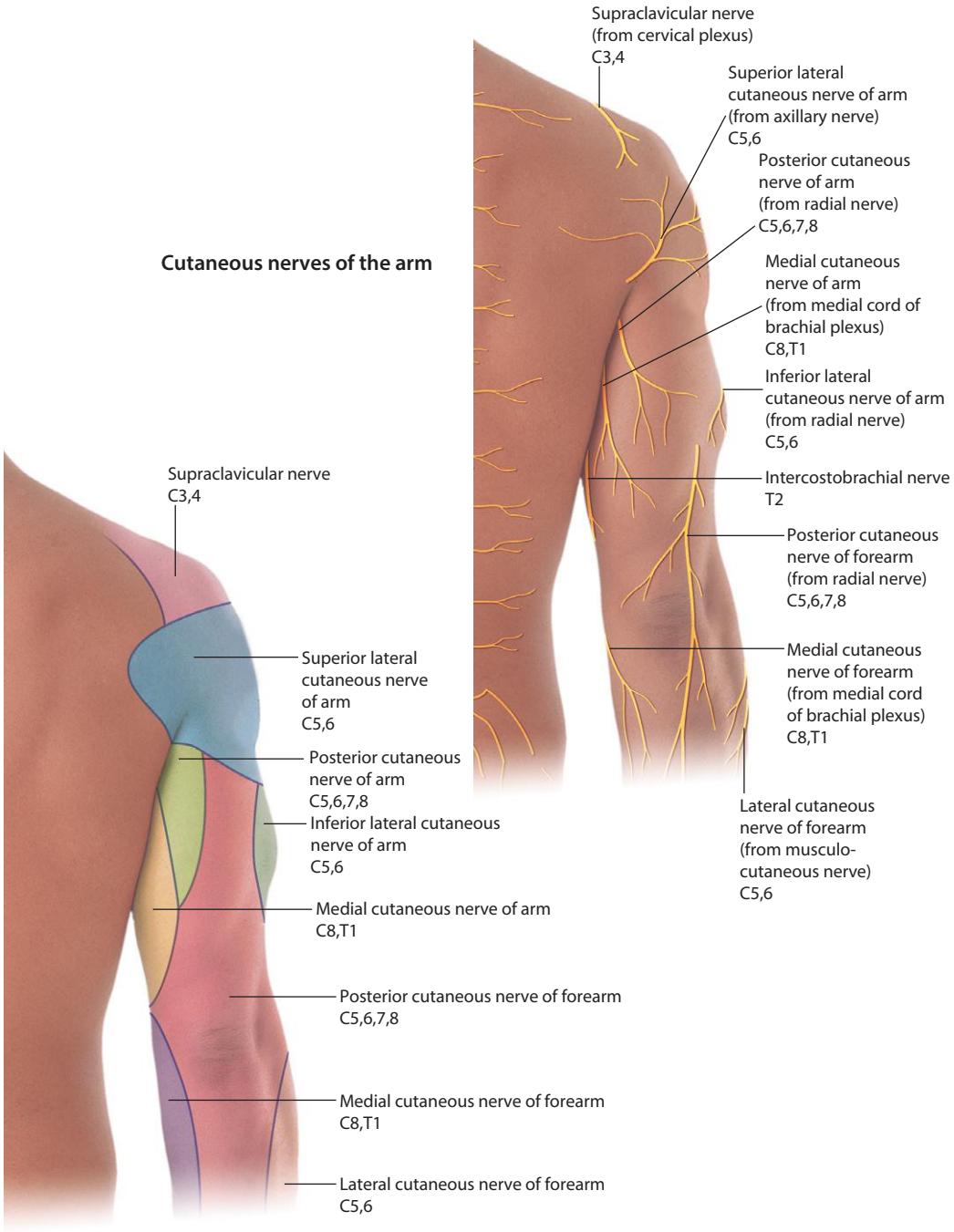
Cutaneous nerves of the arm



Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the arm

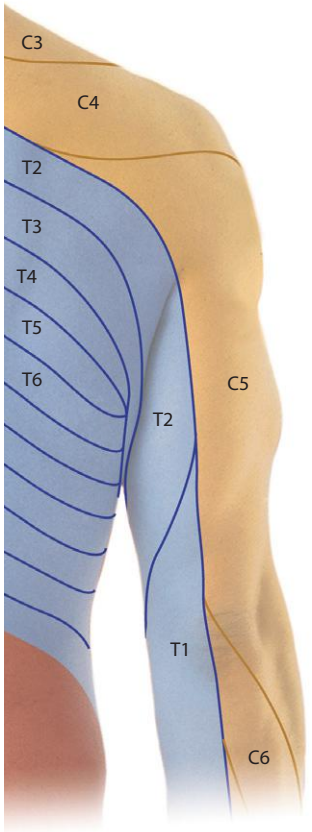


Dermatomes of the arm

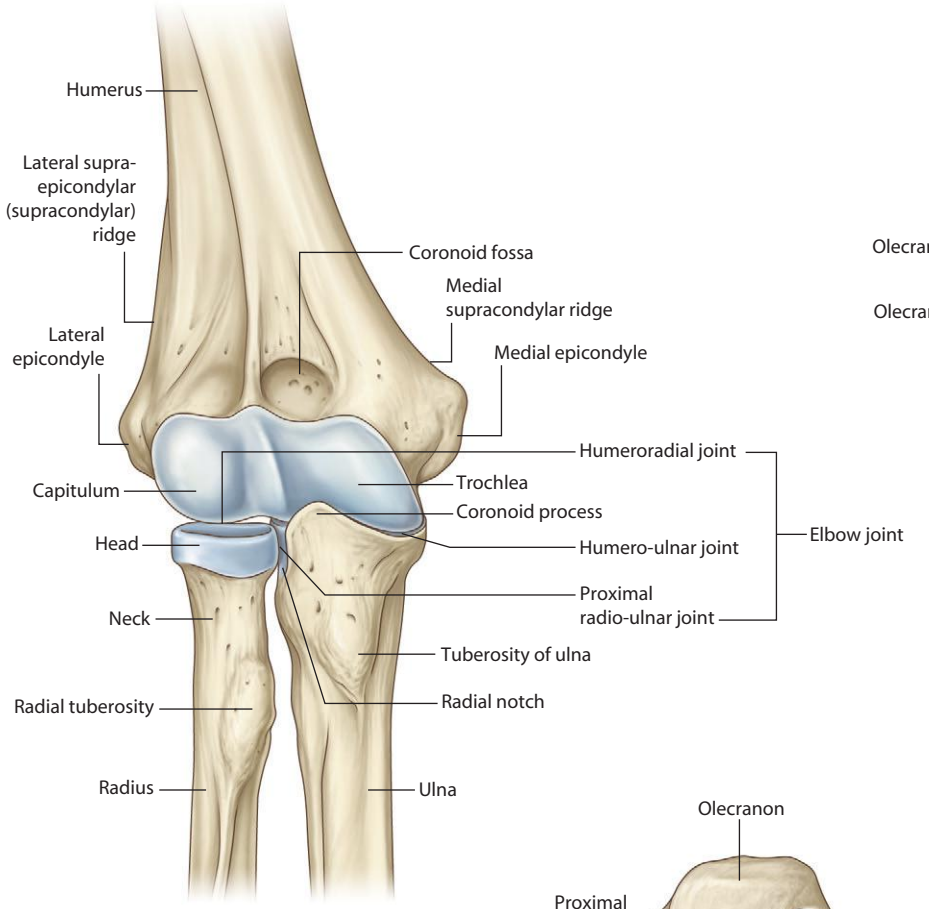


Cutaneous nerves of the arm

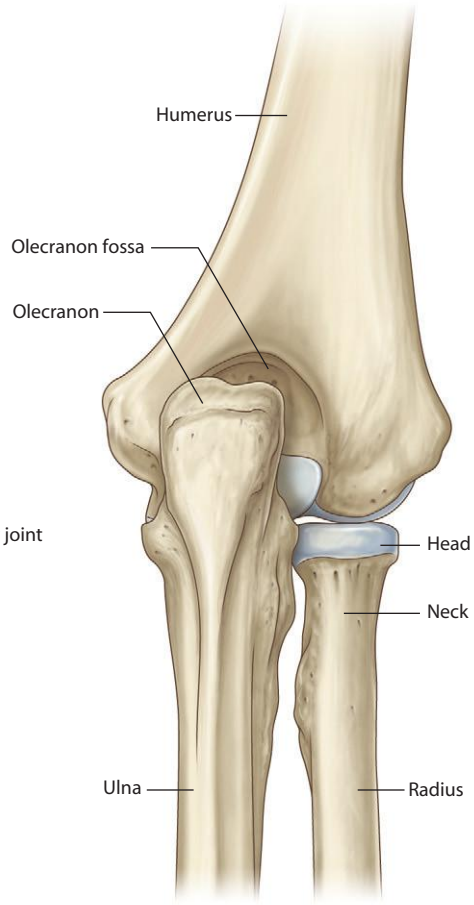
Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the arm



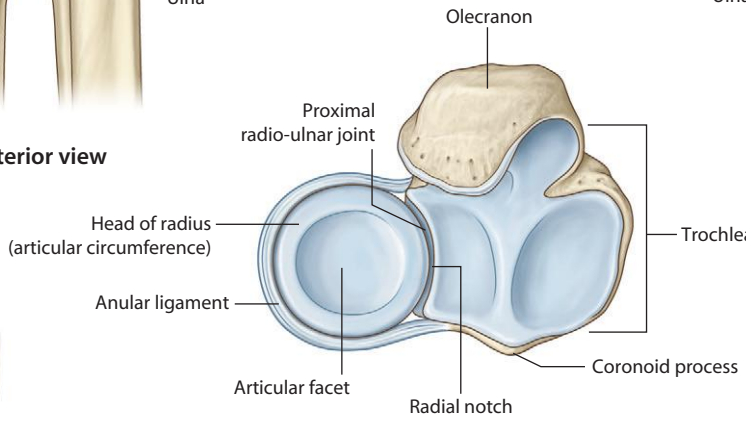
Dermatomes of the arm



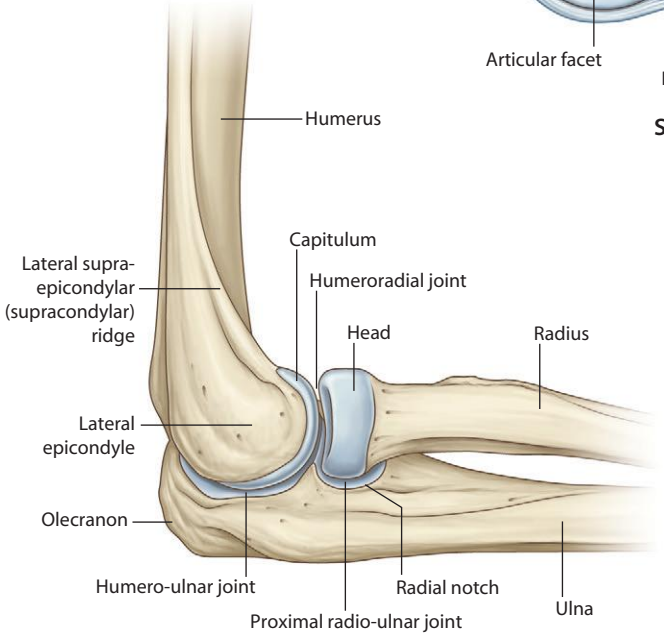
Anterior view



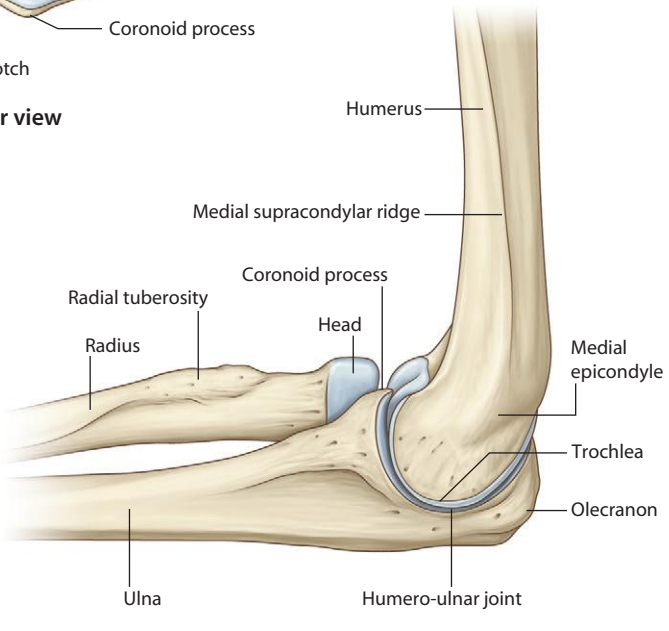
Posterior view



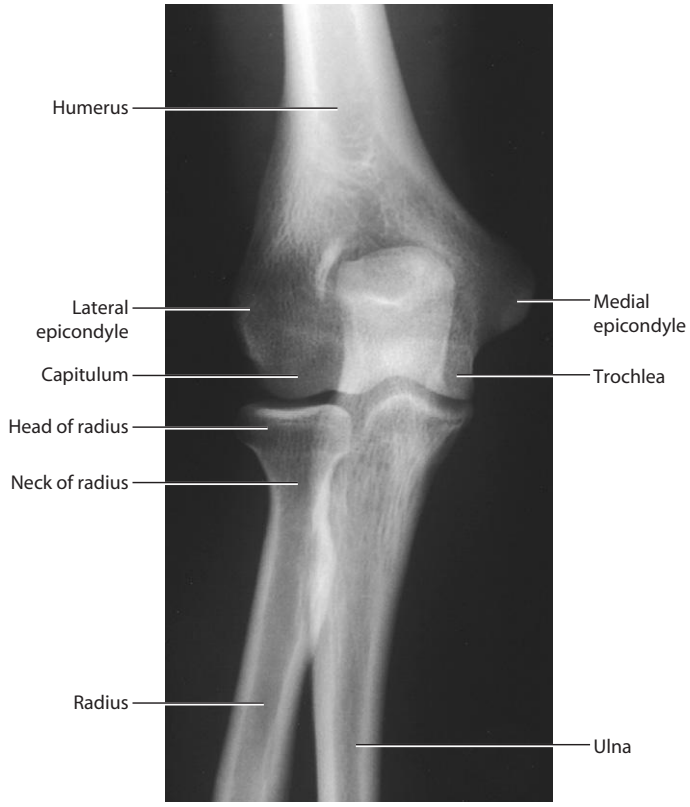
Superior view



Lateral view



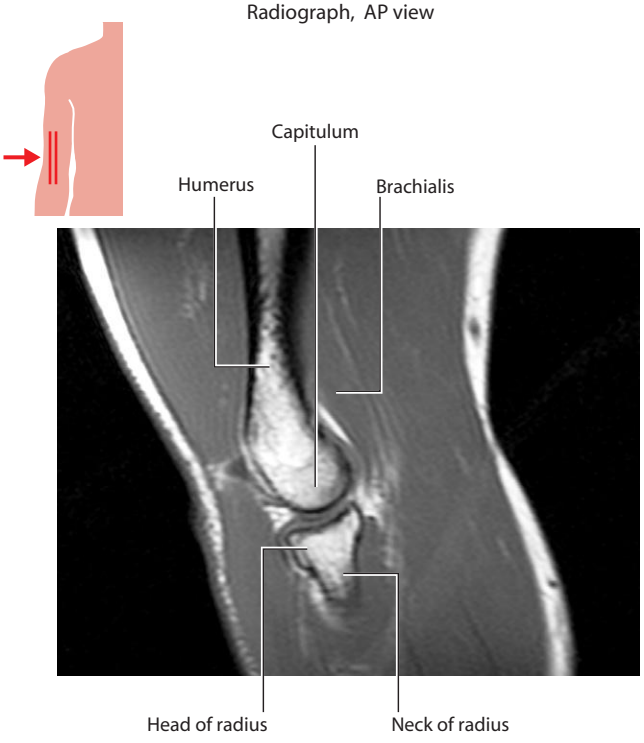
Medial view



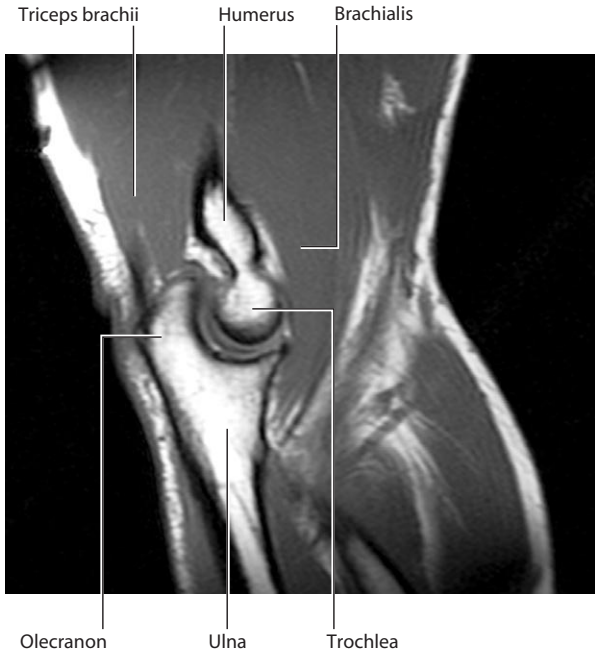
Normal elbow joint.
Radiograph, AP view



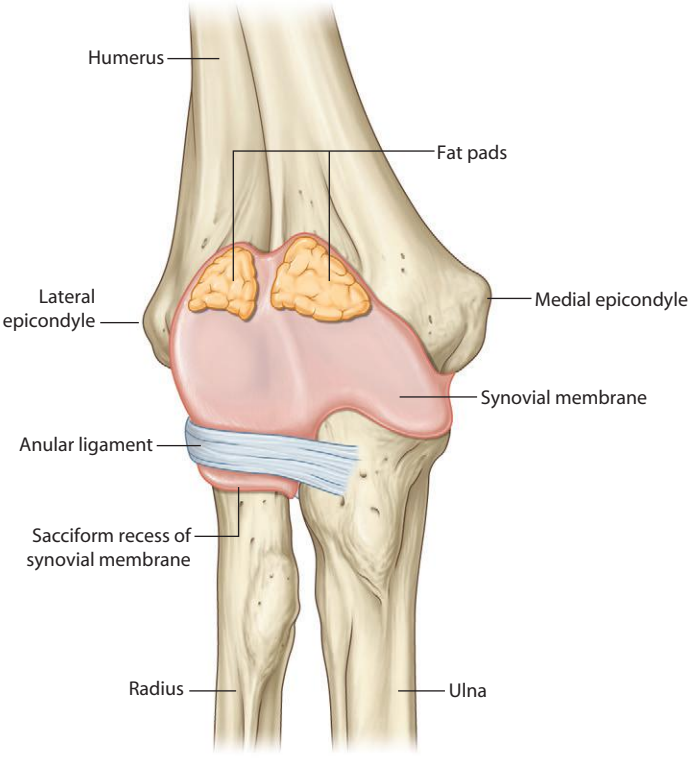
Normal elbow joint.
Radiograph, lateral view



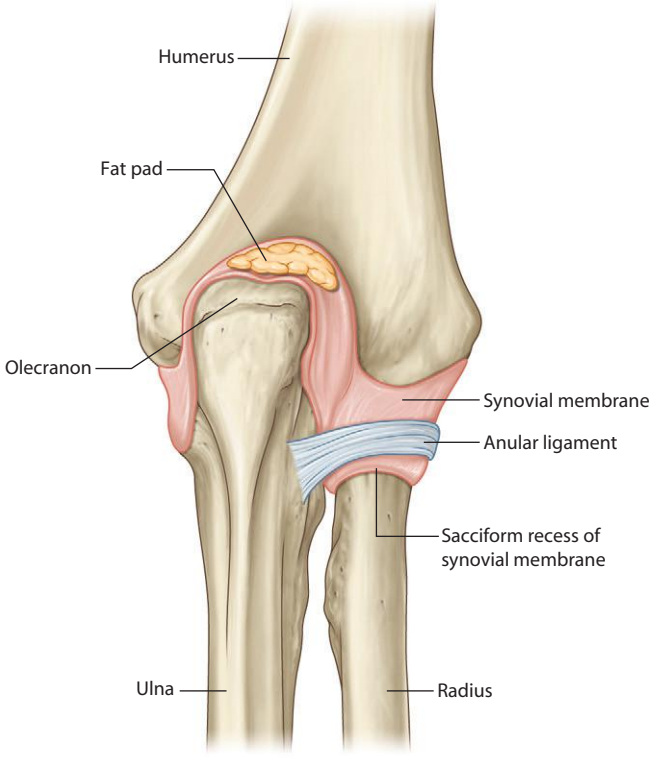
Articulation of the capitulum of the humerus and the head of the radius at the elbow joint.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



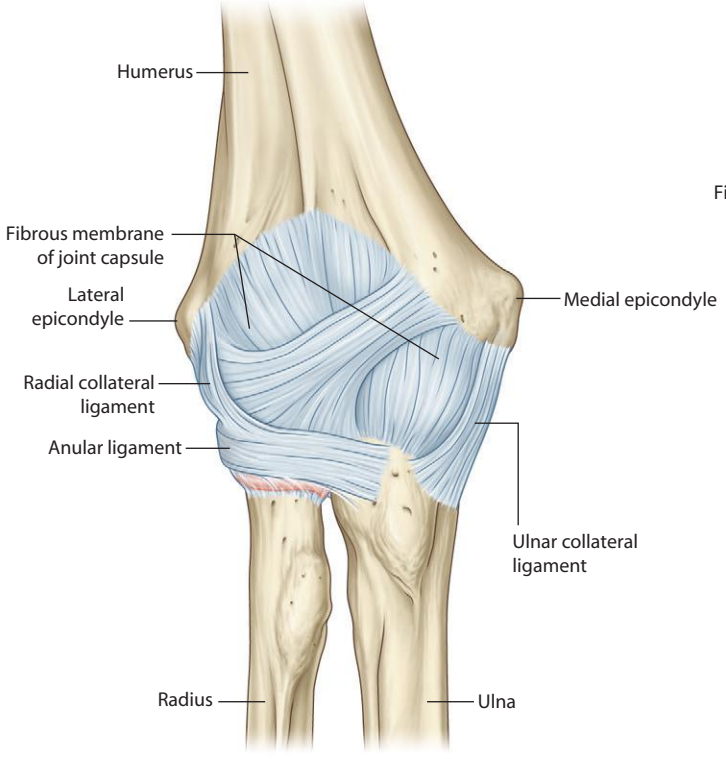
Articulation of the trochlea of the humerus and the trochlear notch of the ulna.
T2-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



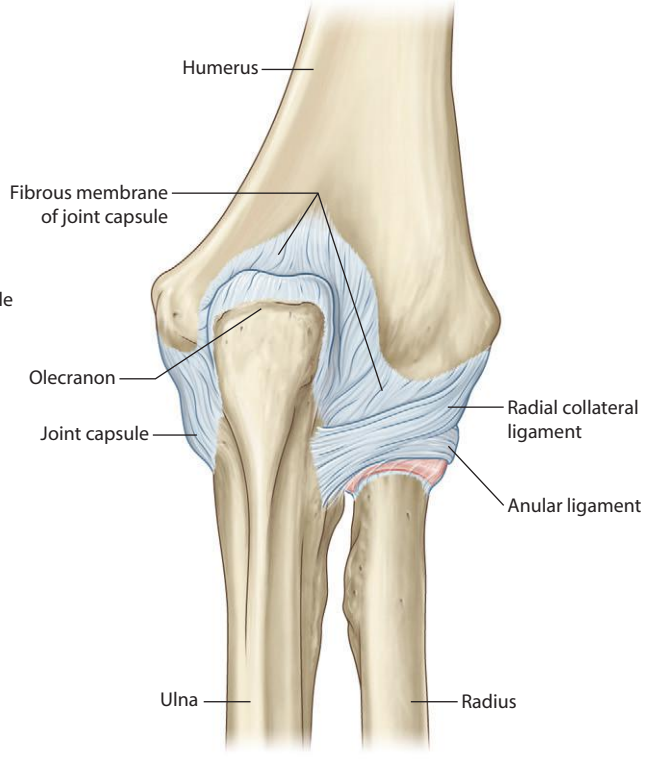
Synovial membrane of the elbow joint (anterior view)



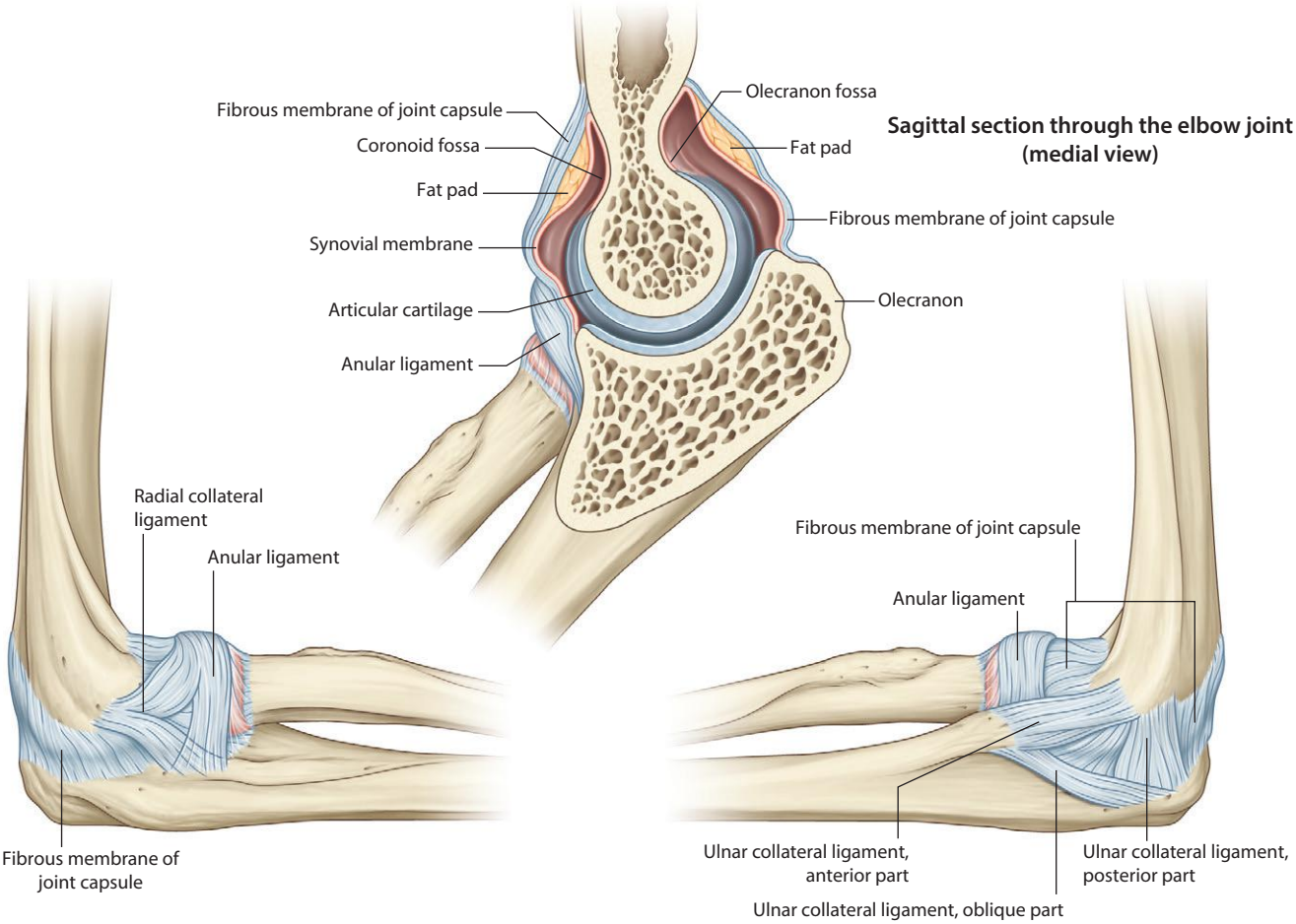
Synovial membrane of the elbow joint (posterior view)



Fibrous membrane of joint capsule and ligaments of the elbow joint (anterior view)



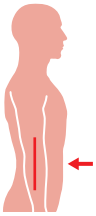
Fibrous membrane of joint capsule and ligaments of the elbow joint (posterior view)



Sagittal section through the elbow joint (medial view)

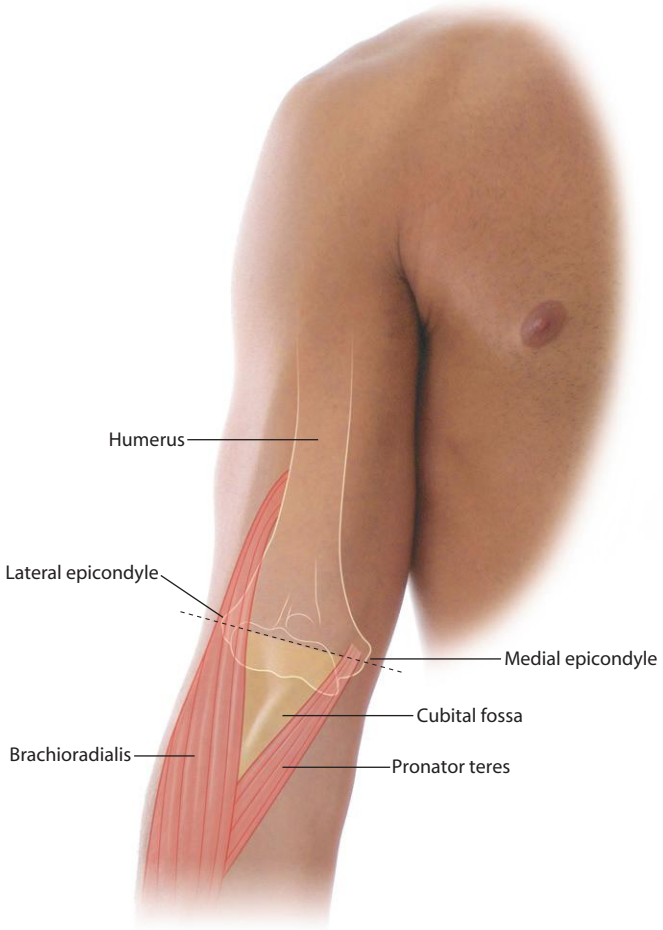
Fibrous membrane of joint capsule and ligaments of the elbow joint (lateral view)

Fibrous membrane of joint capsule and ligaments of the elbow joint (medial view)

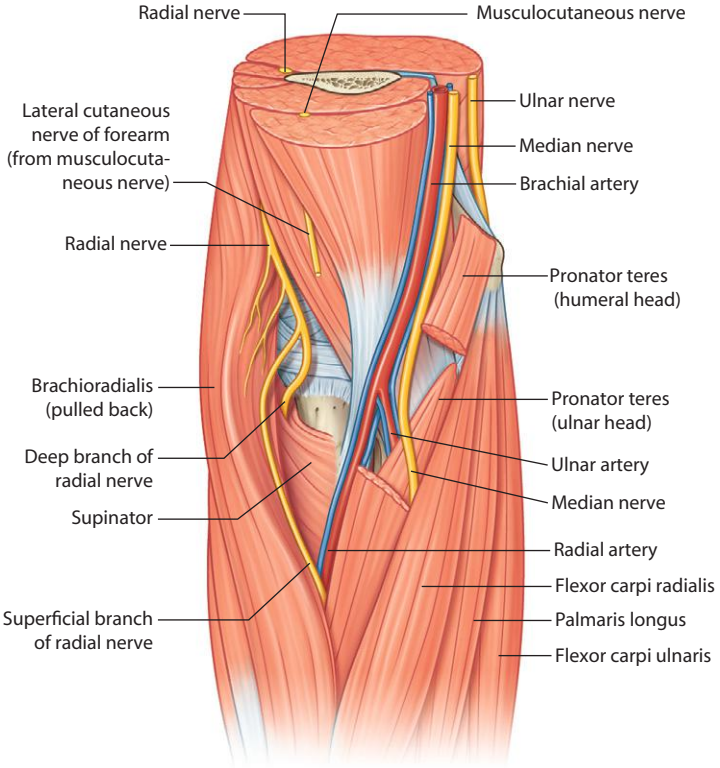




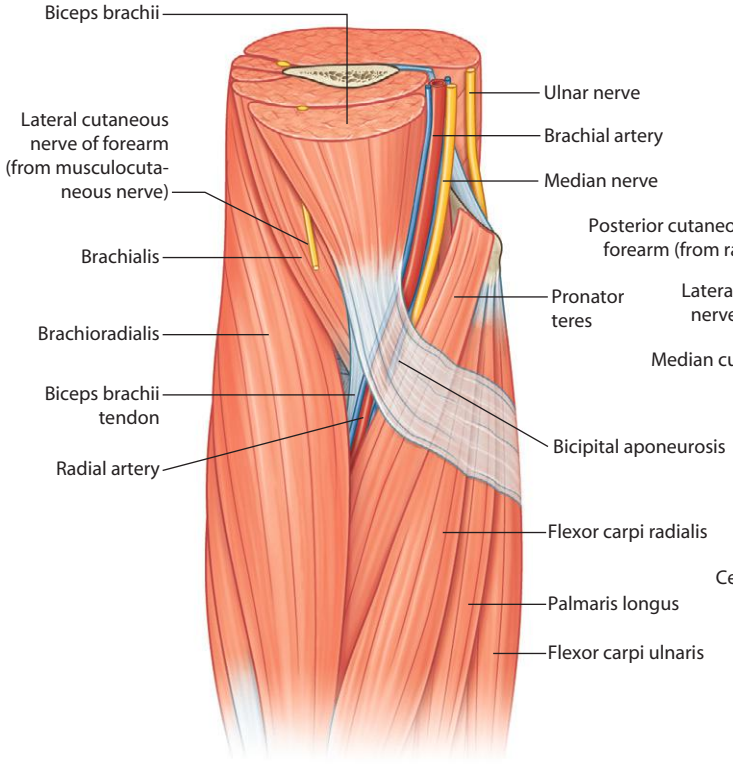
Normal elbow joint.
T2-weighted MR image in coronal plane



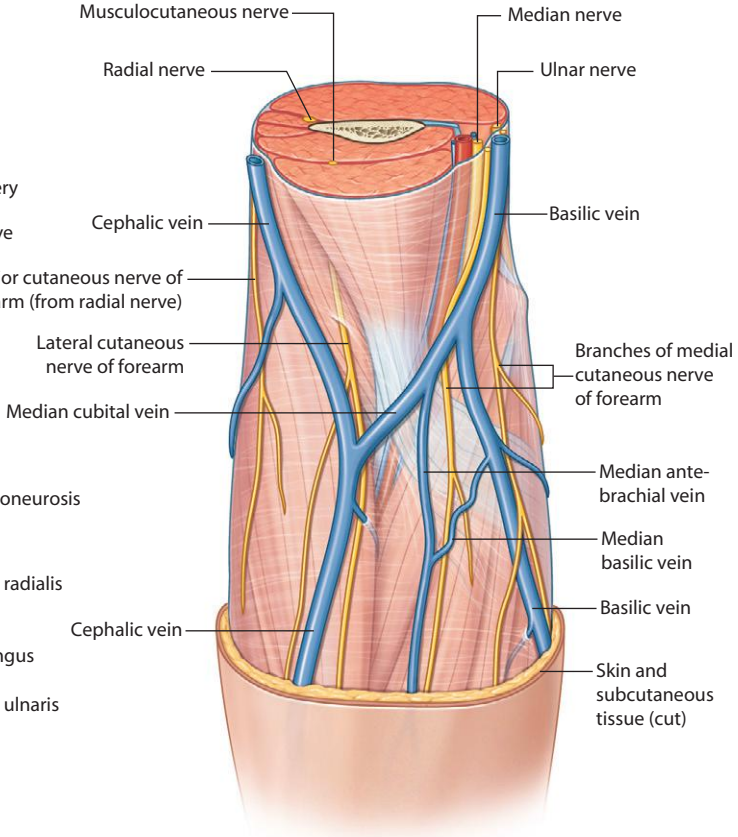
Margins of the cubital fossa



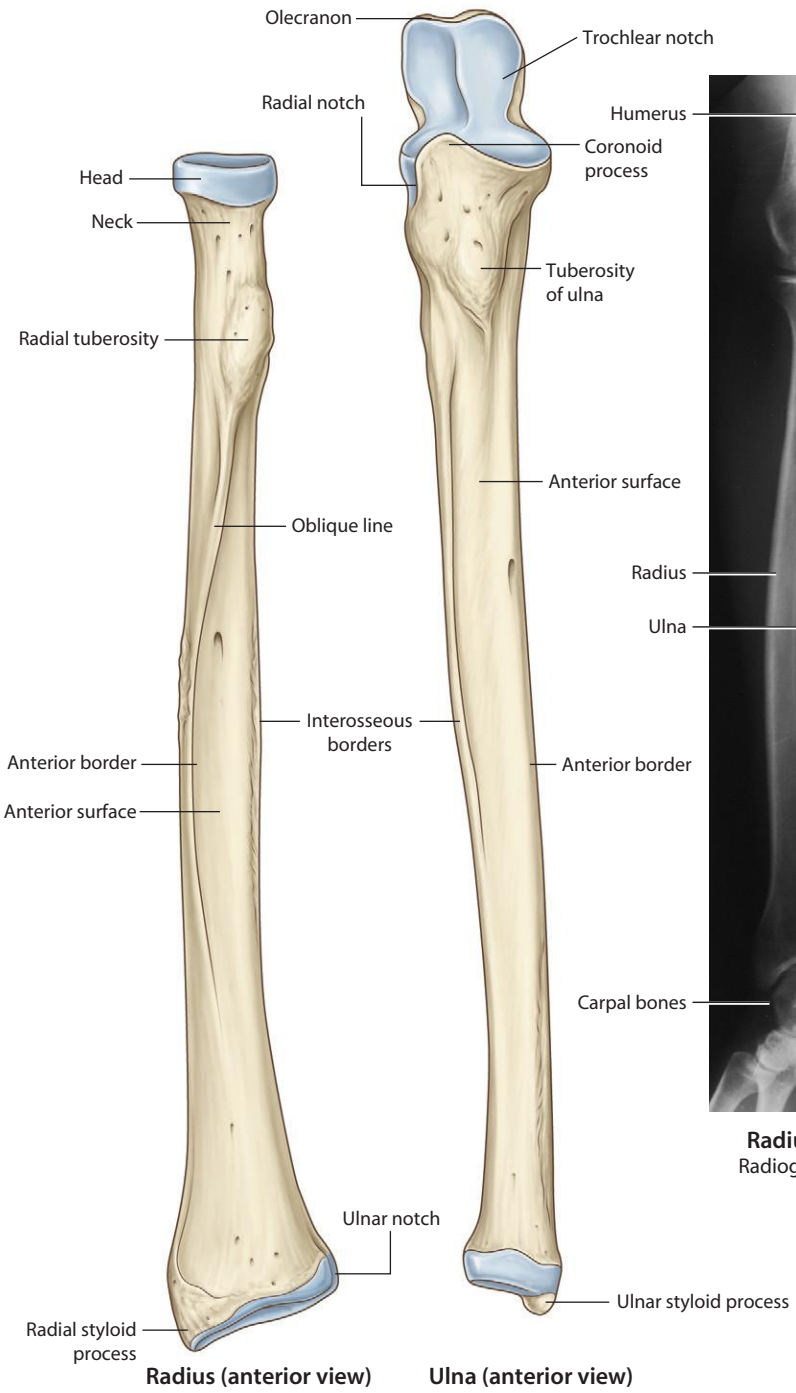
Position of the radial nerve



Contents of the cubital fossa



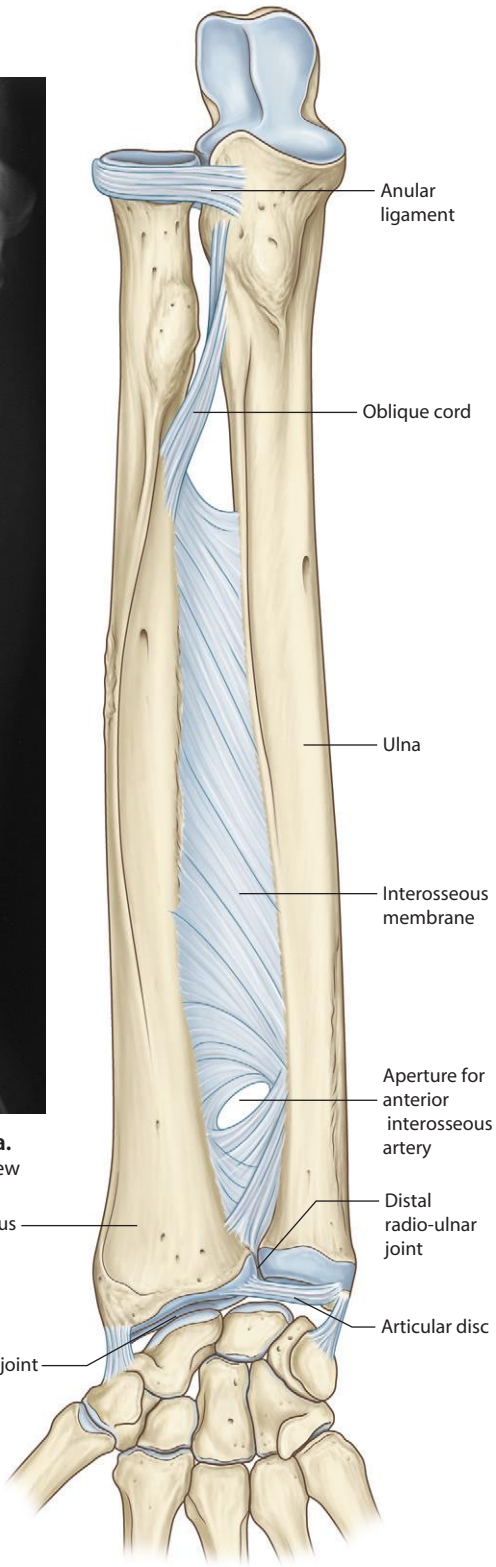
Superficial structures



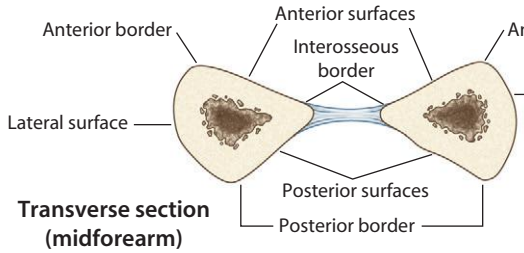
Radius (anterior view) **Ulna (anterior view)**



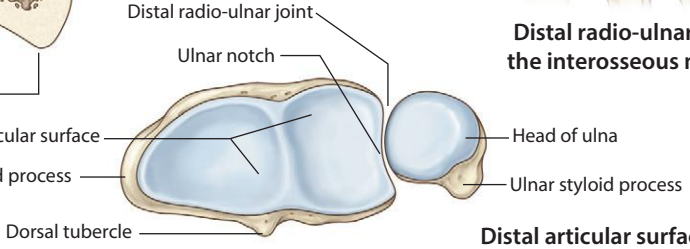
Radius and ulna.
Radiograph, AP view



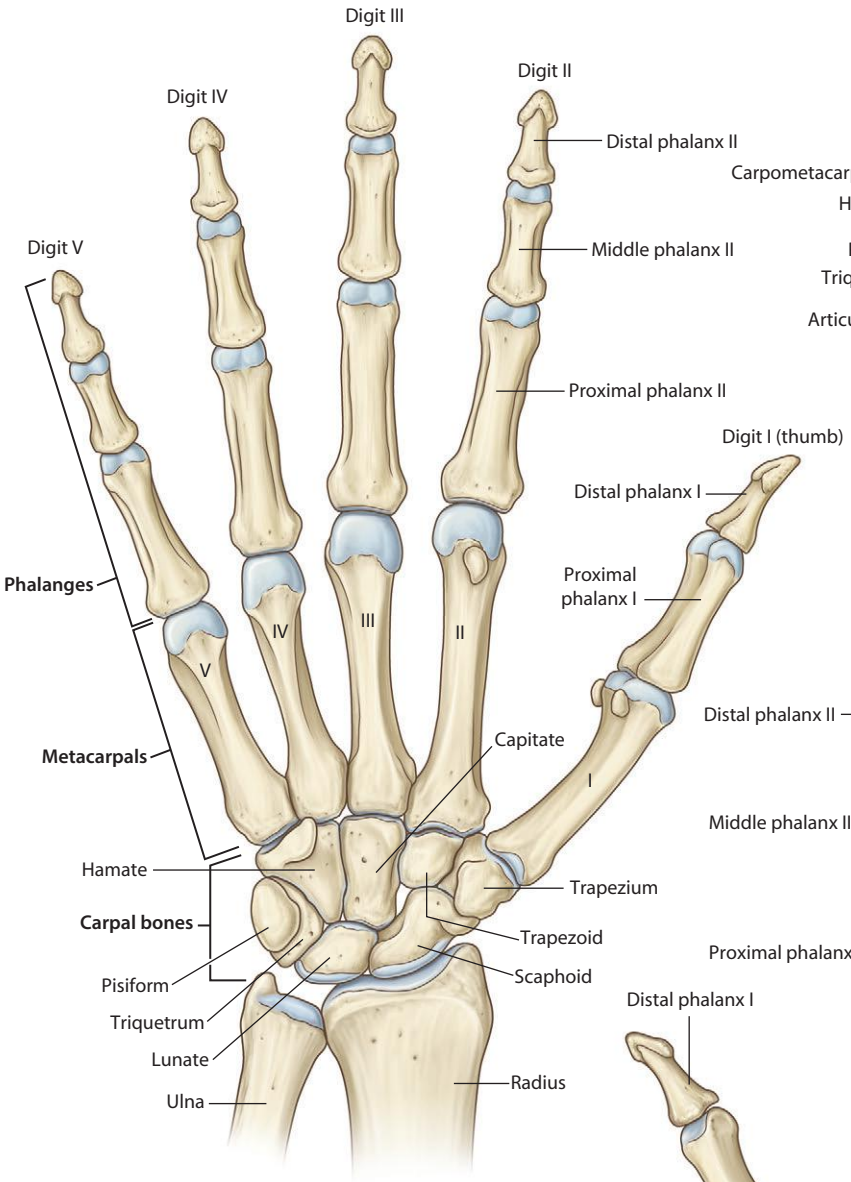
Distal radio-ulnar joint and the interosseous membrane



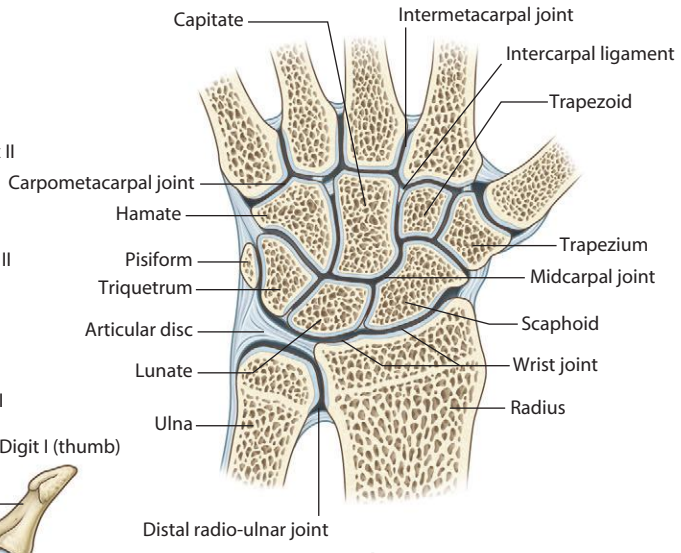
Transverse section (midforearm)



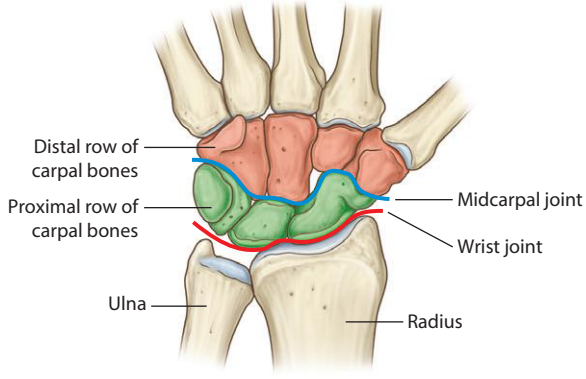
Distal articular surface



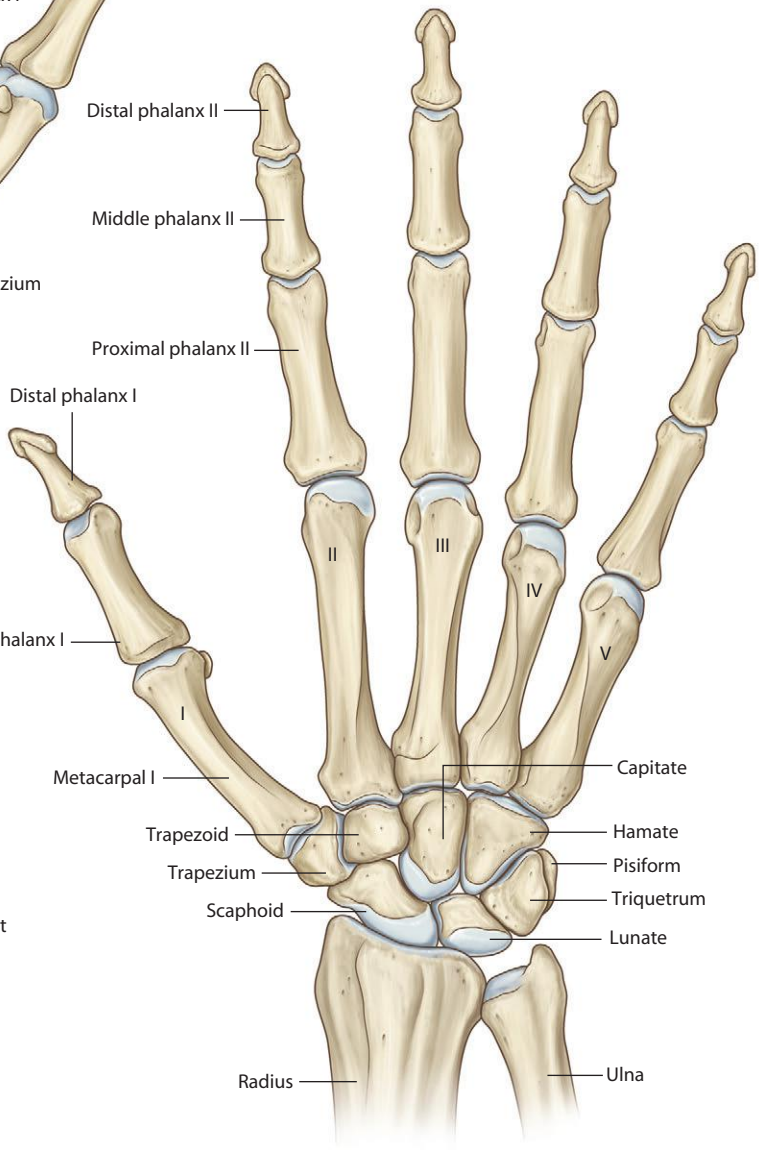
Bones of the hand (palmar view)



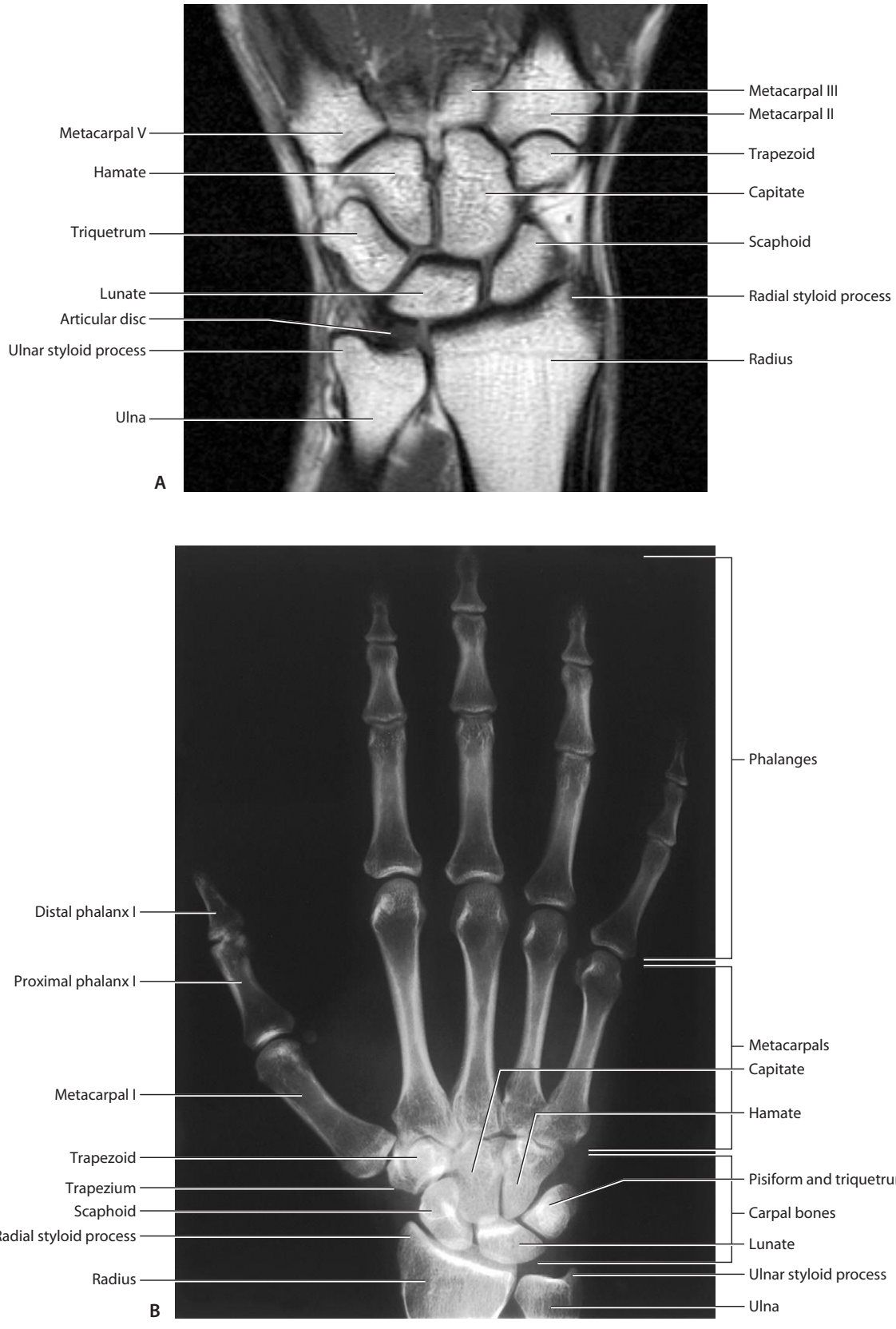
Coronal section



Palmar view



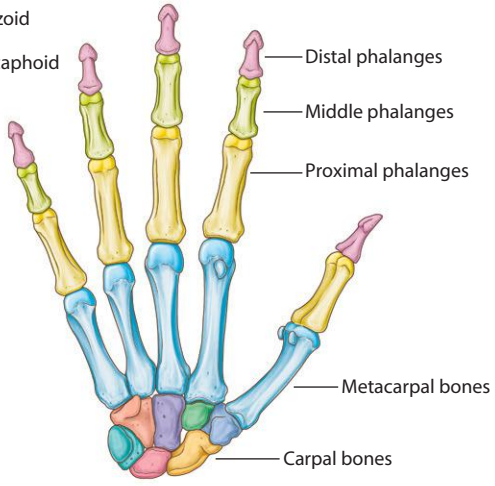
Bones of the hand (dorsal view)

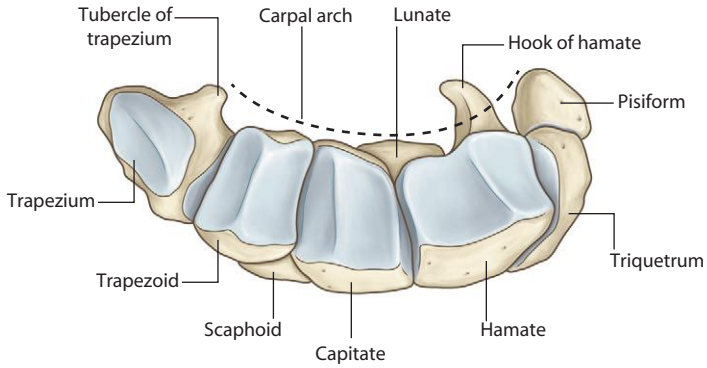


Imaging of the wrist joint, the carpal bones, and the hand.
A. T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane
B. Radiograph, AP view

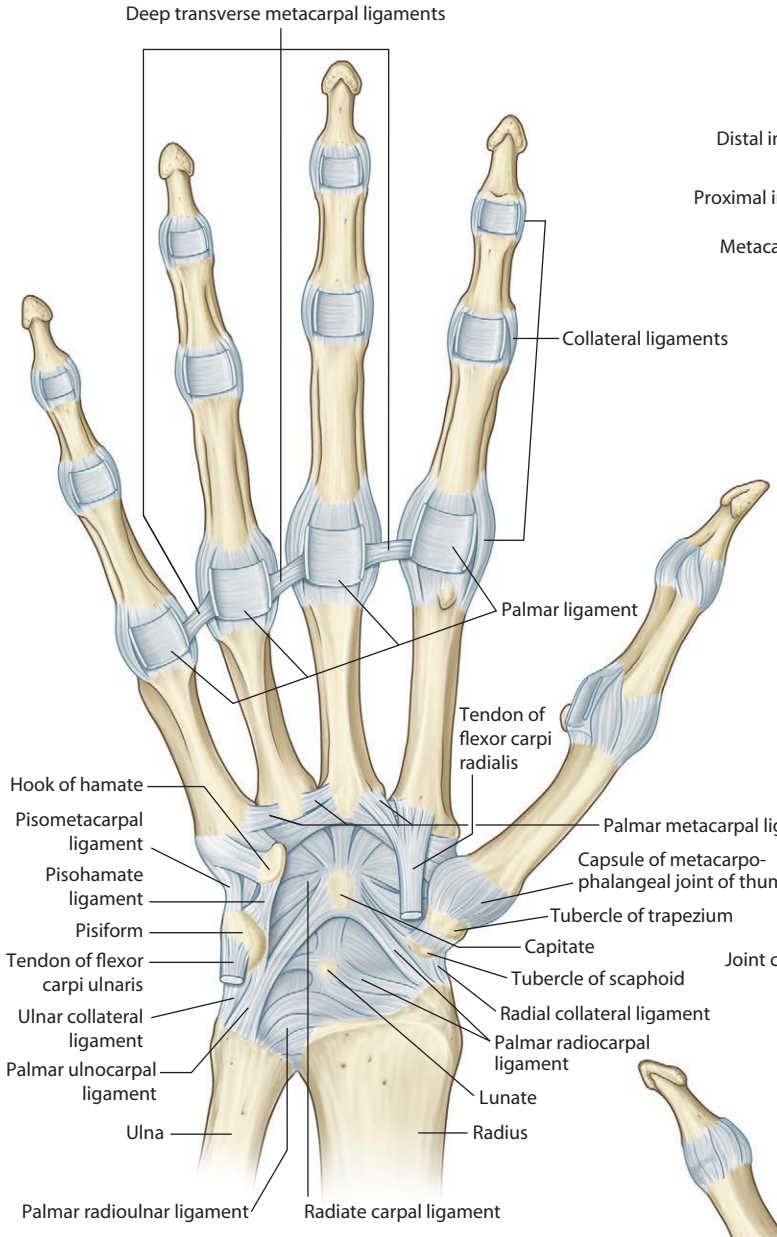


Bones of the hand (anterior view)

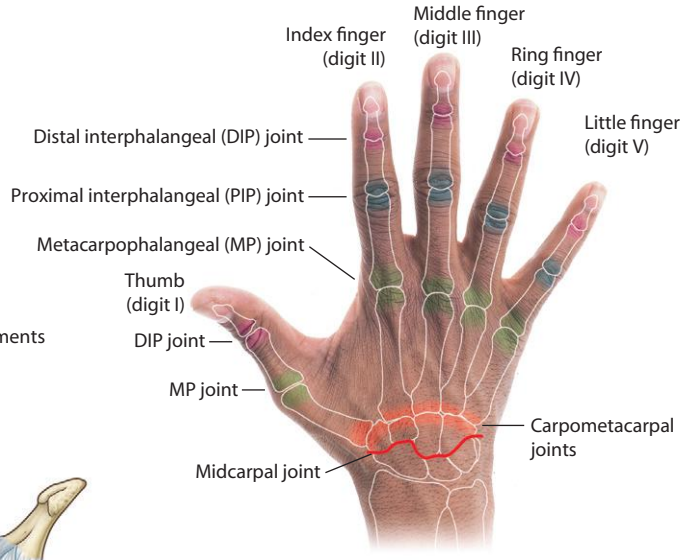


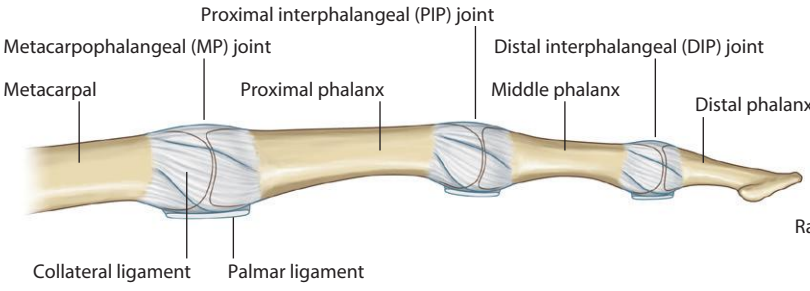


Carpal bones (distal view; pronated)

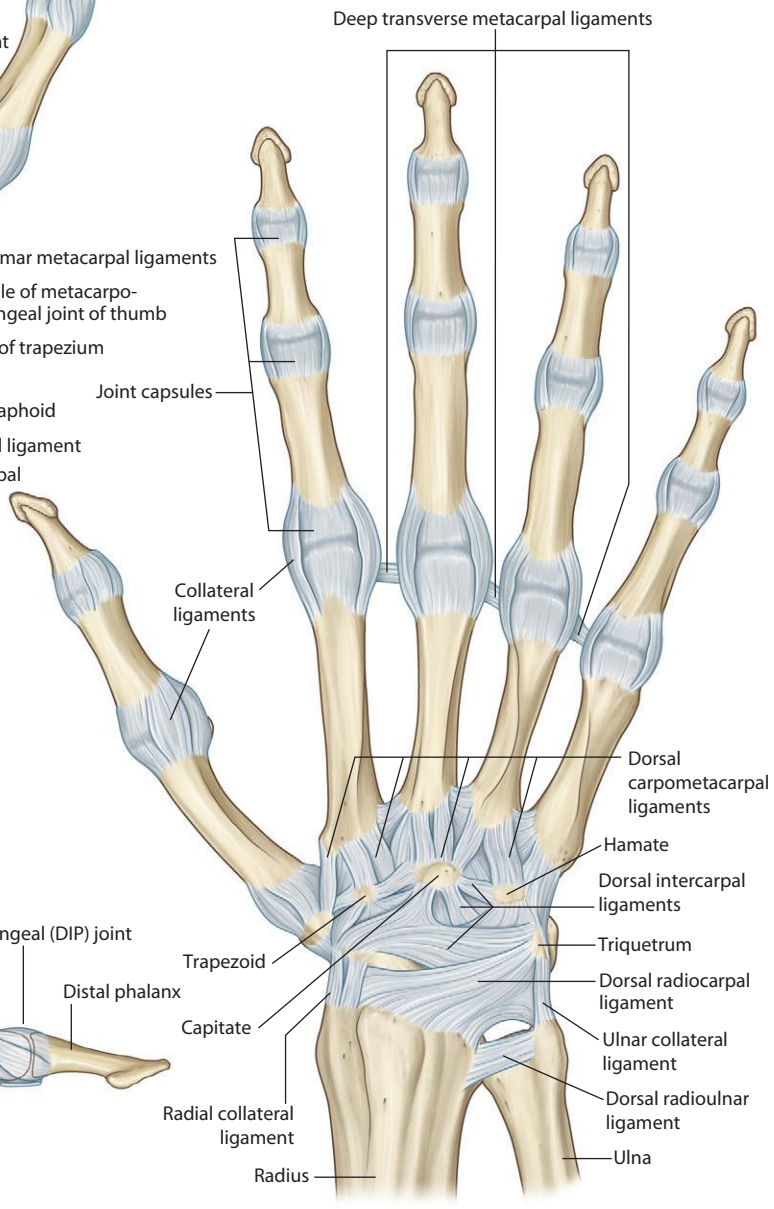


Ligaments of the hand (palmar view)

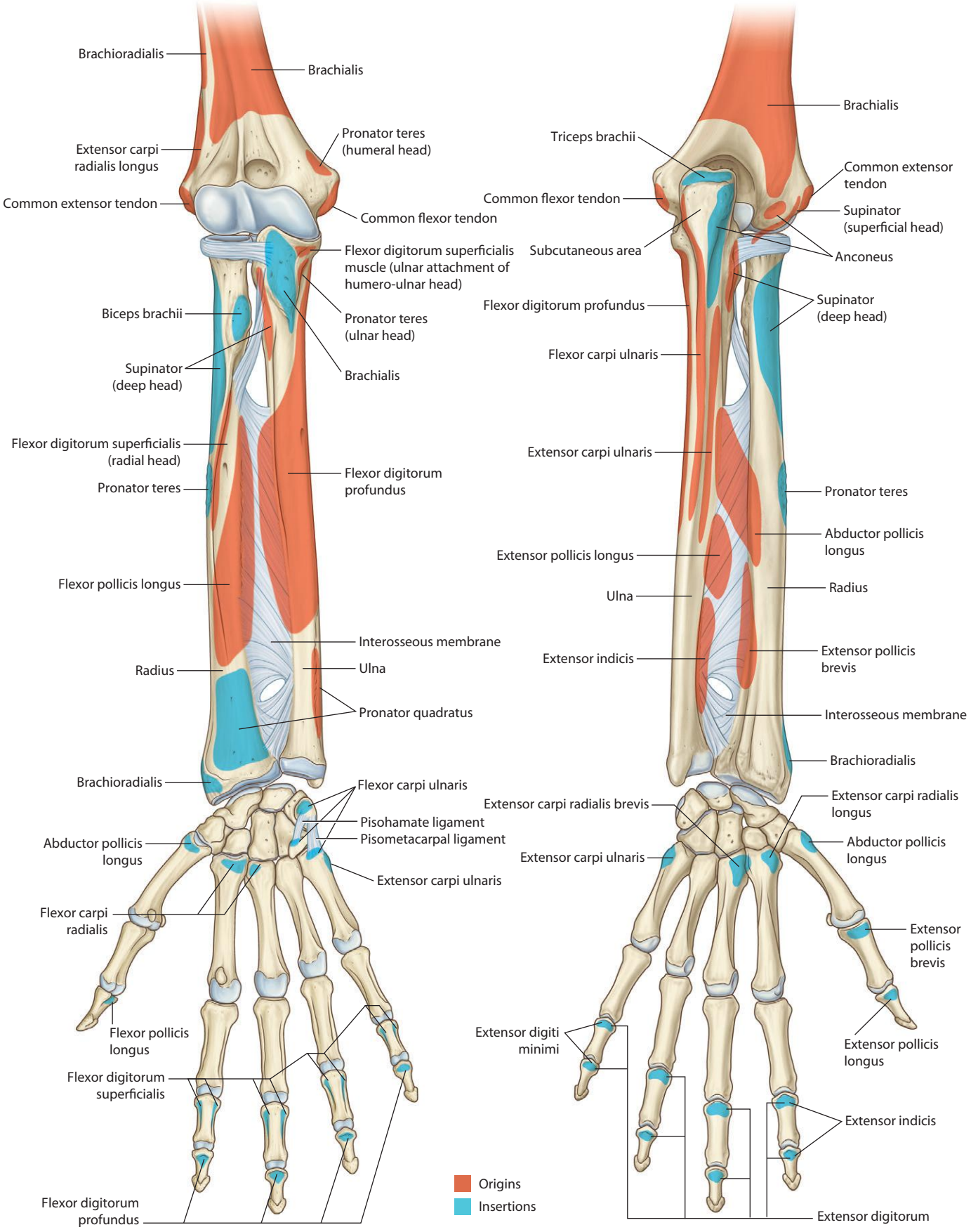




Interphalangeal joints (medial view)

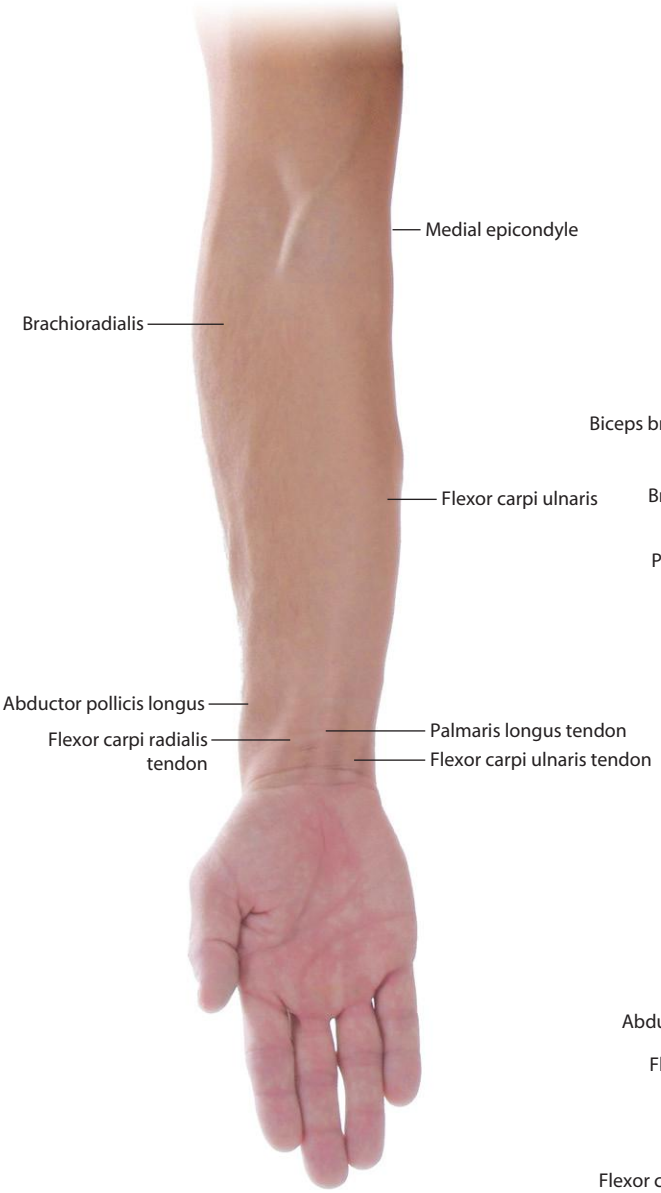


Ligaments of the hand (dorsal view)

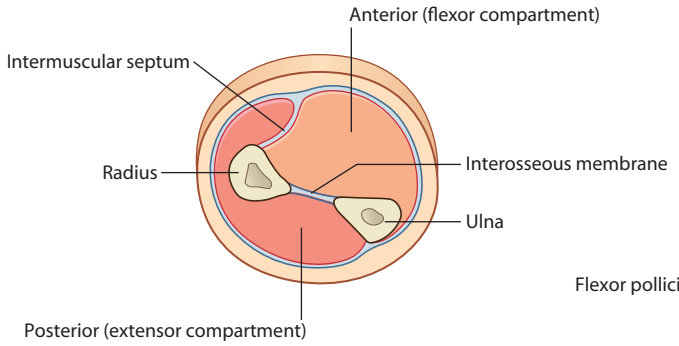


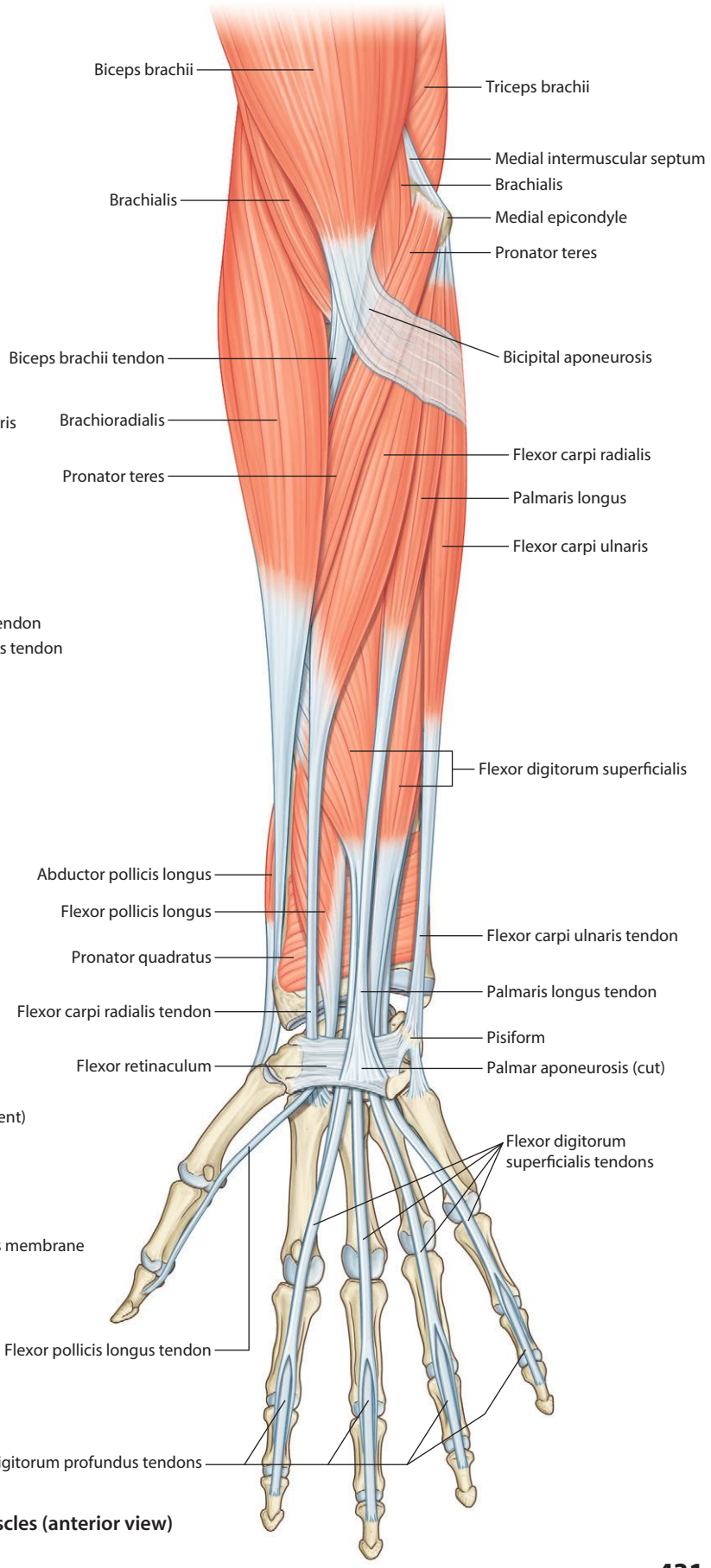
Muscle attachments of forearm (anterior view)

Muscle attachments of forearm (posterior view)

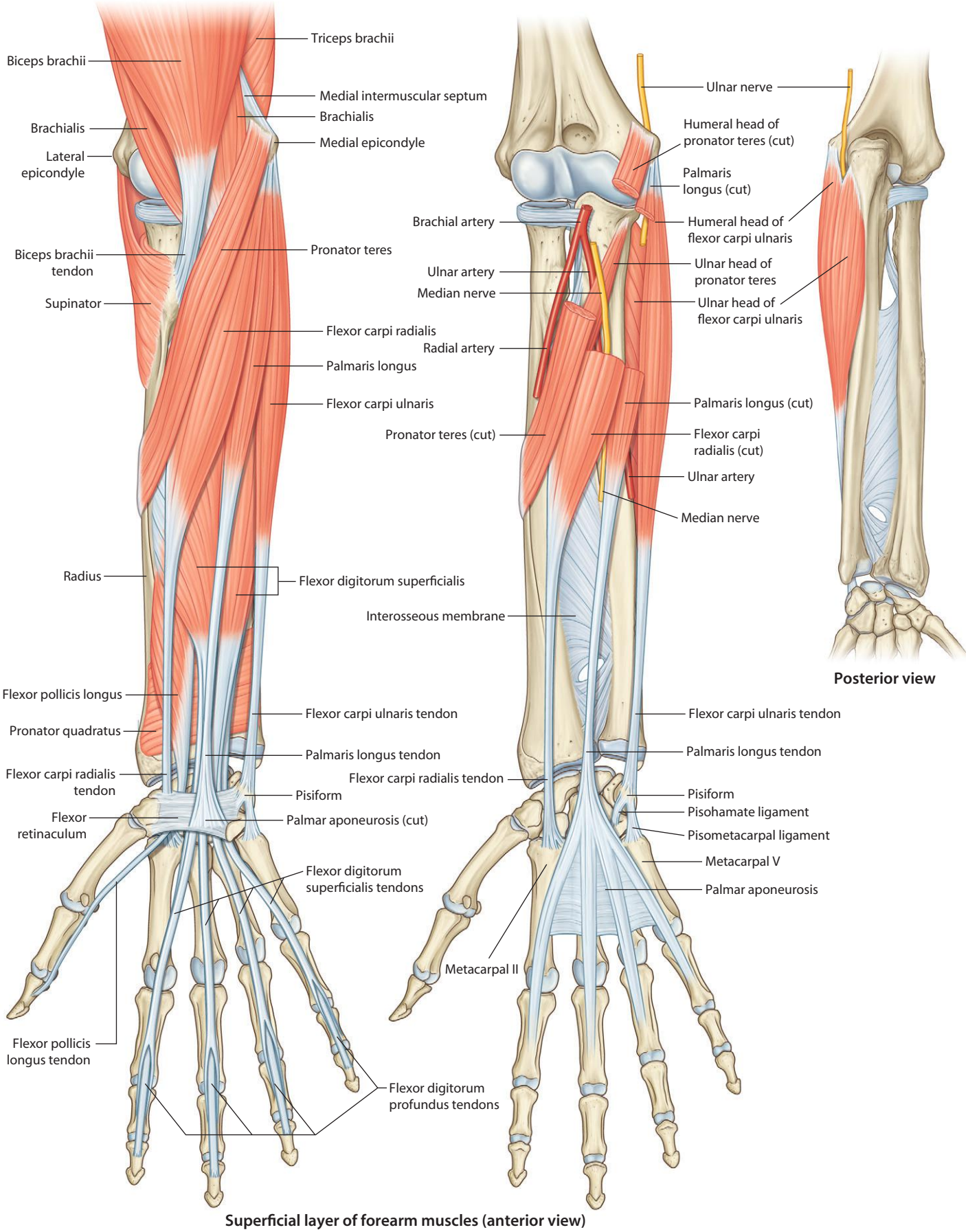


Surface anatomy (anterior view)

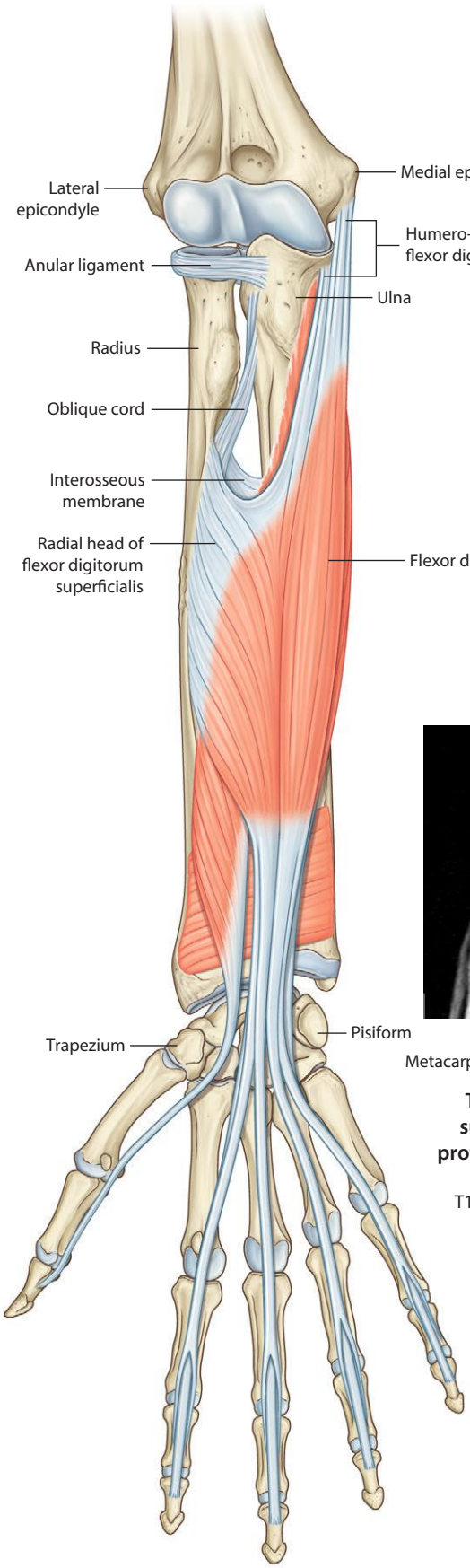




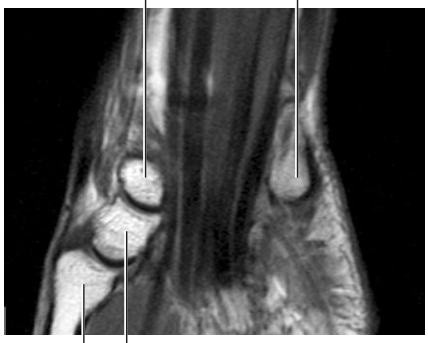
Superficial layer of forearm muscles (anterior view)



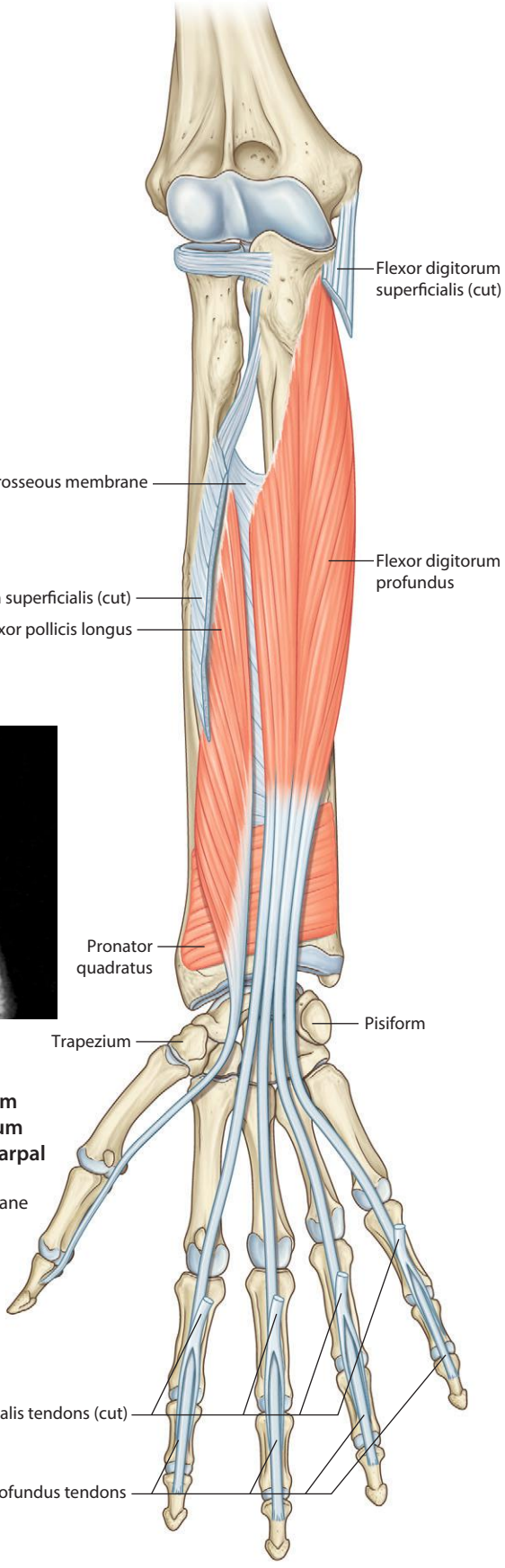
Superficial layer of forearm muscles (anterior view)



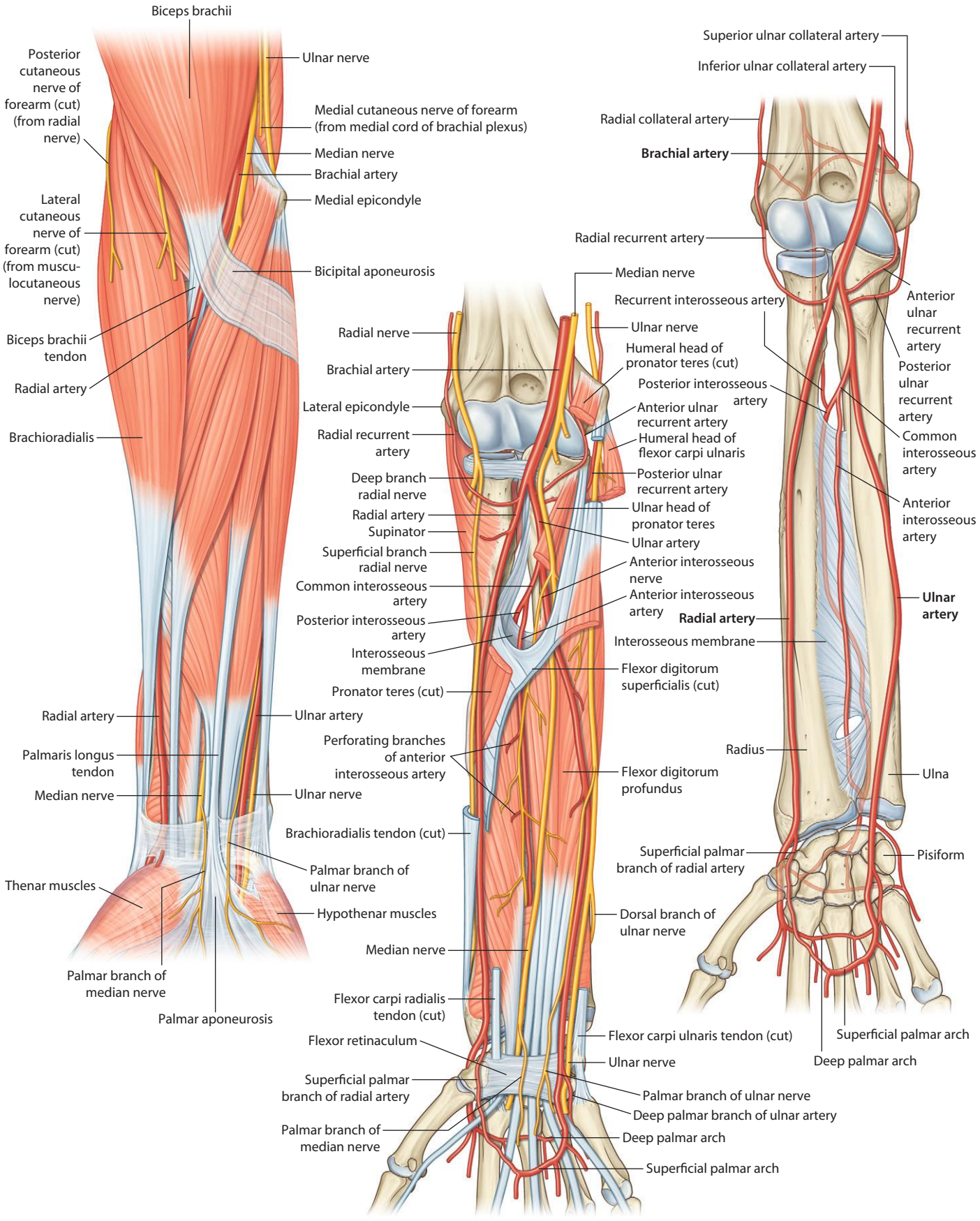
Intermediate layer of forearm muscles (anterior view)



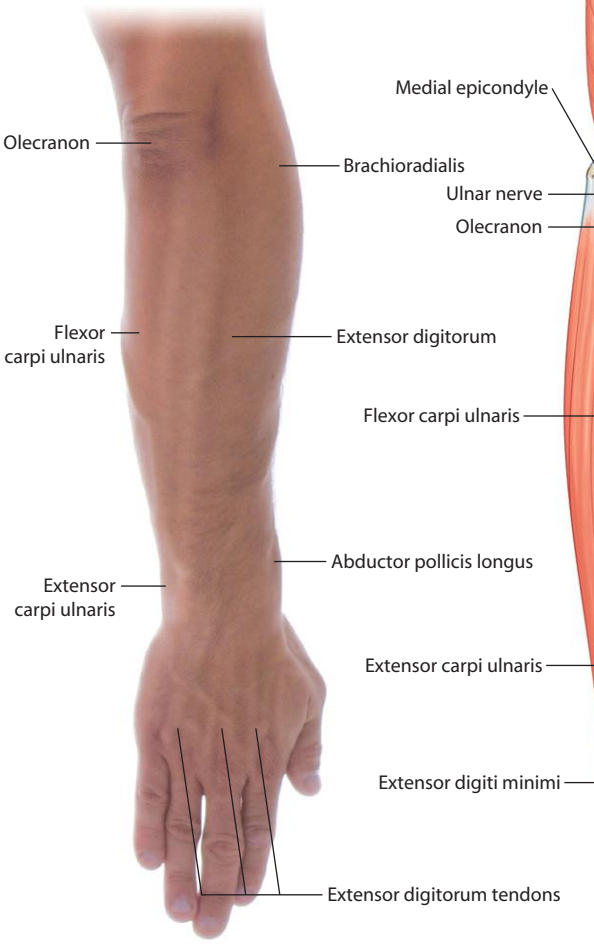
Tendons of the flexor digitorum superficialis and flexor digitorum profundus passing through the carpal tunnel into the hand.
T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane



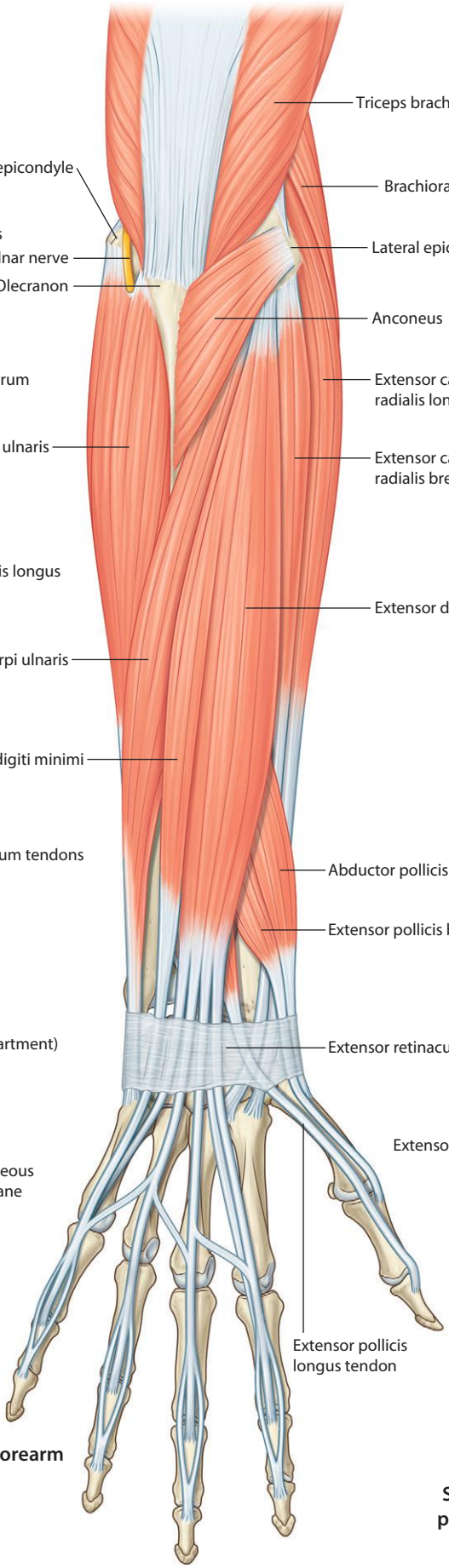
Deep layer of forearm muscles (anterior view)



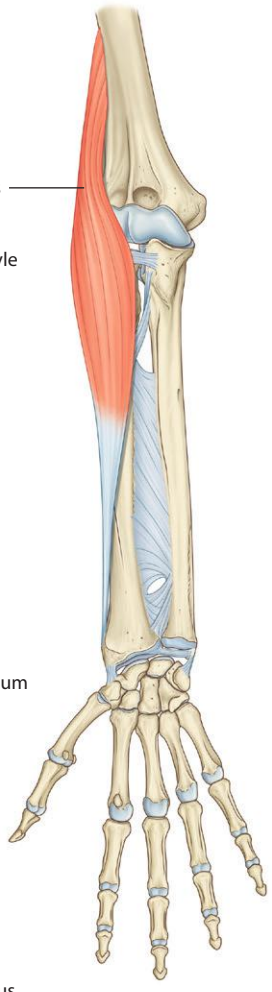
Arteries and nerves of forearm (anterior view)



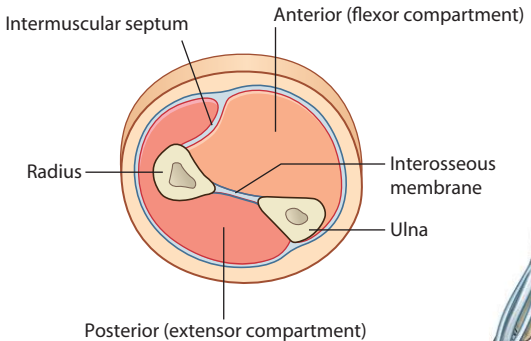
Surface anatomy (posterior view)

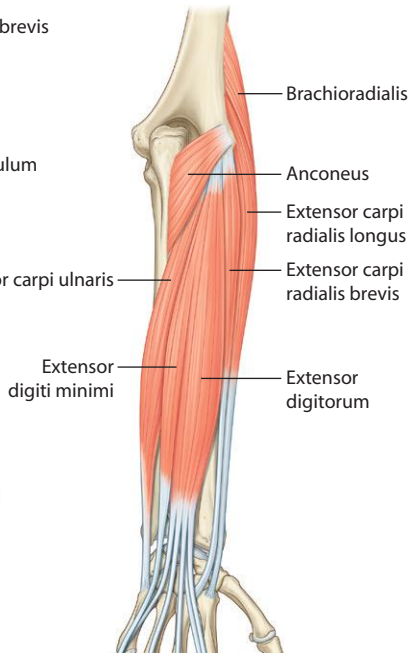


Superficial muscles of forearm (posterior view)

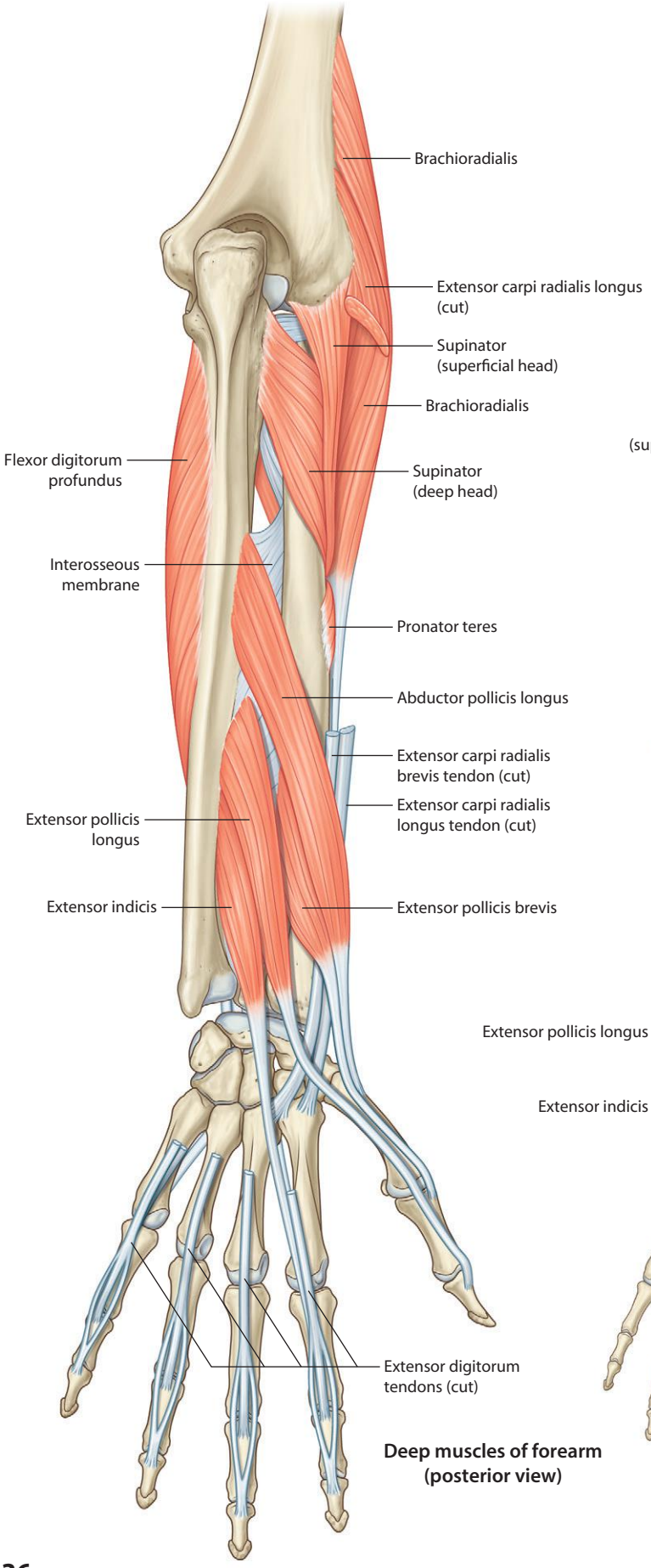


Anterior view

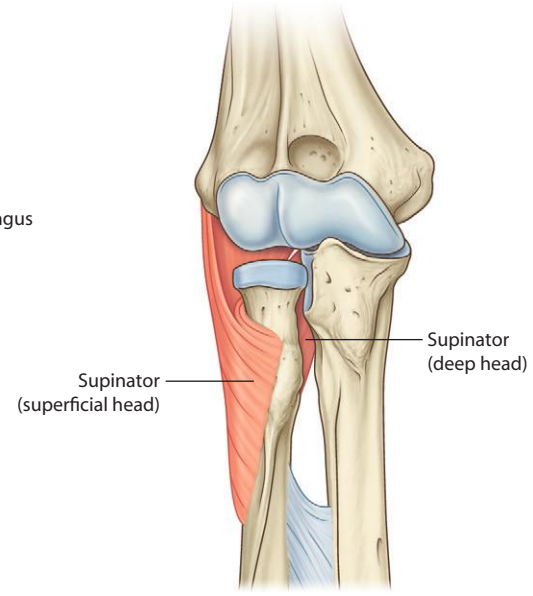




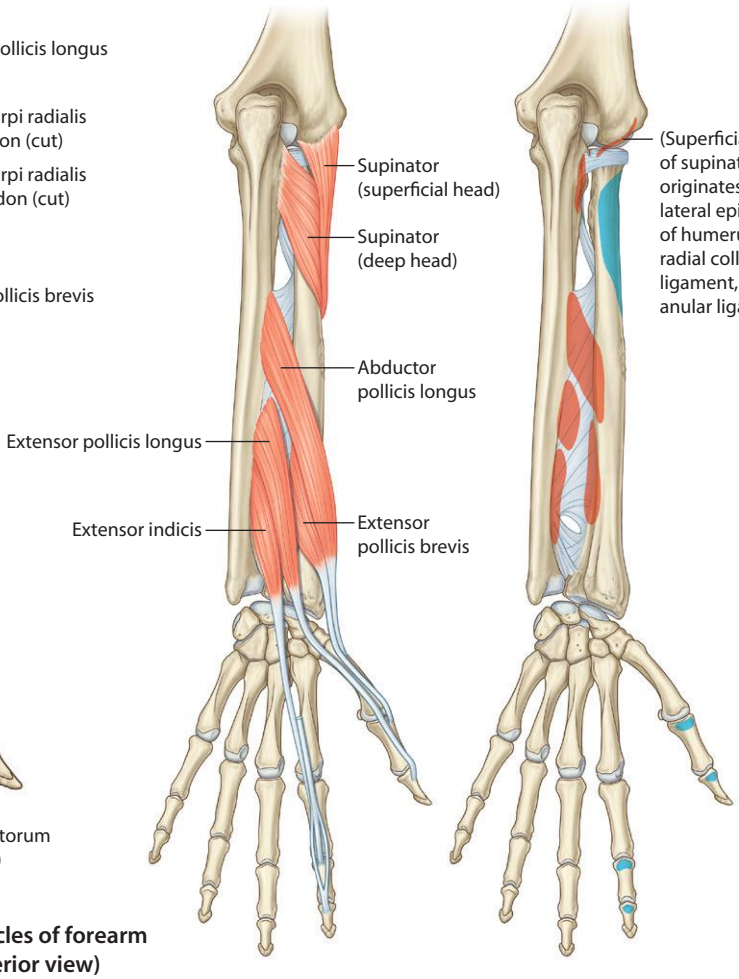
Superficial layer of muscles in the posterior compartment of forearm



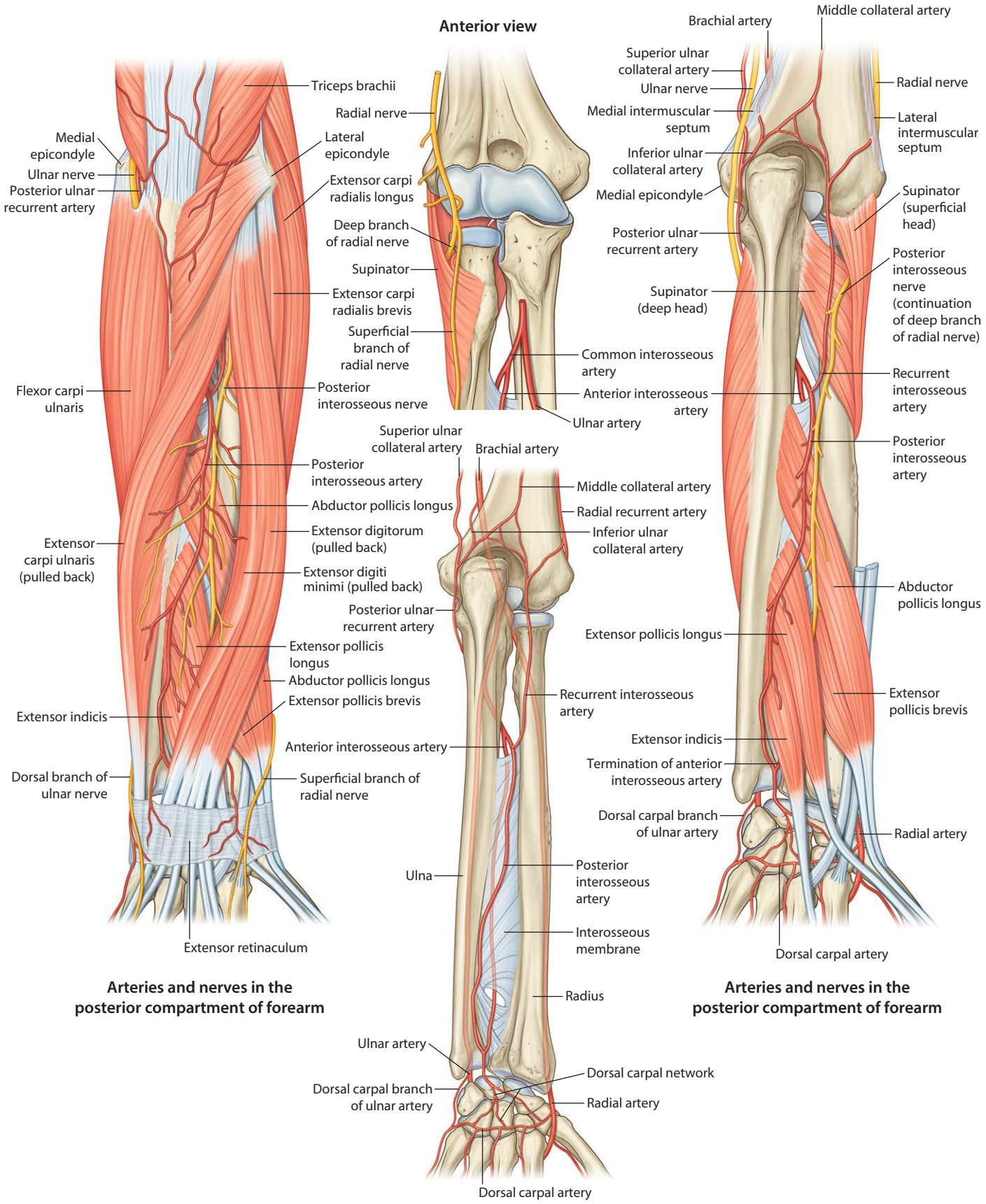
Deep muscles of forearm (posterior view)

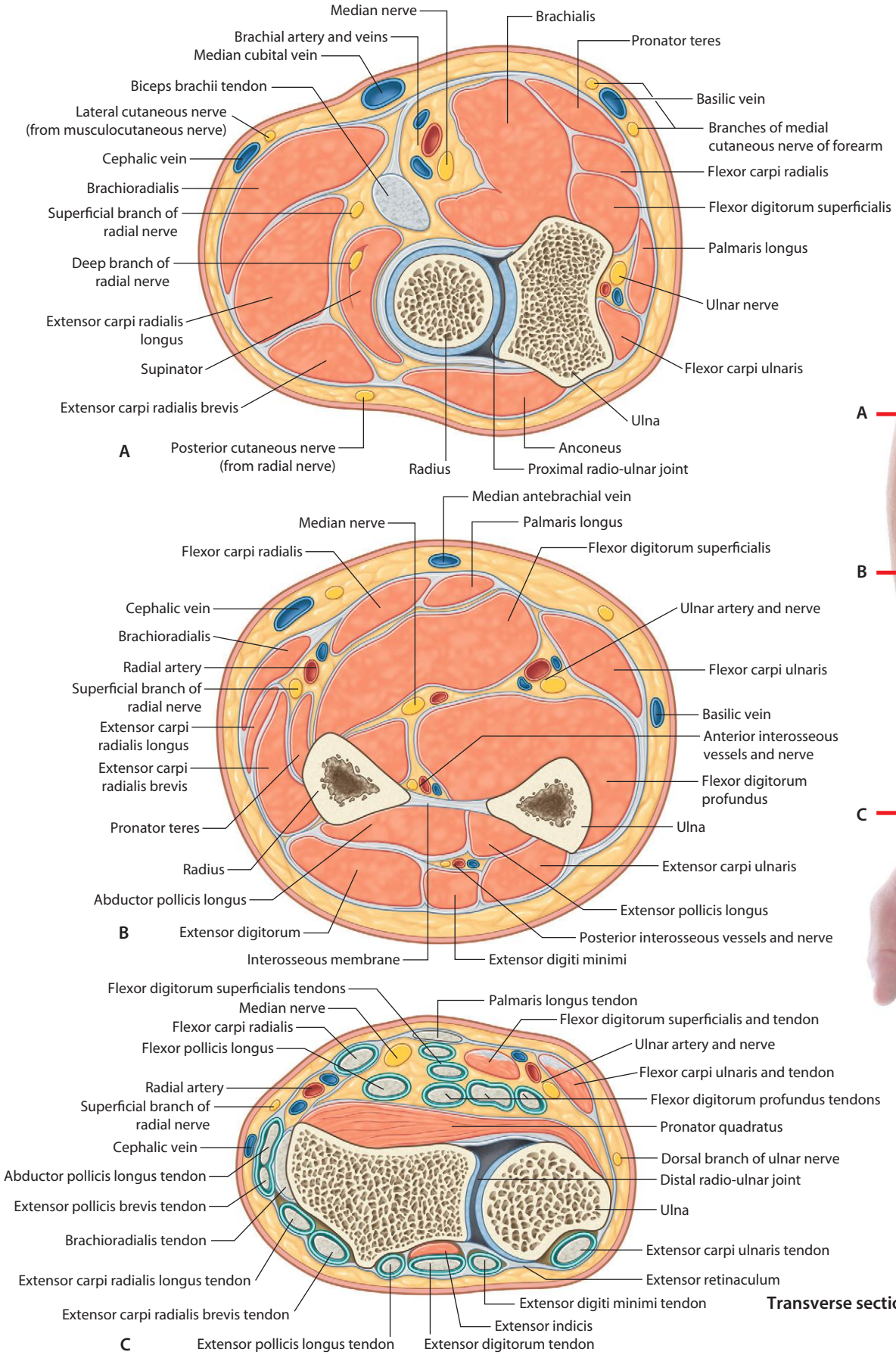


Anterior view

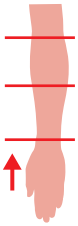


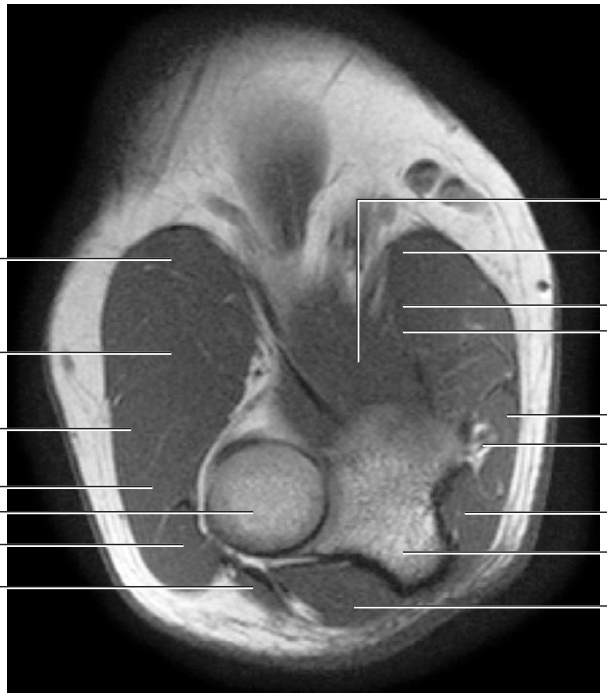
Origin of deep layer of muscles in the posterior compartment of forearm

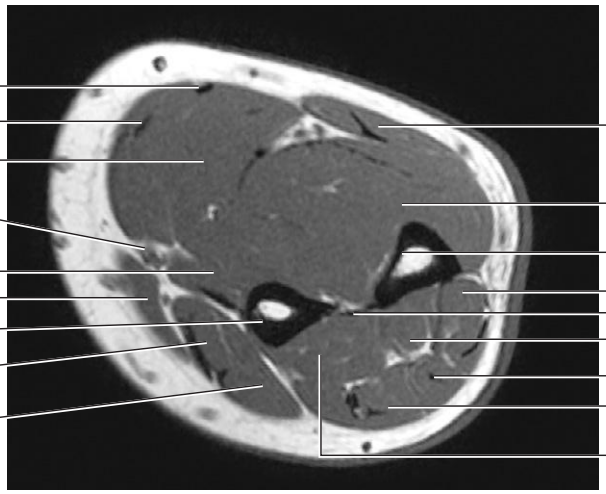

Anterior view
Triceps brachii
Radial nerve
Medial epicondyle
Lateral epicondyle
Ulnar nerve
Posterior ulnar recurrent artery
Extensor carpi radialis longus
Deep branch of radial nerve
Supinator
Extensor carpi radialis brevis
Superficial branch of radial nerve
Flexor carpi ulnaris
Posterior interosseous nerve
Common interosseous artery
Anterior interosseous artery
Ulnar artery
Superior ulnar collateral artery
Brachial artery
Posterior interosseous artery
Middle collateral artery
Abductor pollicis longus
Radial recurrent artery
Extensor digitorum (pulled back)
Inferior ulnar collateral artery
Extensor carpi ulnaris (pulled back)
Extensor digiti minimi (pulled back)
Posterior ulnar recurrent artery
Extensor pollicis longus
Abductor pollicis longus
Extensor pollicis brevis
Extensor indicis
Anterior interosseous artery
Dorsal branch of ulnar nerve
Superficial branch of radial nerve
Recurrent interosseous artery
Ulna
Posterior interosseous artery
Interosseous membrane
Extensor retinaculum
Radius
Ulnar artery
Dorsal carpal network
Dorsal carpal branch of ulnar artery
Radial artery
Dorsal carpal artery
Arteries and nerves in the posterior compartment of forearm
Arteries of the forearm (posterior view)
Brachial artery
Middle collateral artery
Superior ulnar collateral artery
Radial nerve
Ulnar nerve
Lateral intermuscular septum
Medial intermuscular septum
Inferior ulnar collateral artery
Medial epicondyle
Supinator (superficial head)
Posterior ulnar recurrent artery
Posterior interosseous nerve (continuation of deep branch of radial nerve)
Supinator (deep head)
Recurrent interosseous artery
Posterior interosseous artery
Abductor pollicis longus
Extensor pollicis longus
Extensor pollicis brevis
Extensor indicis
Termination of anterior interosseous artery
Dorsal carpal branch of ulnar artery
Radial artery
Dorsal carpal artery
Arteries and nerves in the posterior compartment of forearm

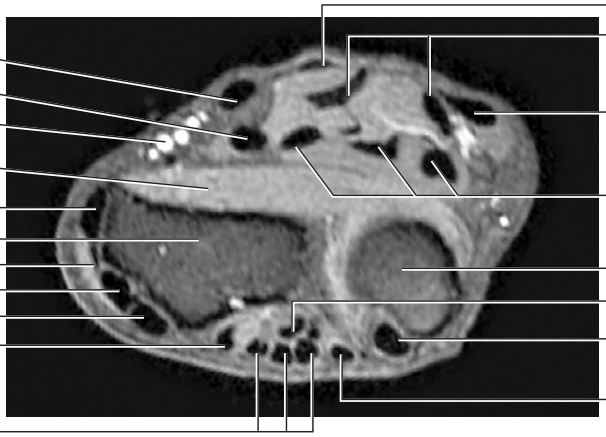


Transverse sections through forearm

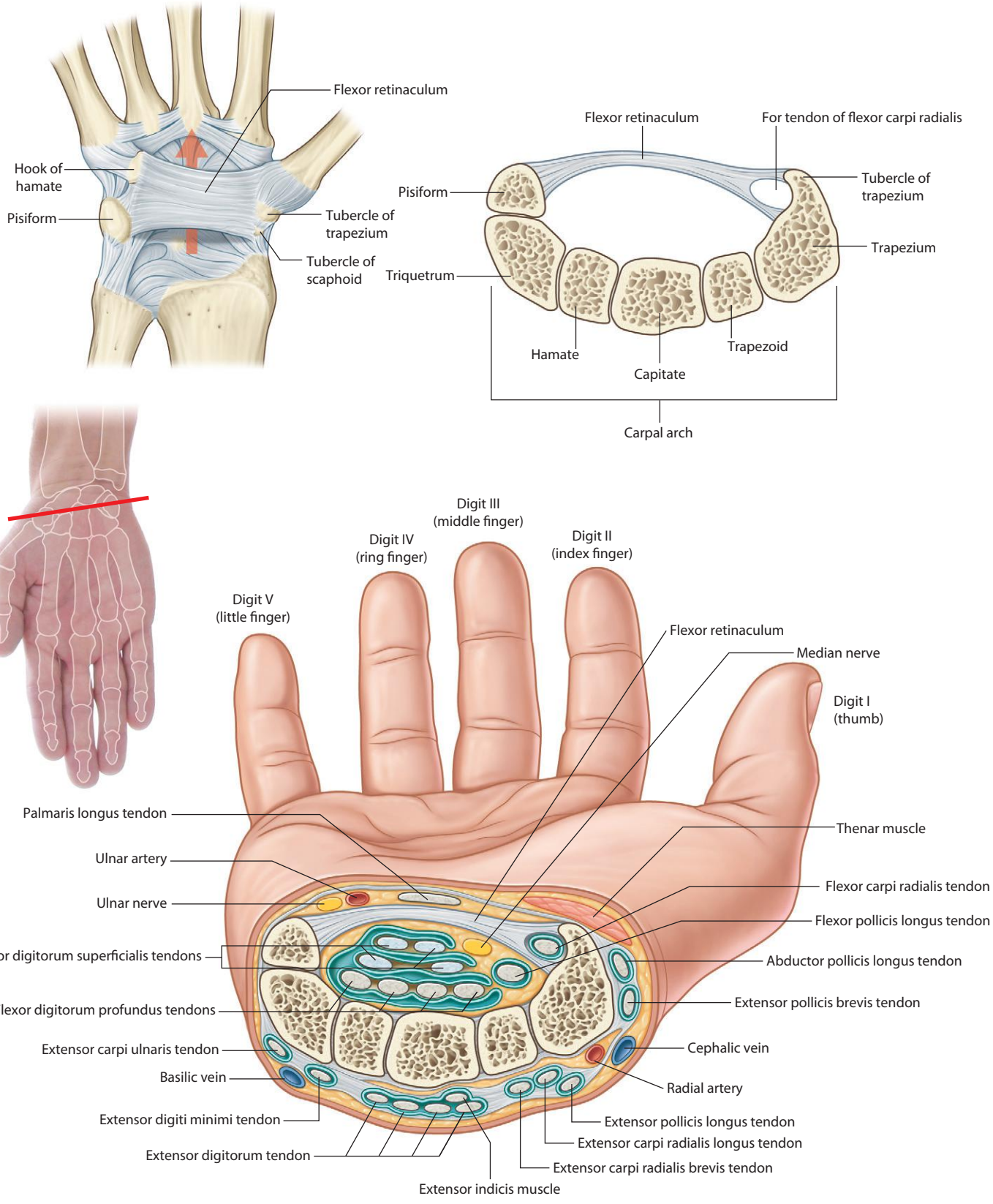




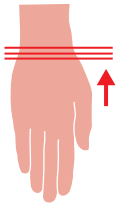


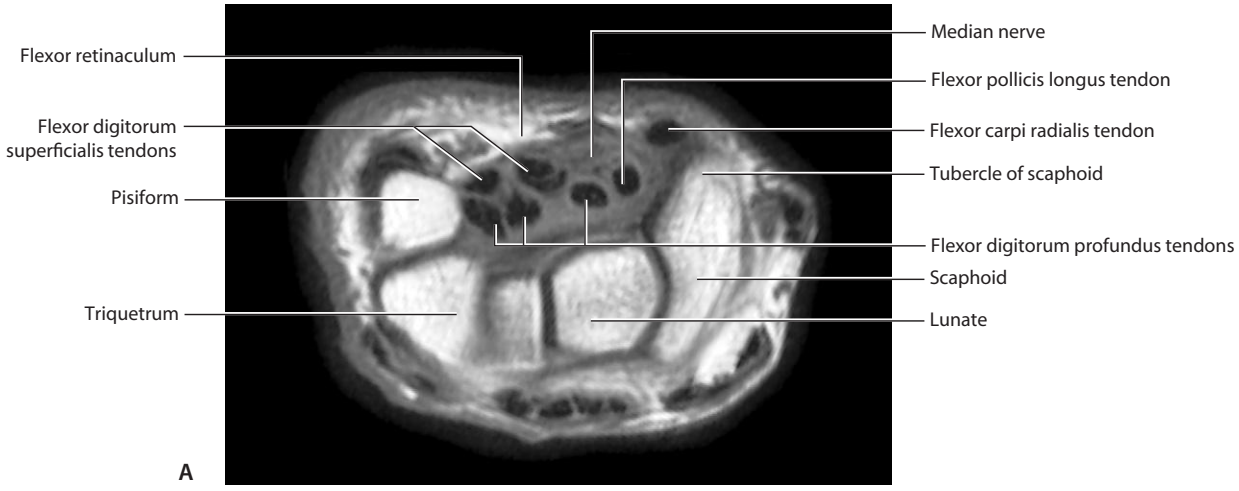


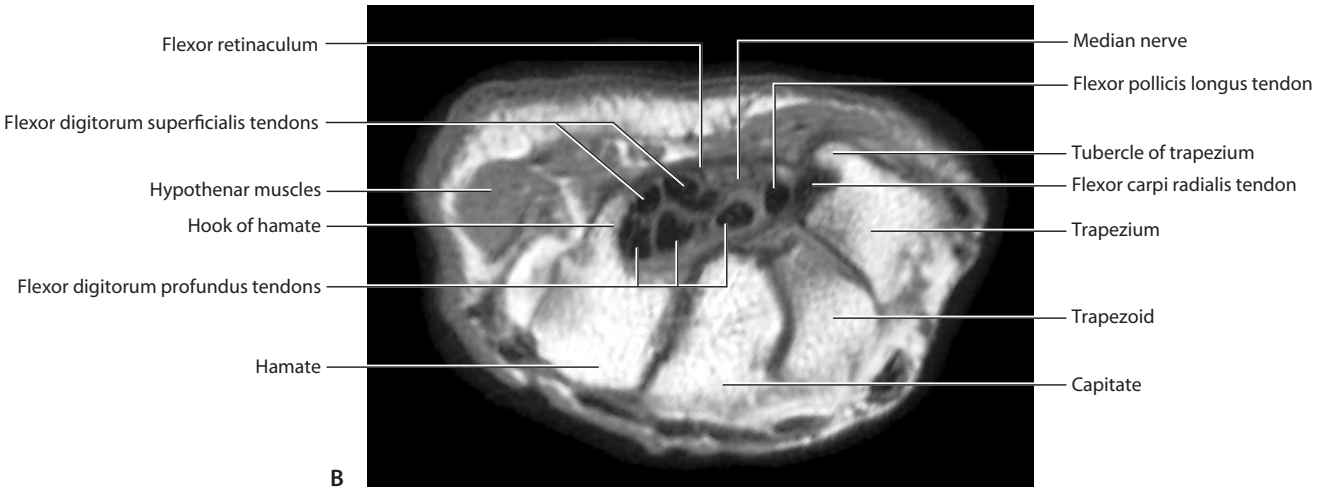
Transverse/axial sections through the forearm.
A. Proximal/upper forearm. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
B. Middle forearm. T1-weighted MR image in axial plane
C. Distal/lower forearm. Fat-saturated proton density MR image in axial plane

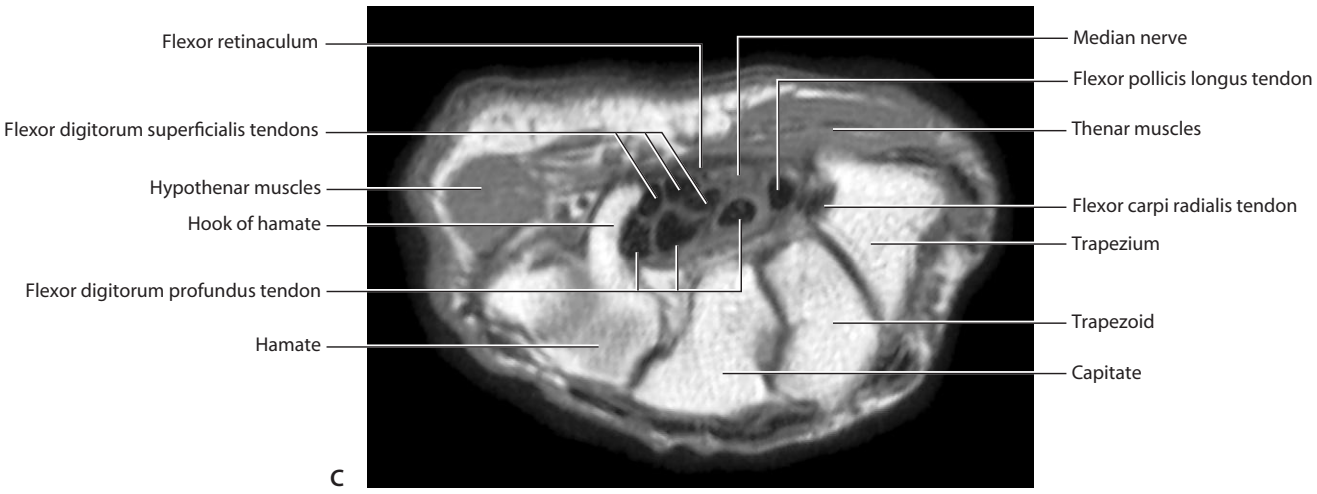


Carpal tunnel, structures and relations

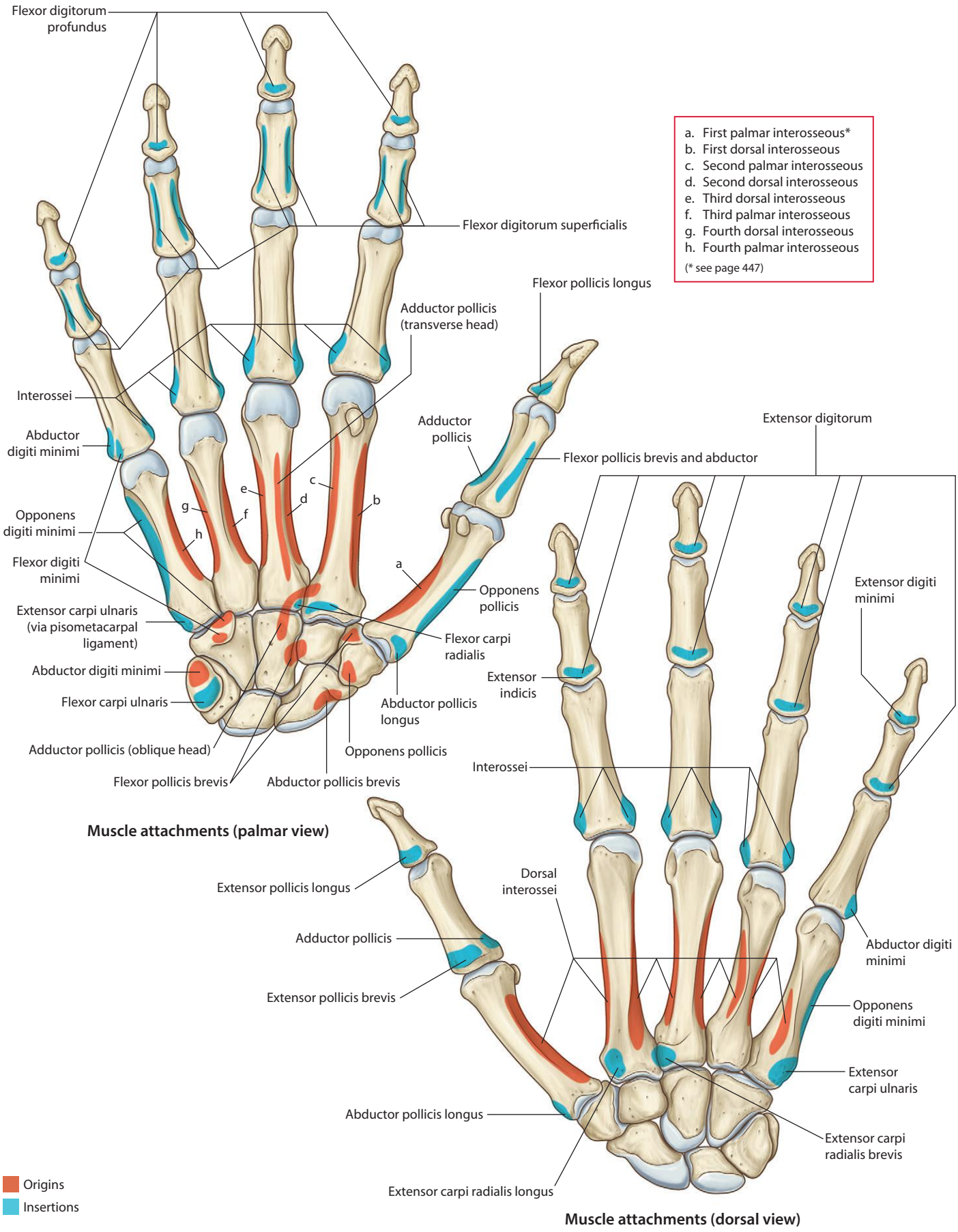


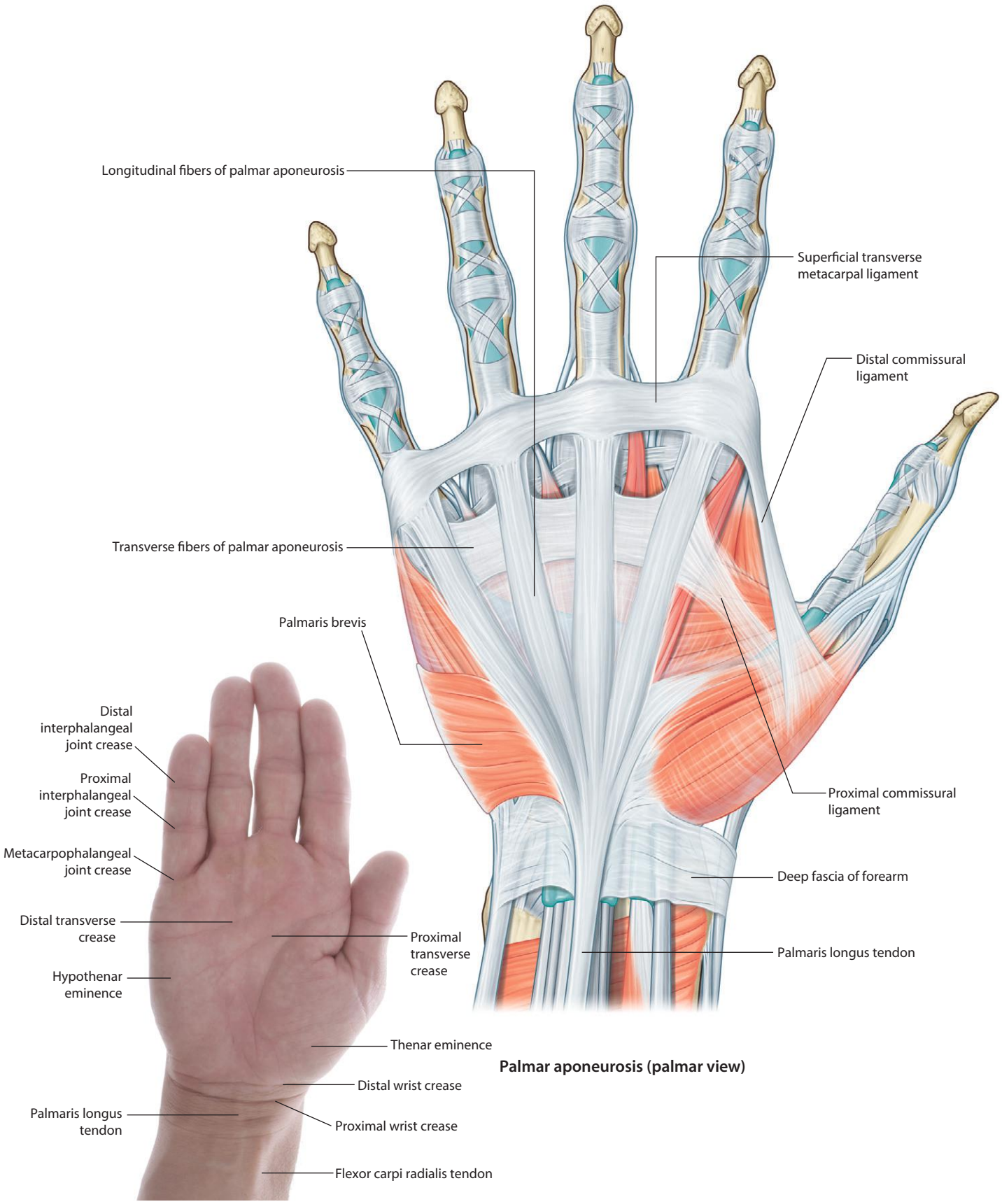






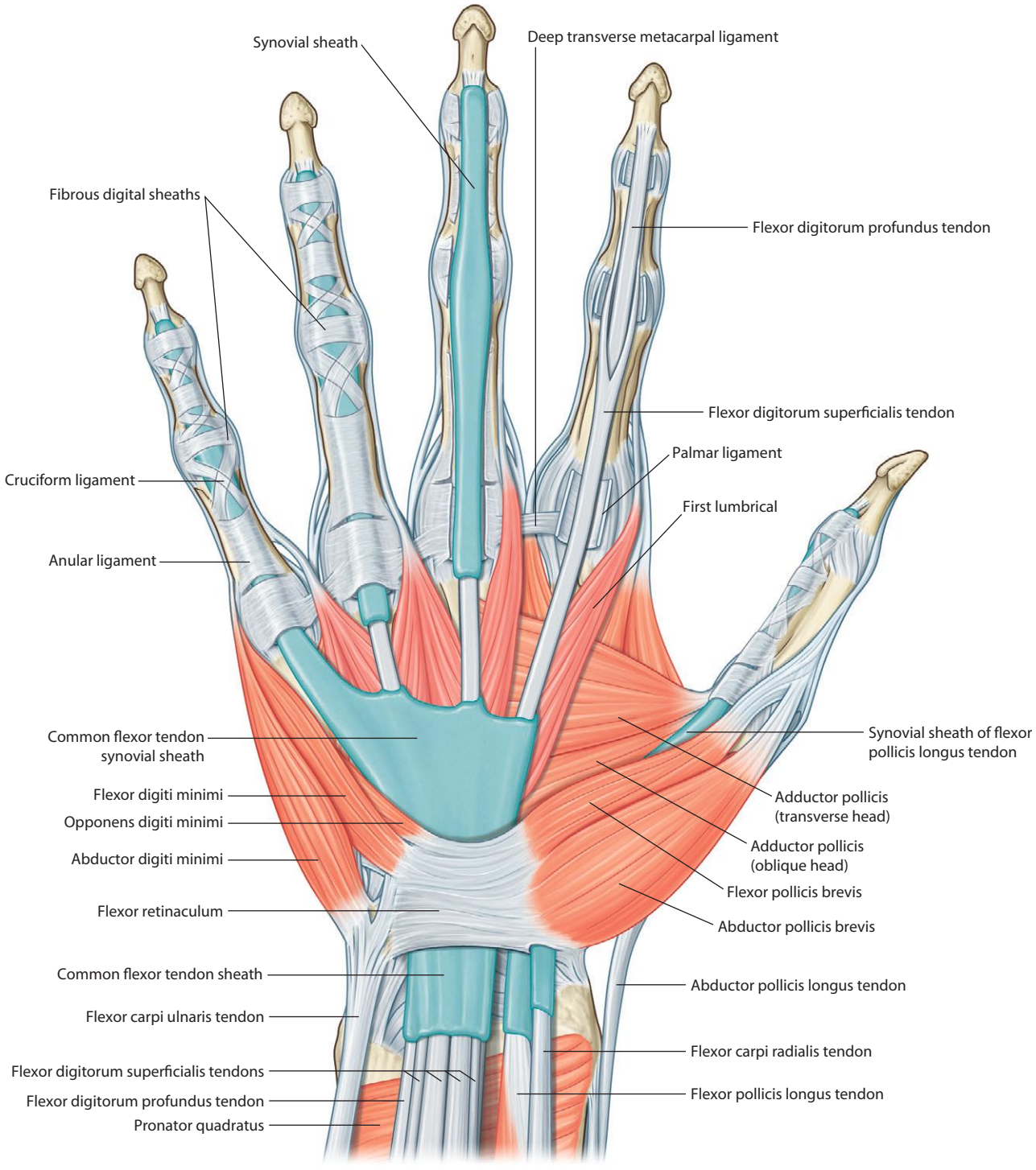
Transverse/axial sections through the carpal tunnel.
A. Proximal end of carpal tunnel.
B. Middle portion of carpal tunnel.
C. Distal portion of carpal tunnel.
T1-weighted MR images in axial plane


Flexor digitorum profundus
Flexor digitorum superficialis
Flexor pollicis longus
Adductor pollicis (transverse head)
Interossei
Abductor digiti minimi
Adductor pollicis
Flexor pollicis brevis and abductor
Opponens digiti minimi
Flexor digiti minimi
Extensor carpi ulnaris (via pisometacarpal ligament)
Abductor digiti minimi
Flexor carpi ulnaris
Adductor pollicis (oblique head)
Flexor pollicis brevis
Abductor pollicis brevis
Opponens pollicis
Abductor pollicis longus
Flexor carpi radialis
Opponens pollicis
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
a. First palmar interosseous*
b. First dorsal interosseous
c. Second palmar interosseous
d. Second dorsal interosseous
e. Third dorsal interosseous
f. Third palmar interosseous
g. Fourth dorsal interosseous
h. Fourth palmar interosseous
(* see page 447)
Muscle attachments (palmar view)
Extensor digitorum
Extensor digiti minimi
Extensor indicis
Interossei
Dorsal interossei
Extensor pollicis longus
Adductor pollicis
Extensor pollicis brevis
Abductor digiti minimi
Opponens digiti minimi
Extensor carpi ulnaris
Abductor pollicis longus
Extensor carpi radialis brevis
Extensor carpi radialis longus
Muscle attachments (dorsal view)
Origins
Insertions

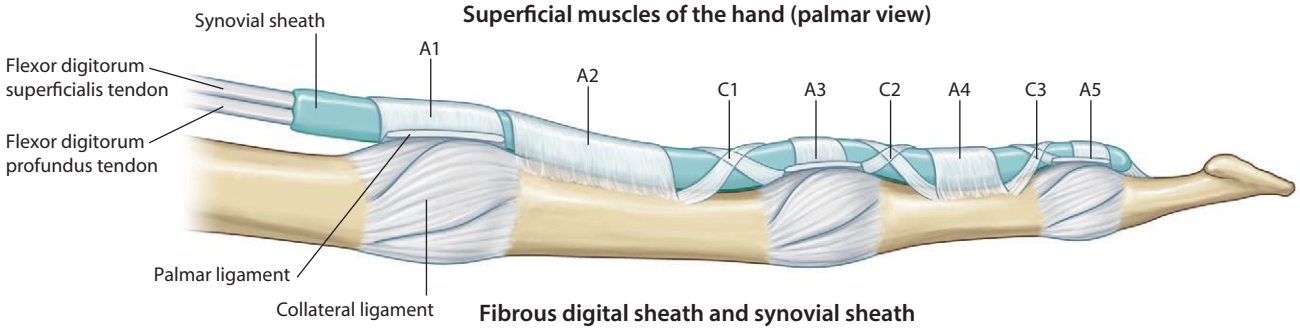


Palmar aponeurosis (palmar view)

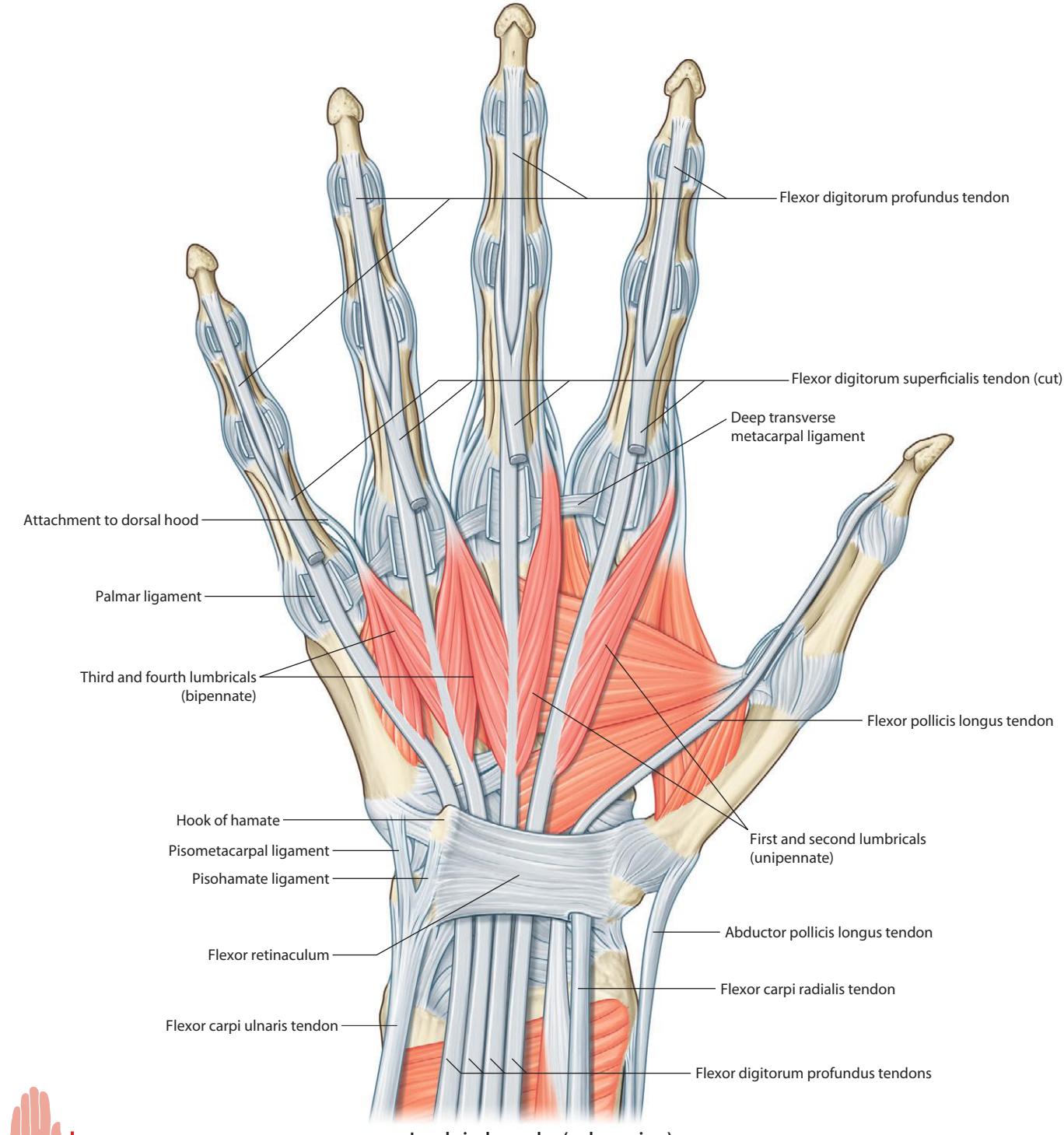
Surface anatomy (palmar view)



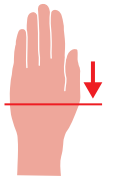
Superficial muscles of the hand (palmar view)

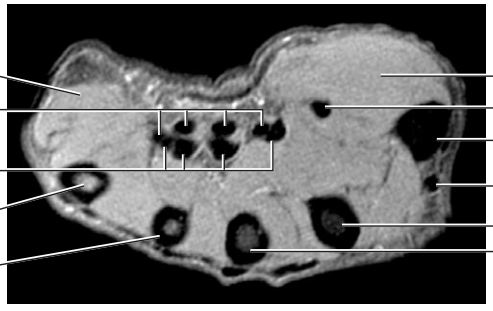


Fibrous digital sheath and synovial sheath
Anular ligaments (A), cruciform ligaments (C)

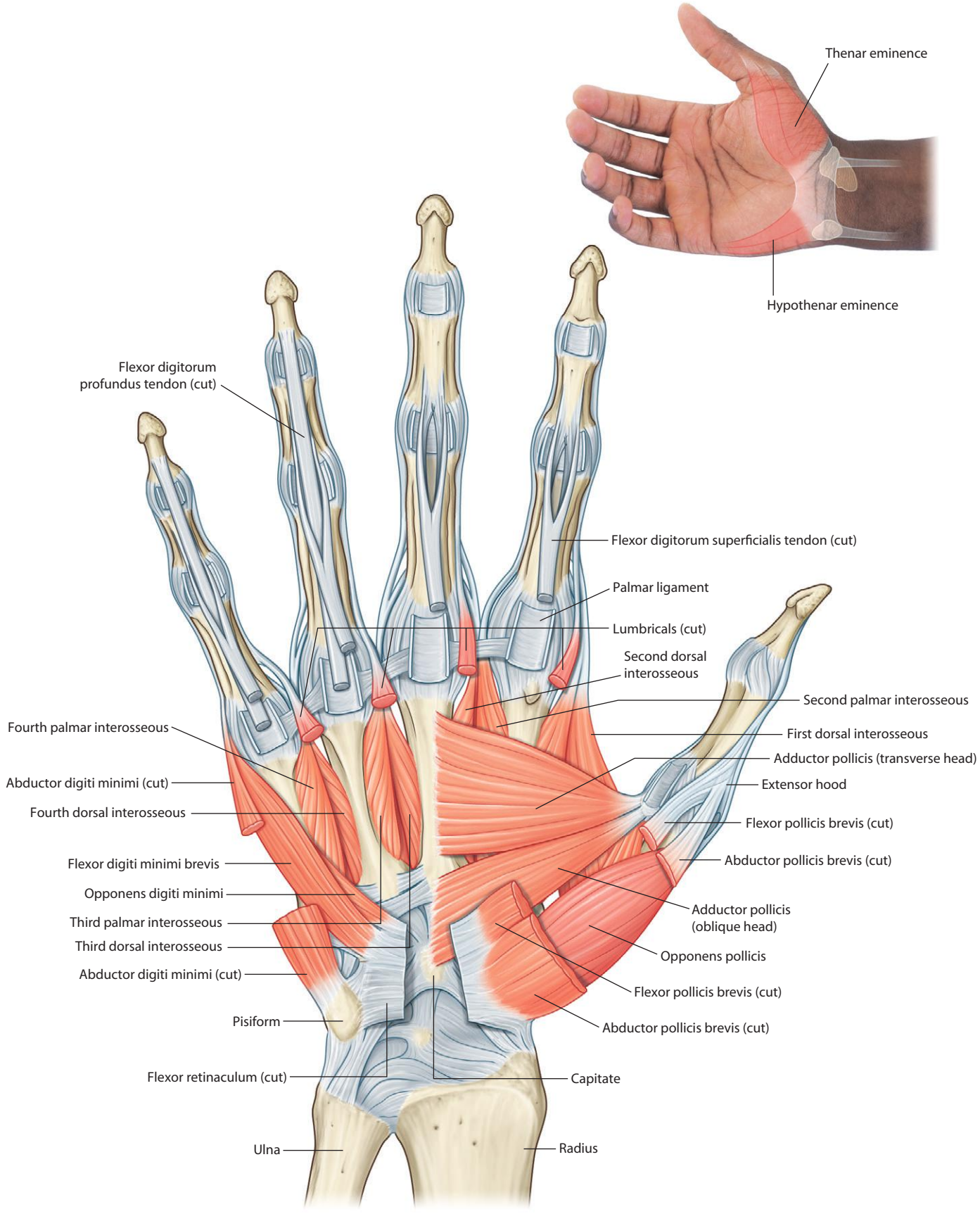


Lumbrical muscles (palmar view)

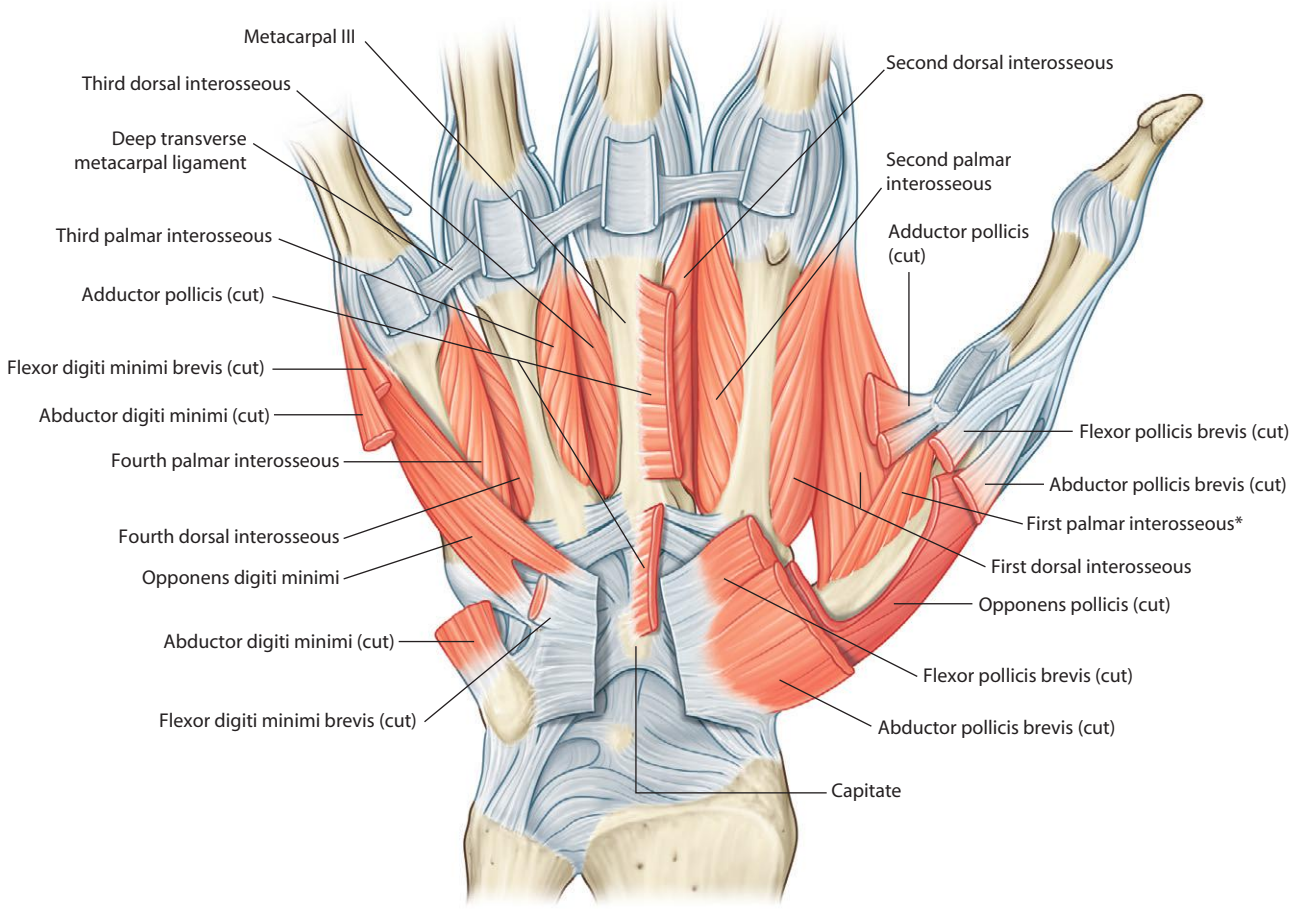




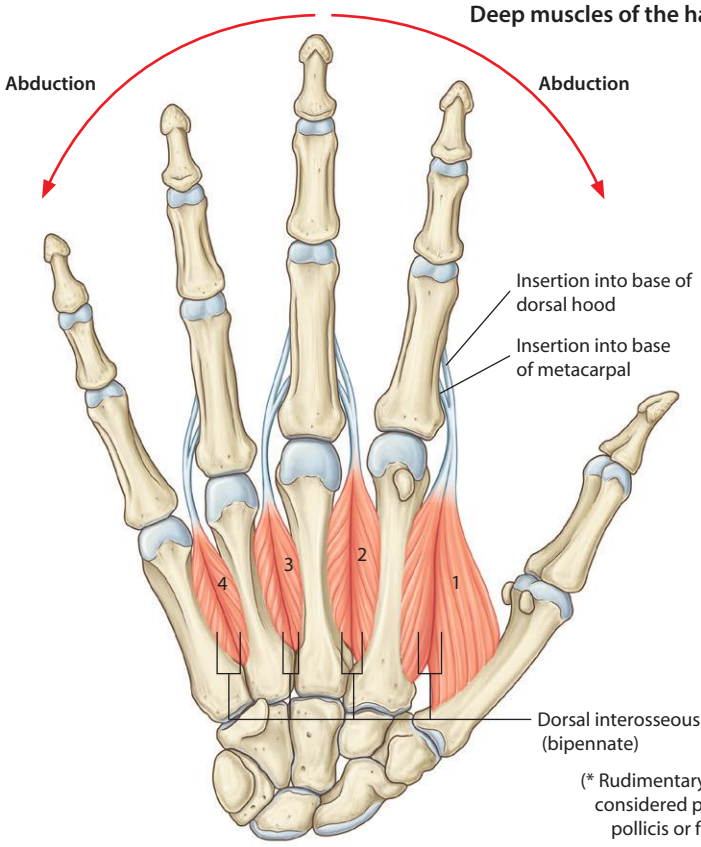
Imaging of the proximal portion of the hand.
T1-weighted MR image in axial plane



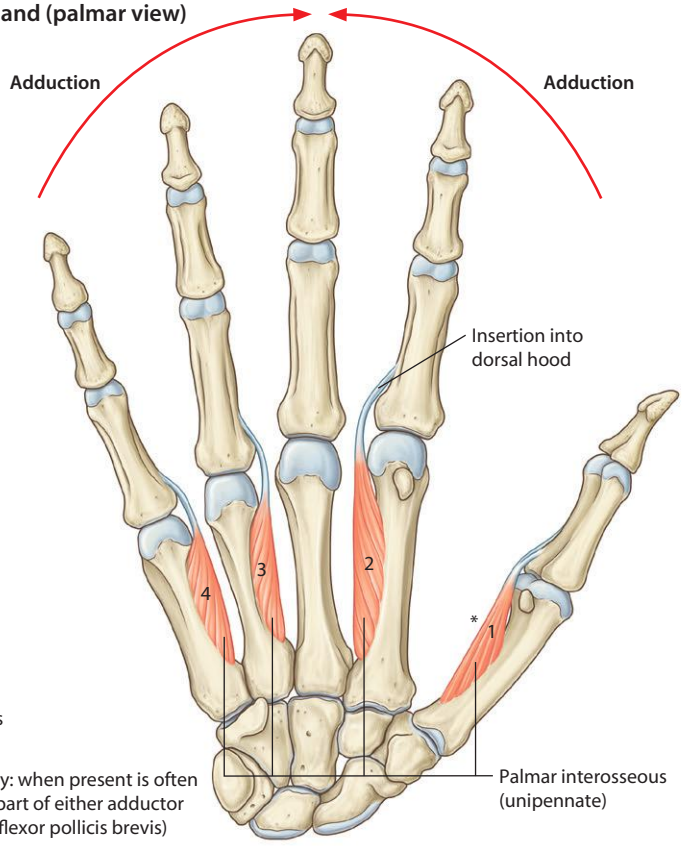
Deep muscles of the hand (palmar view)



Deep muscles of the hand (palmar view)

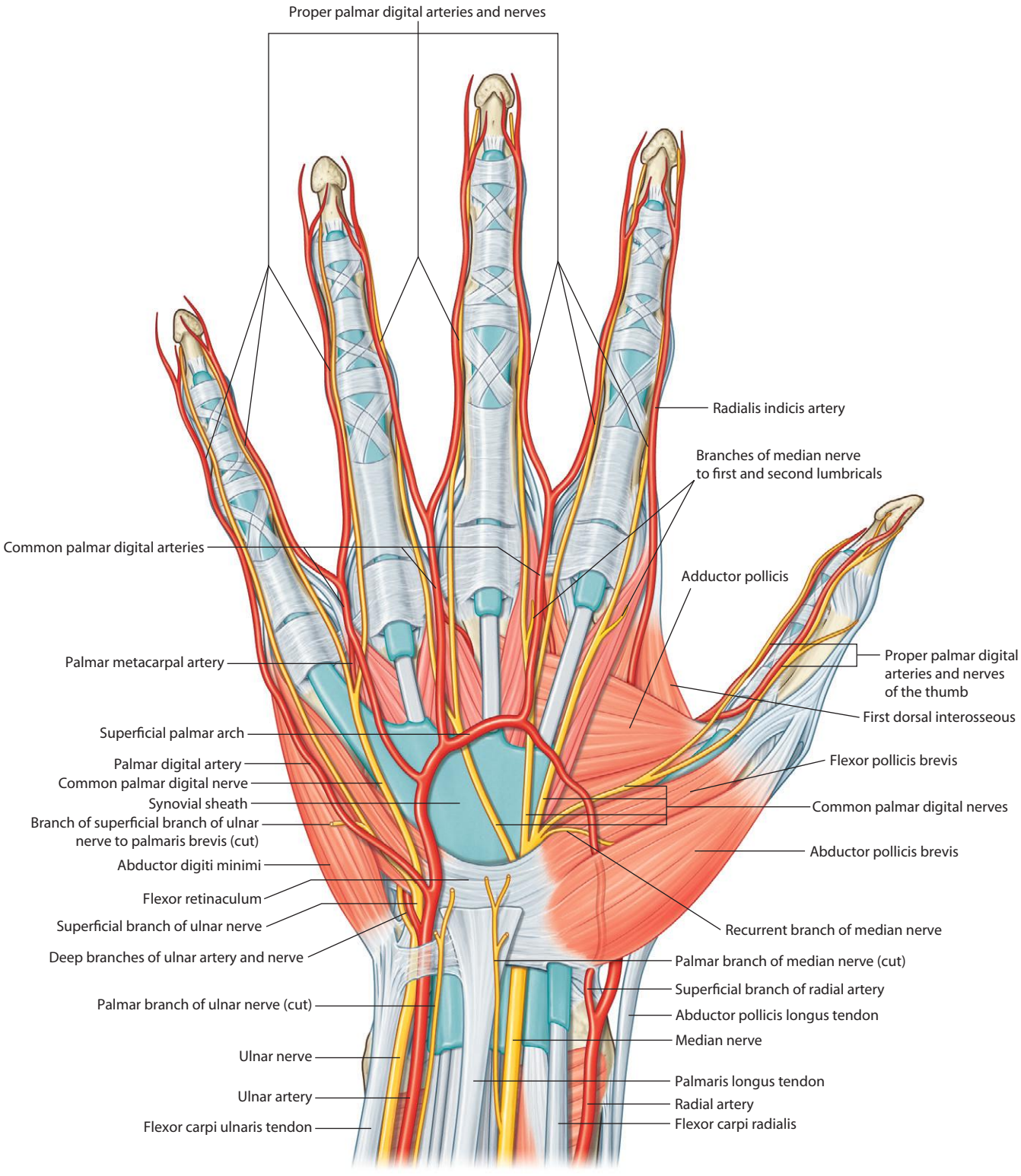


Dorsal interossei (palmar view)

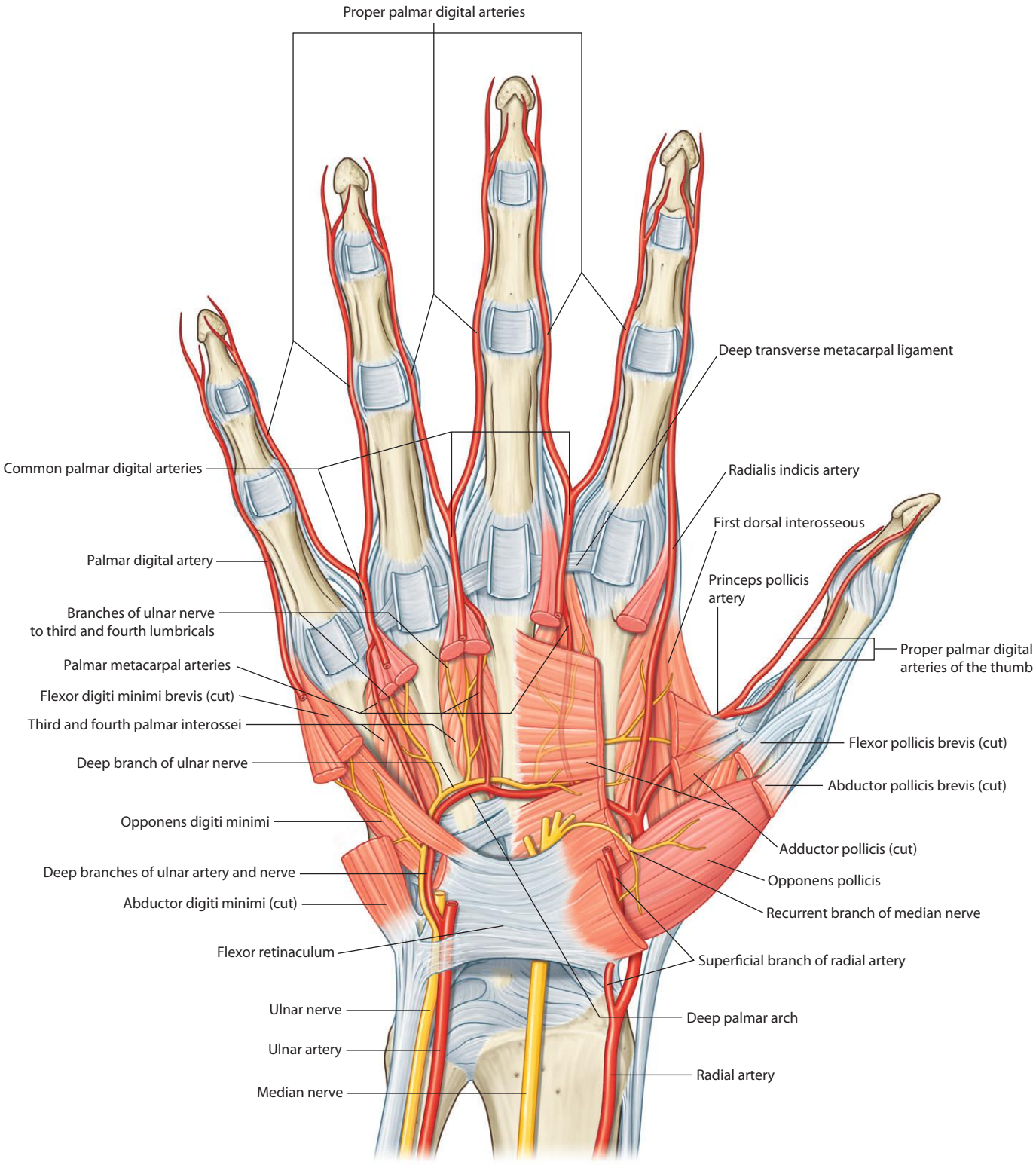


(* Rudimentary: when present is often considered part of either adductor pollicis or flexor pollicis brevis)

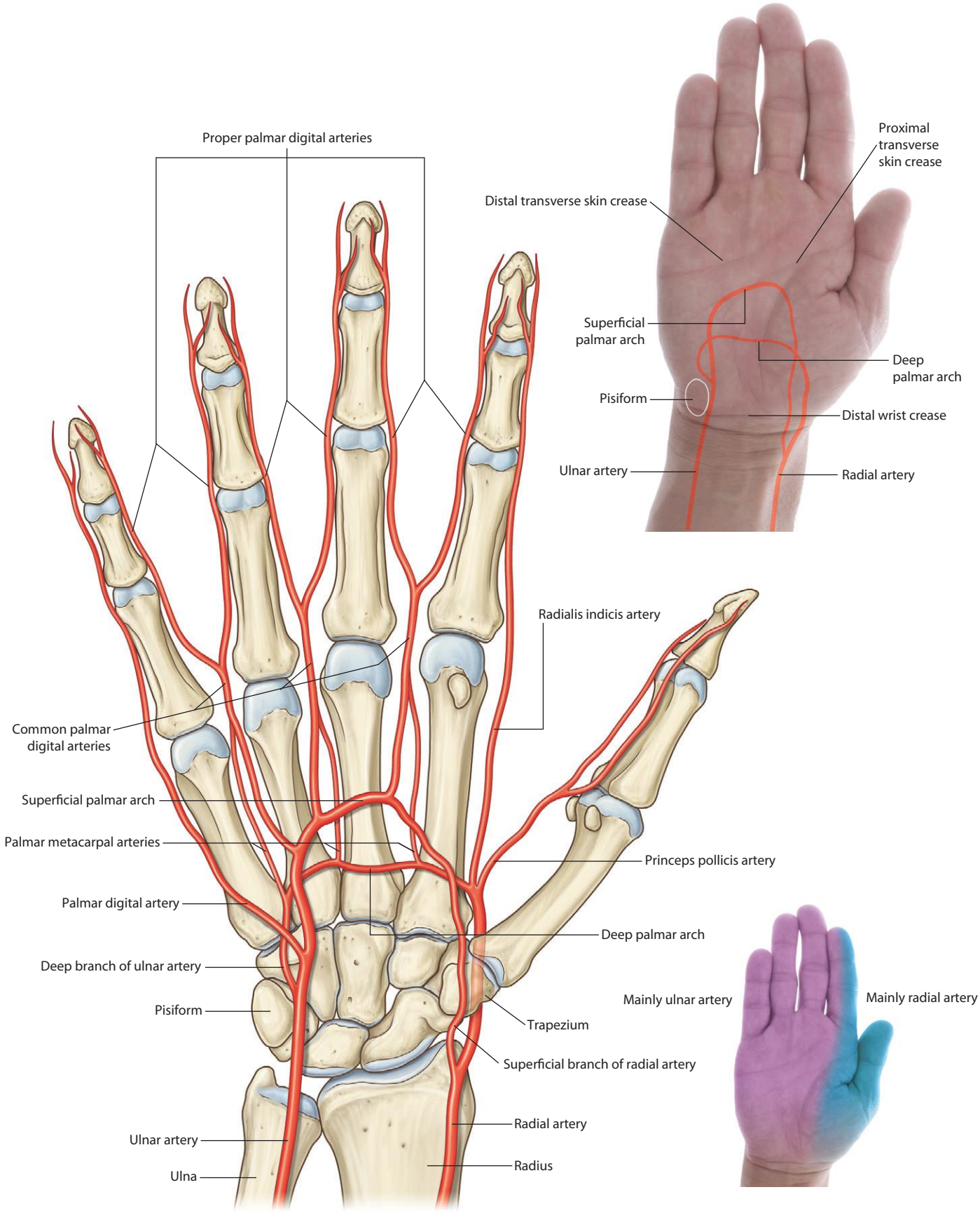
Palmar interossei (palmar view)



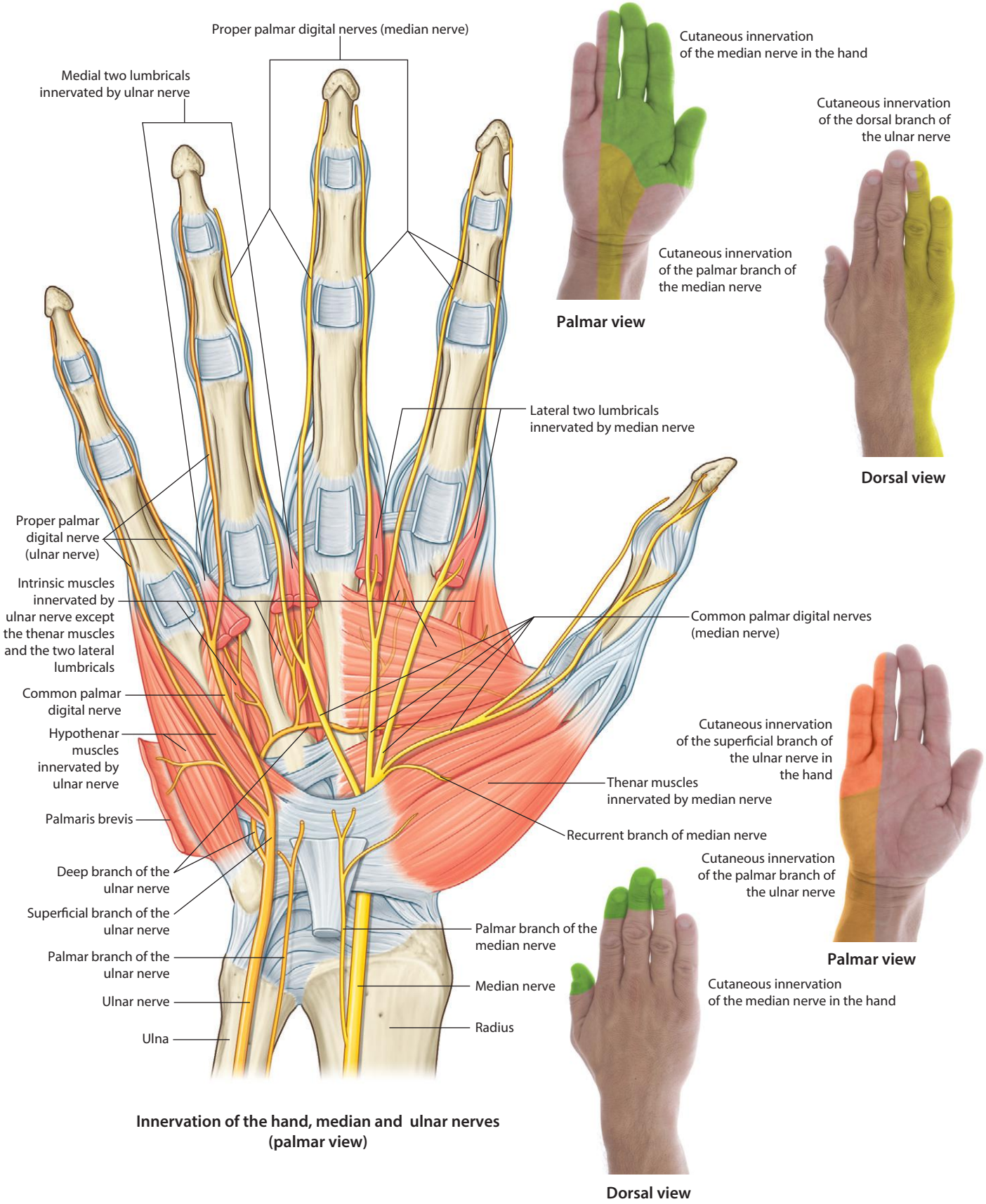
Superficial arteries and nerves of the hand (palmar view)



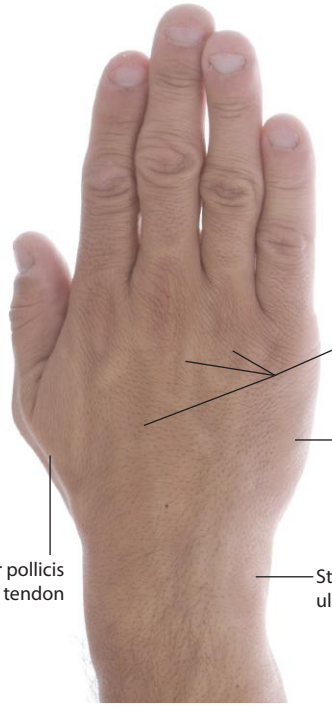
Deep arteries and nerves of the hand (palmar view)



Arteries of the hand (palmar view)

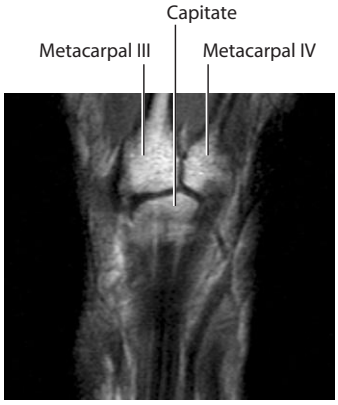


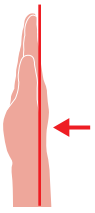
Innervation of the hand, median and ulnar nerves (palmar view)

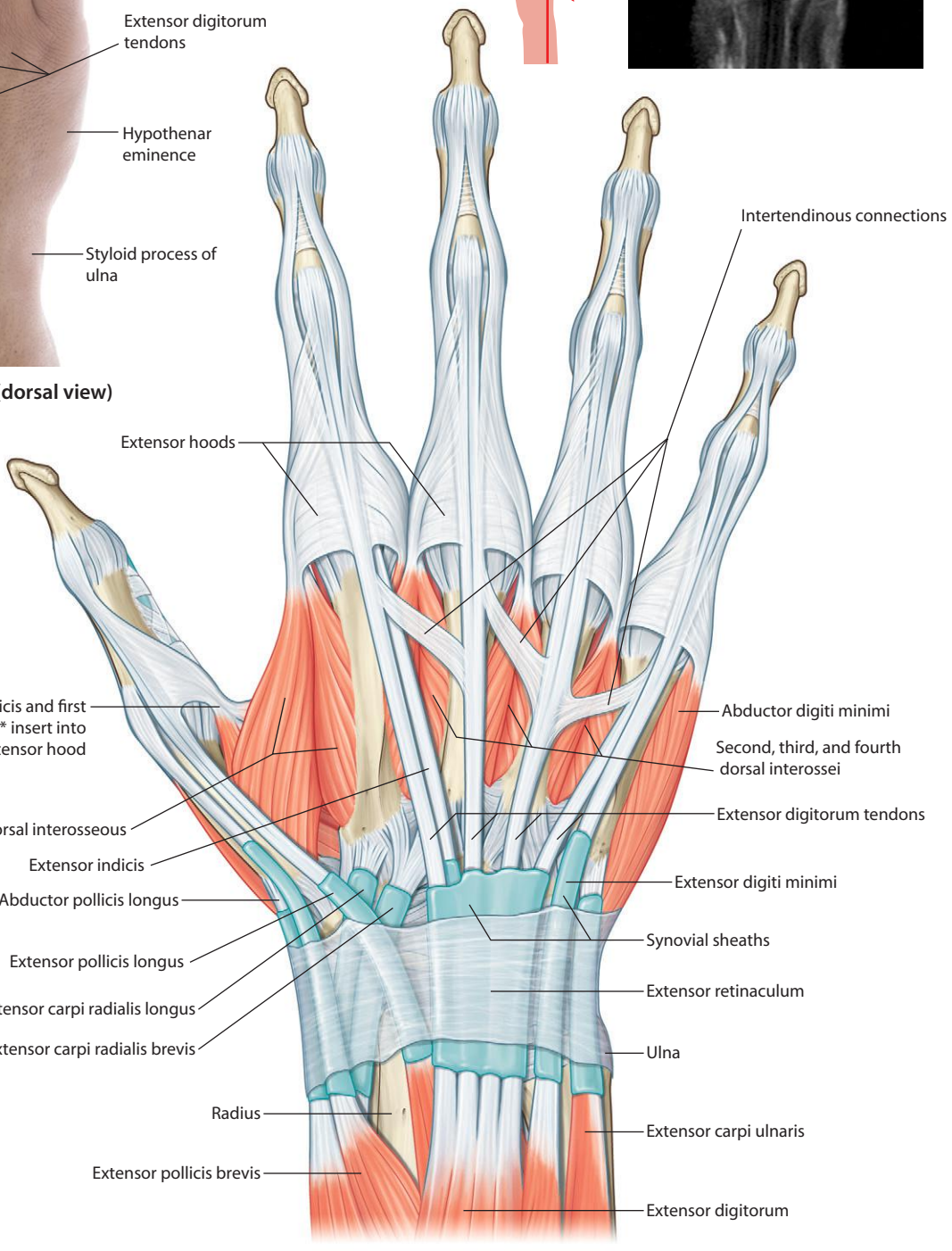


Surface anatomy (dorsal view)

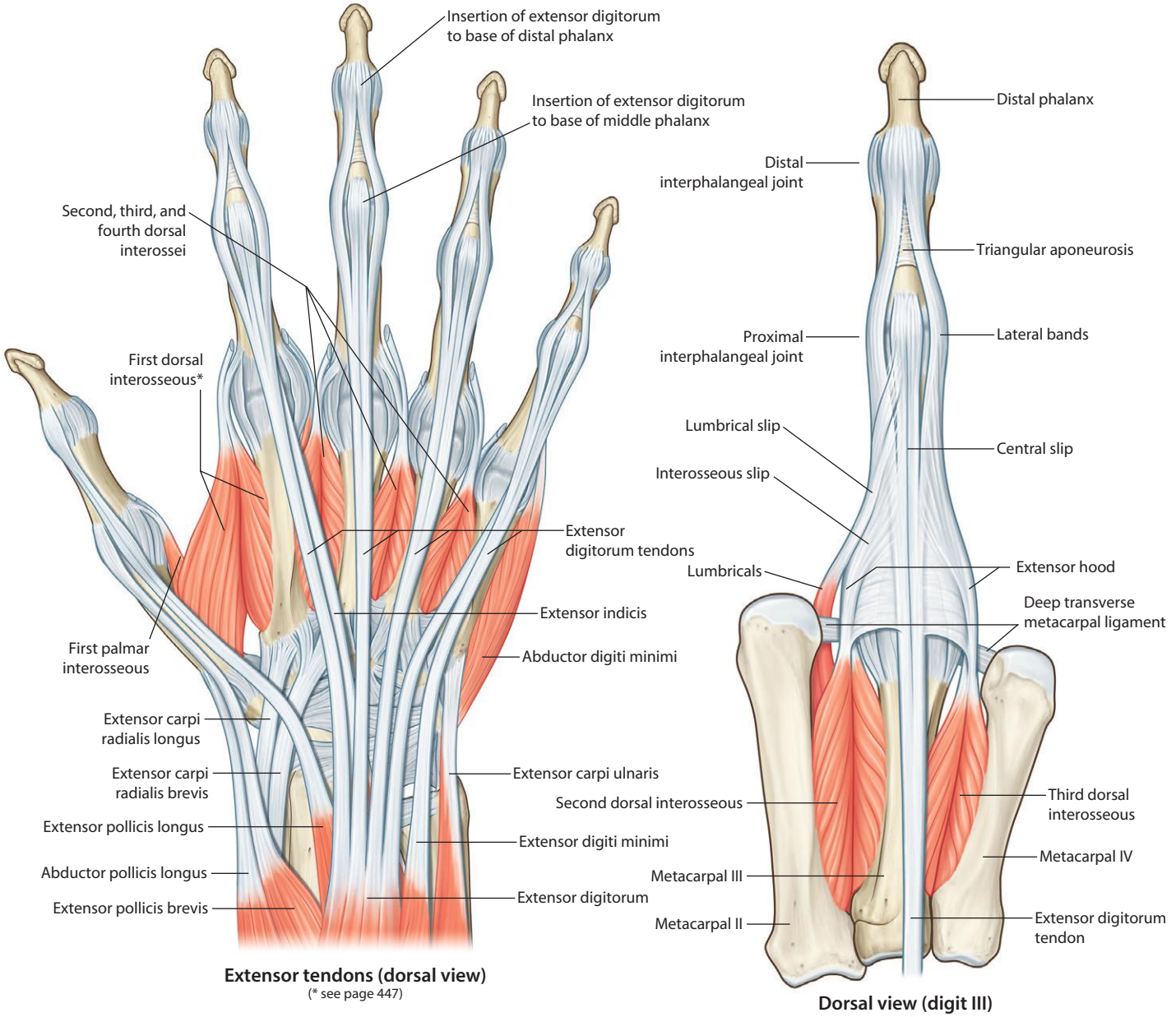
Tendons of the extensor muscles of the forearm crossing the wrist joint and passing onto the dorsal surface of the hand.
T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane





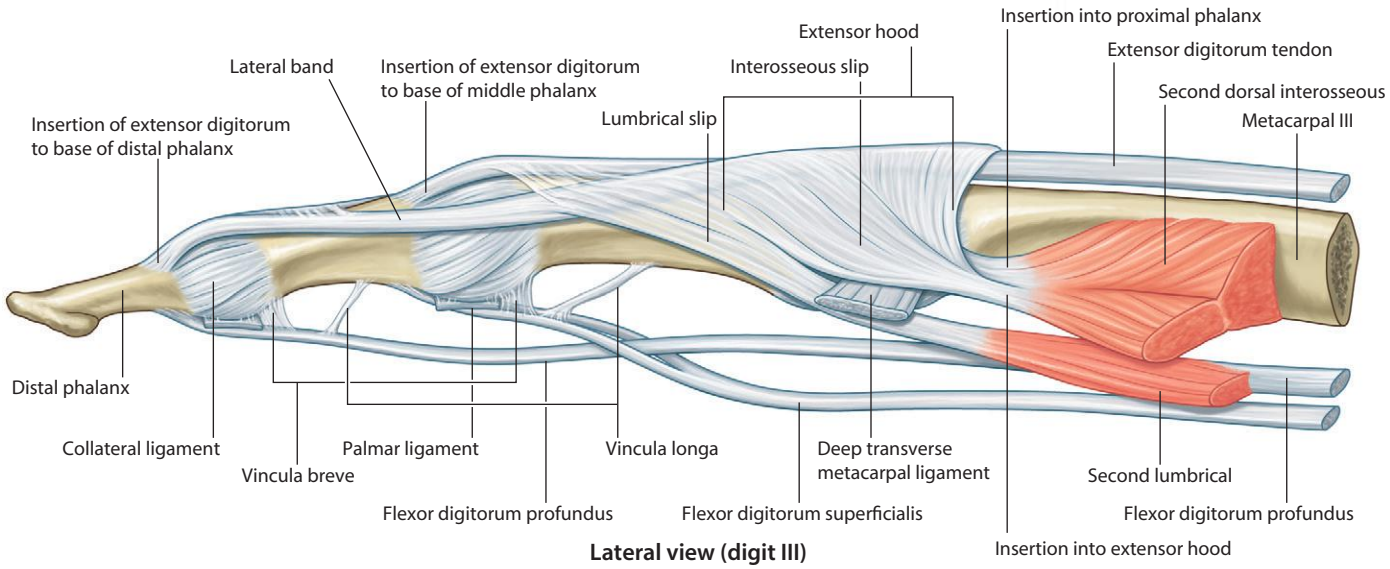


Superficial structures of the hand (dorsal view)
(* see page 447)

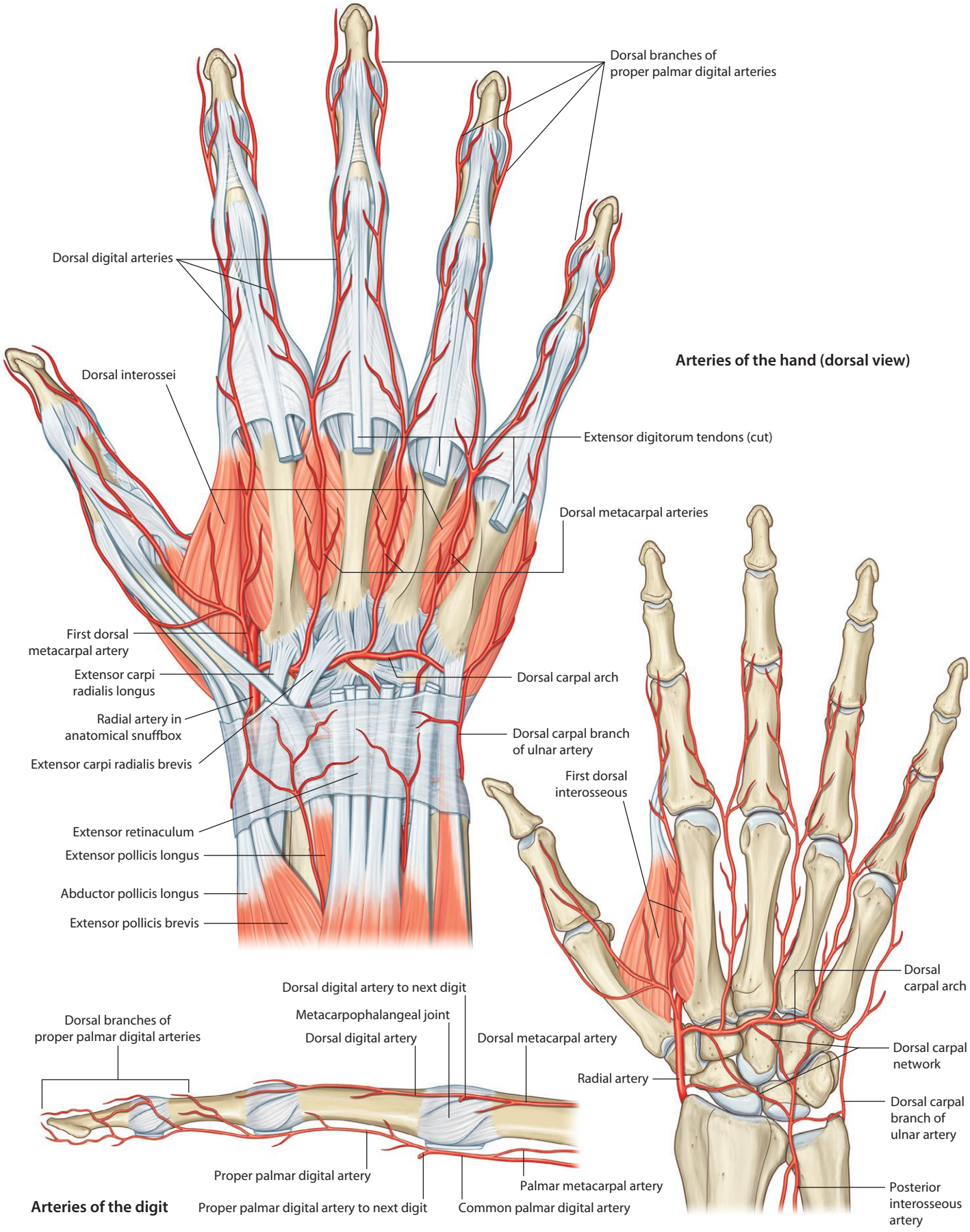


Extensor tendons (dorsal view)
(* see page 447)

Dorsal view (digit III)

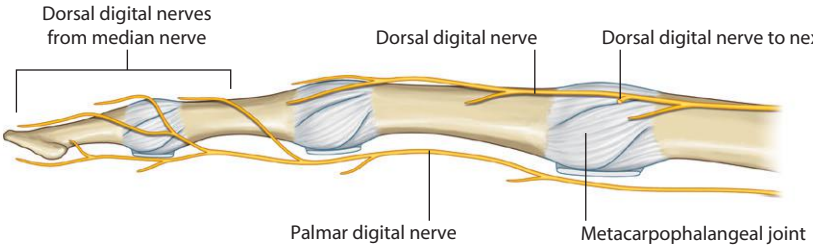


Lateral view (digit III)



Arteries of the hand (dorsal view)

Arteries of the digit

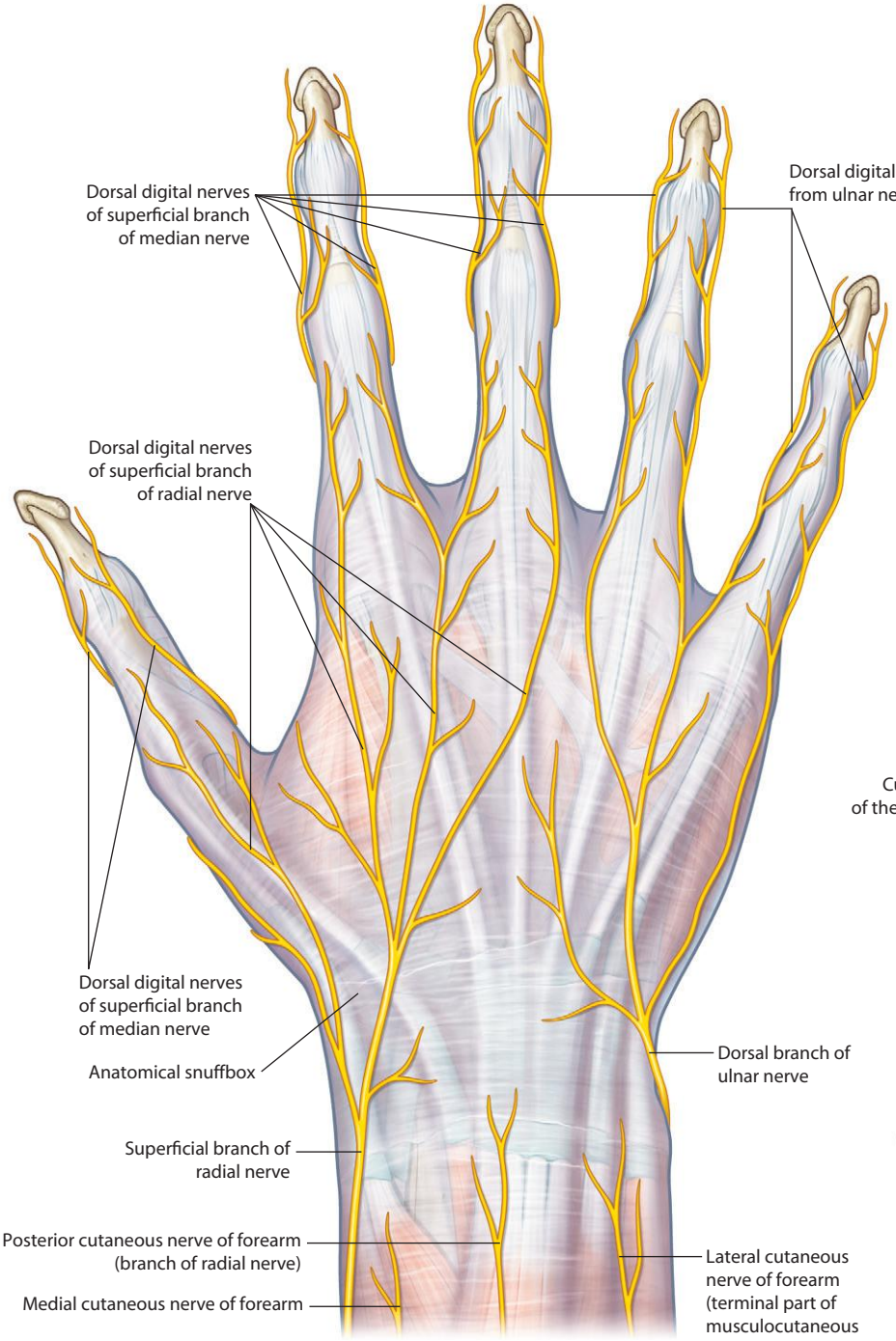


Nerves of the digit



Cutaneous innervation of the superficial branch of the radial nerve

Dorsal view



Nerves of the hand (dorsal view)



Cutaneous innervation of the superficial branch of the radial nerve

Palmar view



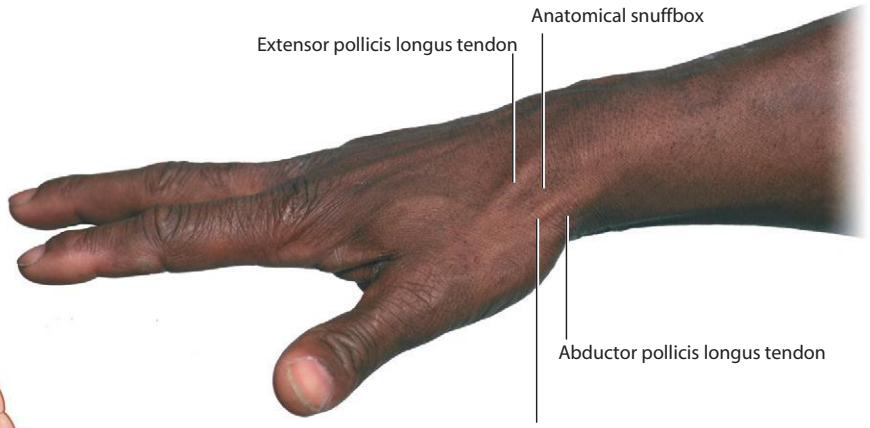
Cutaneous innervation of the superficial branch of the median nerve

Dorsal view



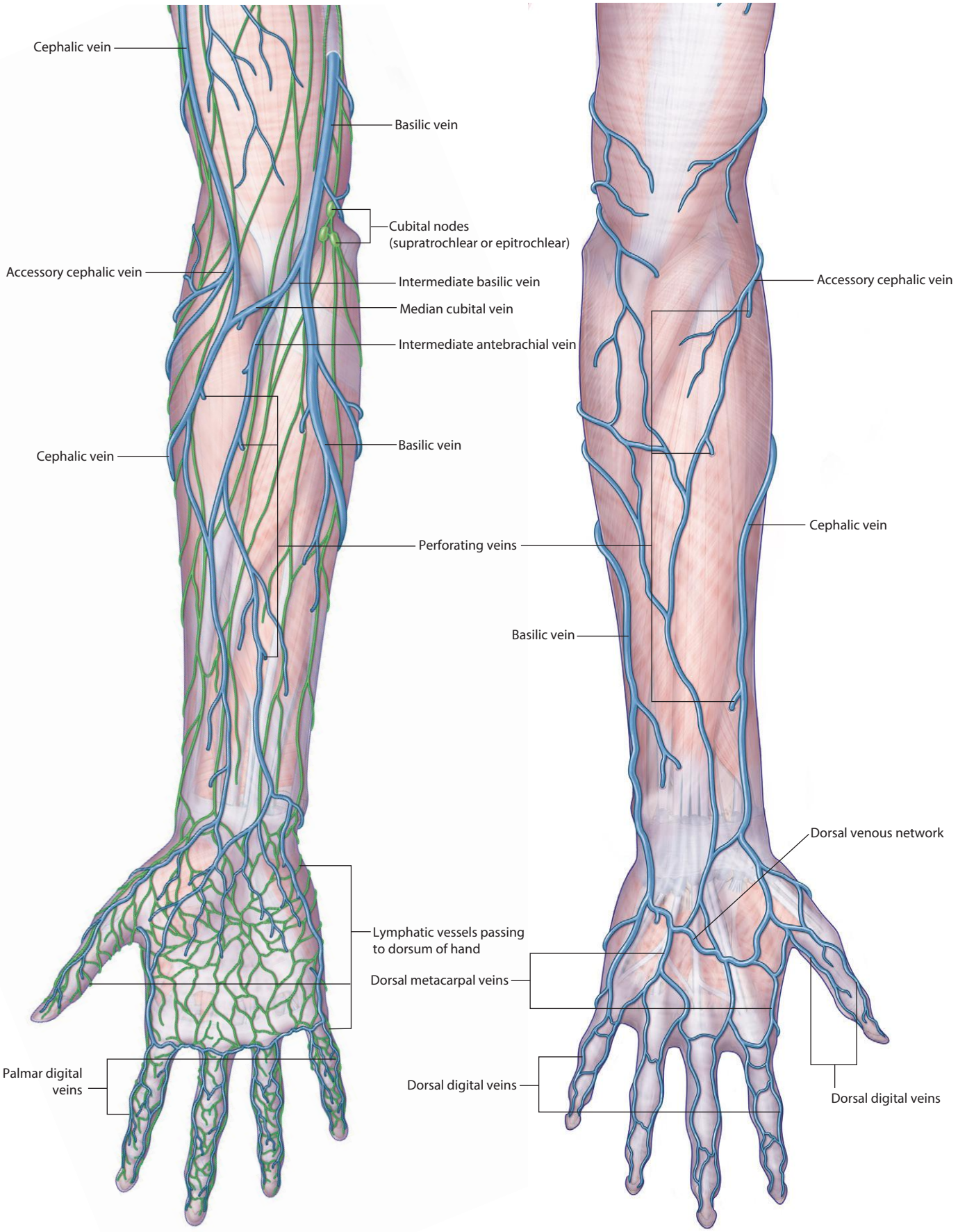
Cutaneous innervation of the dorsal branch of the ulnar nerve

Dorsal view



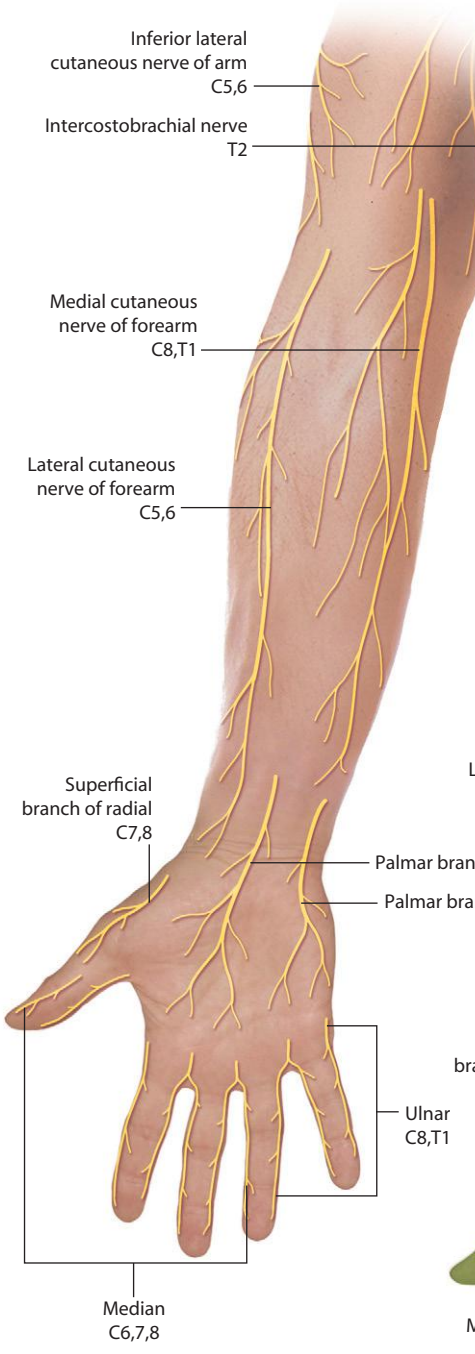
Surface anatomy

Anatomical snuffbox (lateral view)

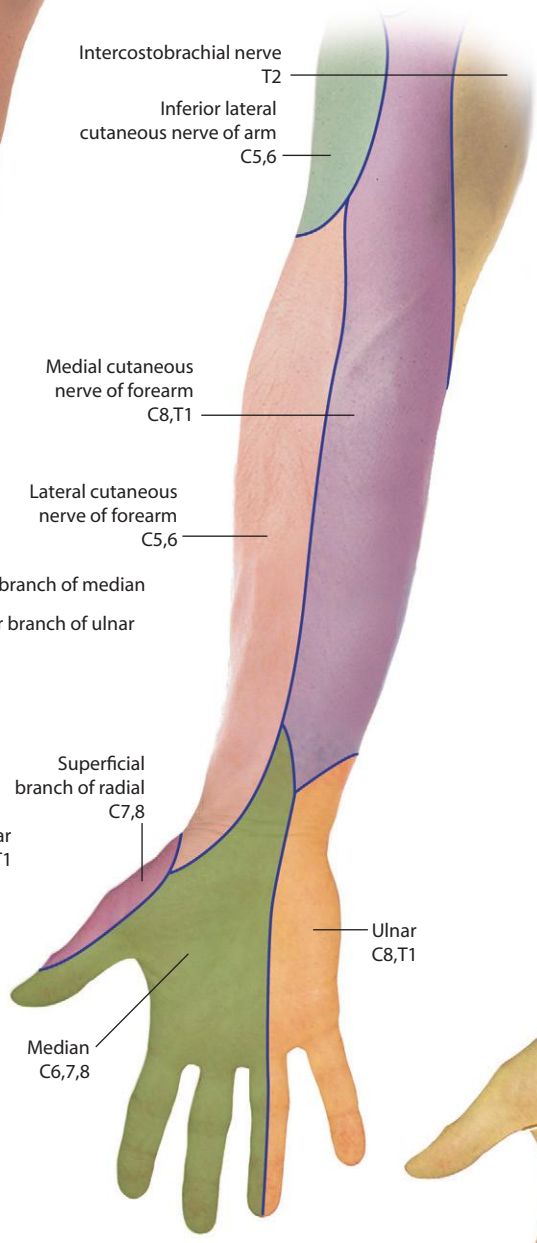


Superficial veins and lymphatics of the forearm (palmar view)

Superficial veins of the forearm (dorsal view)



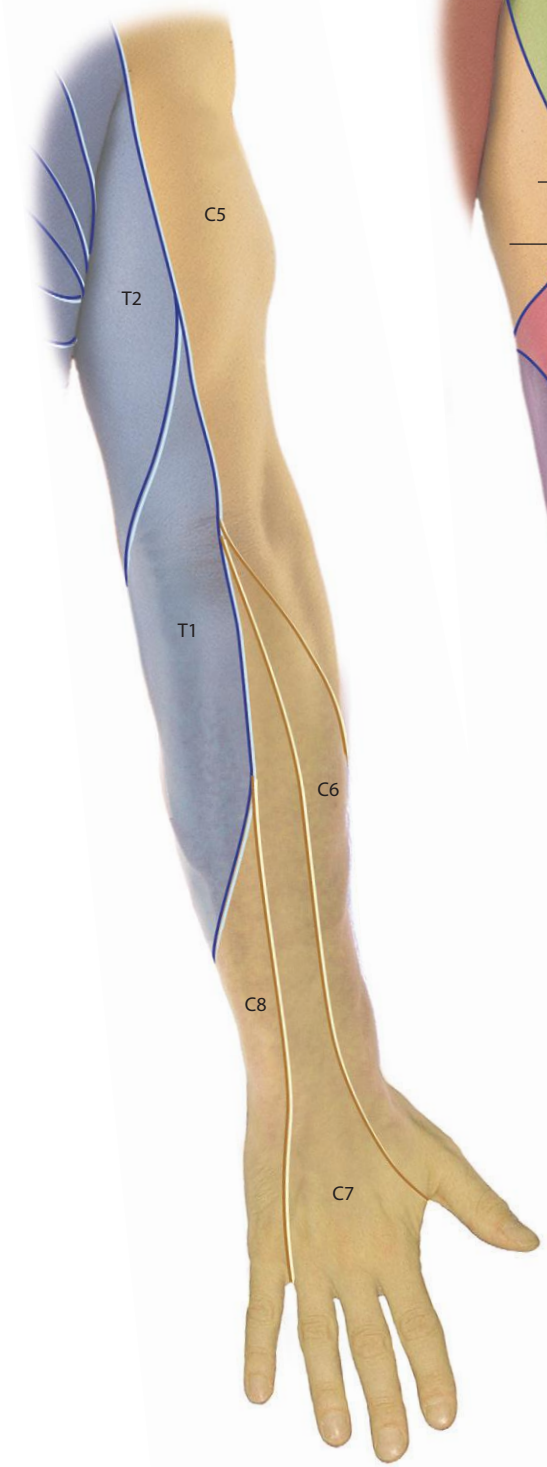
Cutaneous nerves of the forearm



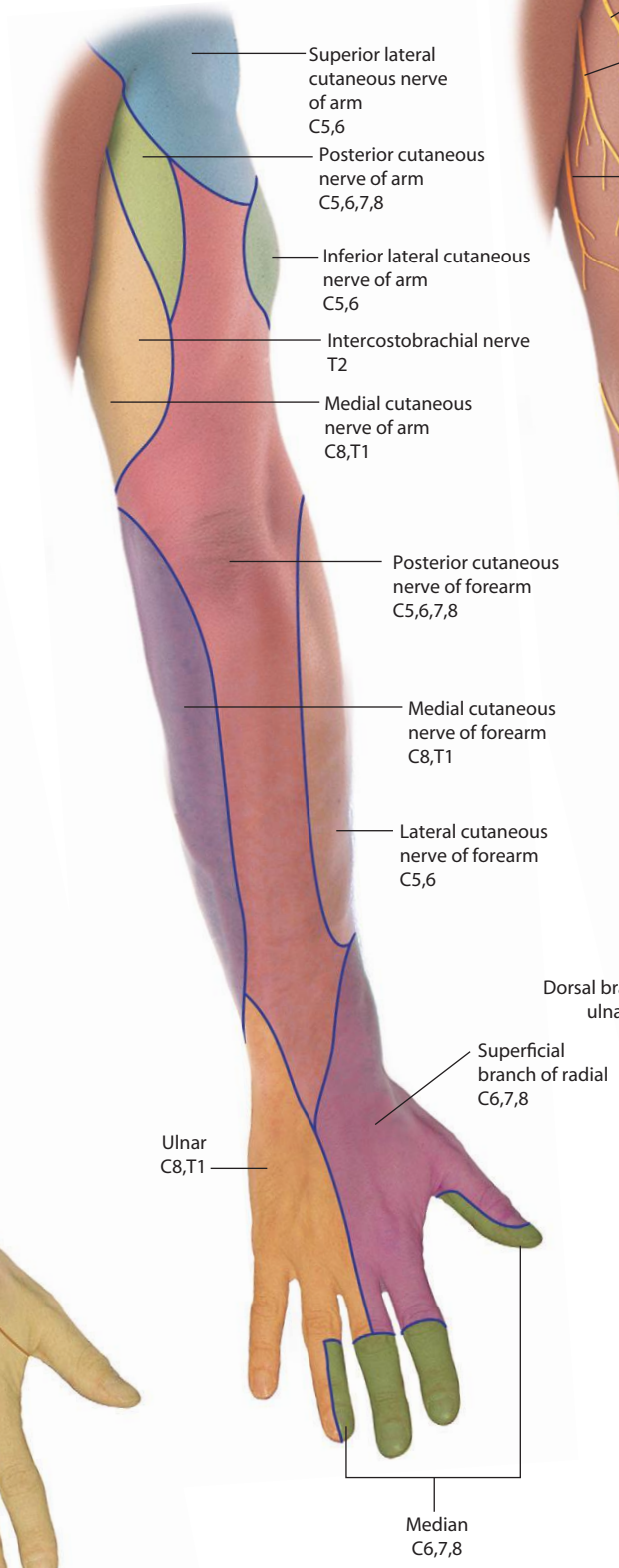
Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the forearm



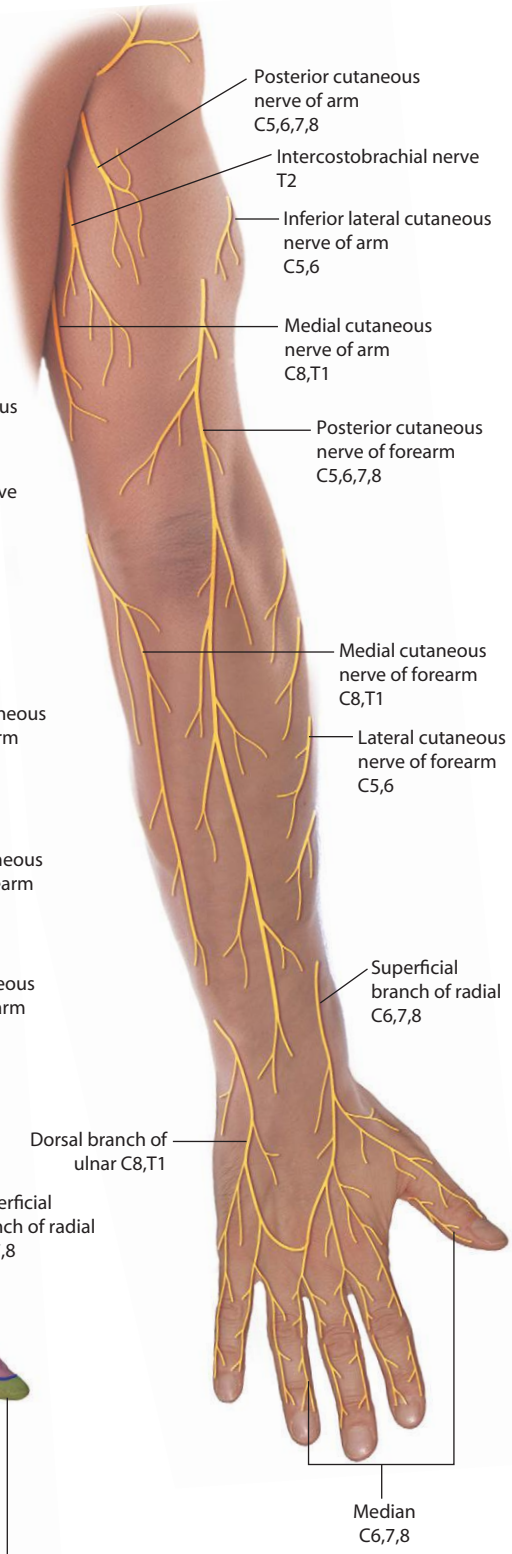
Dermatomes of the forearm



Dermatomes of the upper limb



Areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves of the upper limb



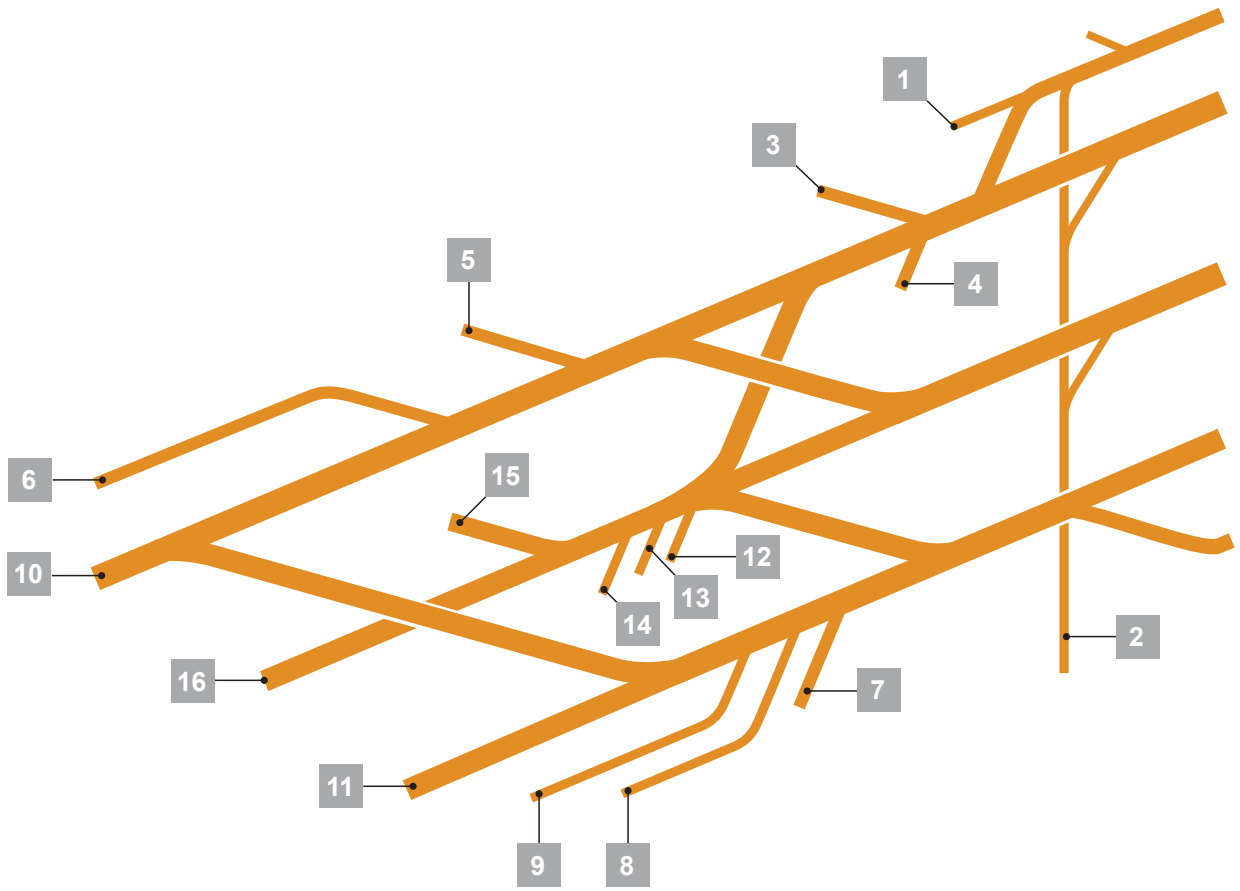
Cutaneous nerves of the upper limb

Branches of the brachial plexus

Branch		Origin	Spinal segments	Function: motor	Function: sensory
Dorsal scapular	1	C5 root	C5	Rhomboid major, rhomboid minor	
Long thoracic	2	C5 to C7 roots	C5 to C7	Serratus anterior	
Suprascapular	3	Superior trunk	C5, C6	Supraspinatus, infraspinatus	
Nerve to subclavius	4	Superior trunk	C5, C6	Subclavius	
Lateral pectoral	5	Lateral cord	C5 to C7	Pectoralis major	
Musculocutaneous	6	Lateral cord	C5 to C7	All muscles in the anterior compartment of the arm	Skin on lateral side of forearm
Medial pectoral	7	Medial cord	C8, T1 (also receives contributions from spinal segments C5 to C7 through a communication with the lateral pectoral nerve)	Pectoralis major, pectoralis minor	
Medial cutaneous of arm	8	Medial cord	Spinal segments: C8, T1		Skin on medial side of distal one third of arm
Medial cutaneous of forearm	9	Medial cord	C8, T1		Skin on medial side of forearm
Median	10	Medial and lateral cords	(C5), C6 to T1	All muscles in the anterior compartment of the forearm (except flexor carpi ulnaris and medial half of flexor digitorum profundus), three thenar muscles of the thumb, and two lateral lumbrical muscles	Skin over the palmar surface of the lateral three and one half digits and over the lateral side of the palm and middle of the wrist
Ulnar	11	Medial cord	(C7), C8, T1	All intrinsic muscles of the hand (except three thenar muscles and two lateral lumbricals); also flexor carpi ulnaris and the medial half of flexor digitorum profundus in the forearm	Skin over the palmar surface of the medial one and one half digits and associated palm and wrist, and skin over the dorsal surface of the medial one and one half digits
Superior subscapular	12	Posterior cord	C5, C6	Subscapularis	
Thoracodorsal	13	Posterior cord	C6 to C8	Latissimus dorsi	

Branches of the brachial plexus

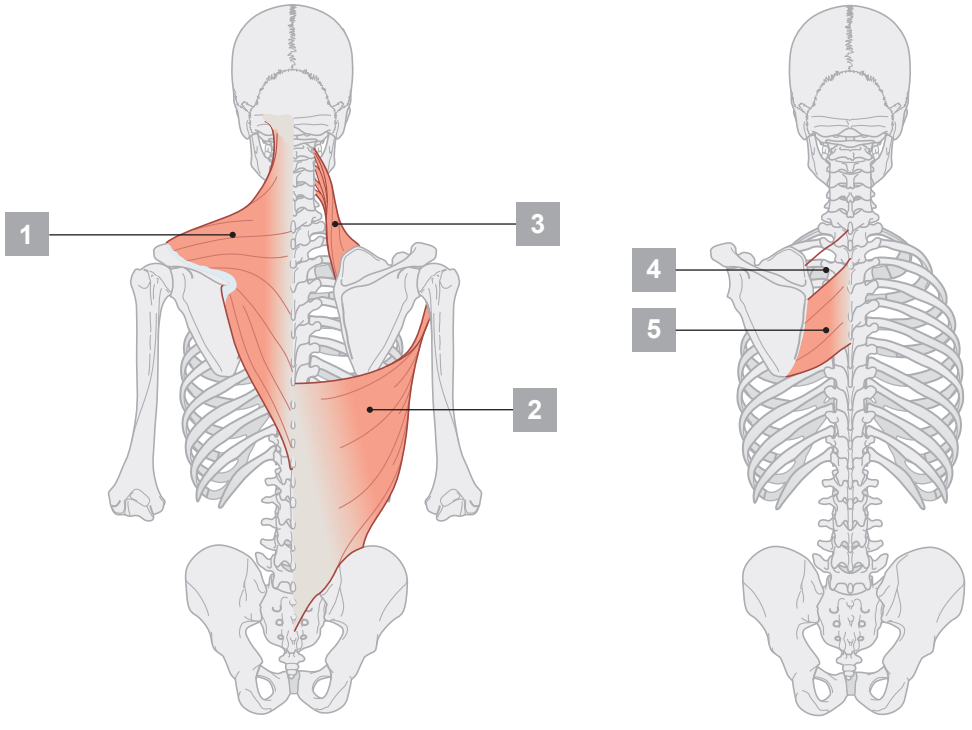
Branch		Origin	Spinal segments	Function: motor	Function: sensory
Inferior subscapular	14	Posterior cord	C5, C6	Subscapularis, teres major	
Axillary	15	Posterior cord	C5, C6	Deltoid, teres minor	Skin over upper lateral part of arm
Radial	16	Posterior cord	C5 to C8, (T1)	All muscles in the posterior compartments of arm and forearm	Skin on the posterior aspects of the arm and forearm, the lower lateral surface of the arm, and the dorsal lateral surface of the hand



Muscles of the shoulder

(muscles of the shoulder spinal segments indicated in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

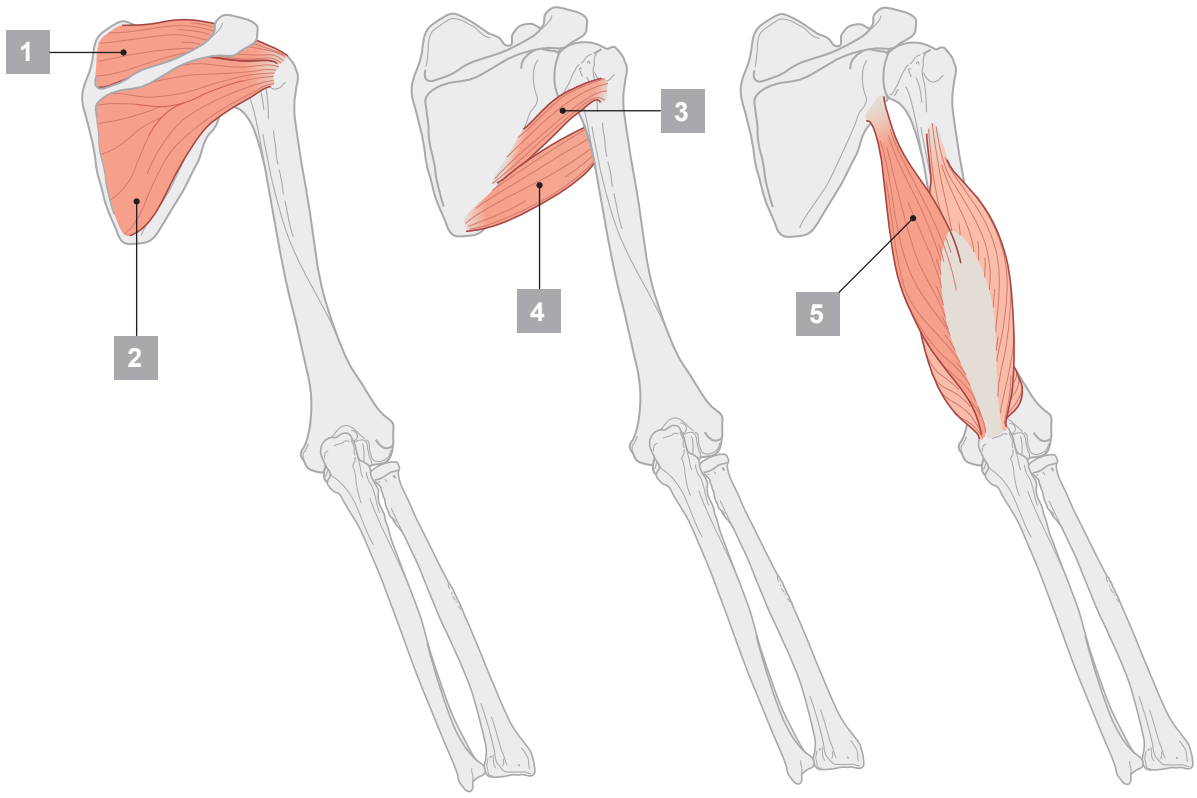
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Trapezius	1	Superior nuchal line, external occipital protuberance, medial margin of the ligamentum nuchae, spinous processes of CVII to TXII and the related supraspinous ligaments	Superior edge of the crest of the spine of the scapula, acromion, posterior border of lateral one third of clavicle	Motor spinal part of accessory nerve [XI]. Sensory (proprioception) anterior rami of C3 and C4	Powerful elevator of the scapula; rotates the scapula during abduction of humerus above horizontal; middle fibers retract scapula; lower fibers depress scapula
Deltoid	2	Inferior edge of the crest of the spine of the scapula, lateral margin of the acromion, anterior border of lateral one third of clavicle	Deltoid tuberosity of humerus	Axillary nerve [**C5**, C6]	Major abductor of arm (abducts arm beyond initial 15° done by supraspinatus); clavicular fibers assist in flexing the arm; posterior fibers assist in extending the arm
Levator scapulae	3	Transverse processes of CI and CII vertebrae and posterior tubercles of transverse processes of CIII and CIV vertebrae	Posterior surface of medial border of scapula from superior angle to root of spine of the scapula	Branches directly from anterior rami of **C3** and **C4** spinal nerves and by branches [**C5**] from the dorsal scapular nerve	Elevates the scapula
Rhomboid minor	4	Lower end of ligamentum nuchae and spinous processes of CVII and TI vertebrae	Posterior surface of medial border of scapula at the root of the spine of the scapula	Dorsal scapular nerve [C4, C5]	Elevates and retracts the scapula
Rhomboid major	5	Spinous processes of TII–TV vertebrae and intervening supraspinous ligaments	Posterior surface of medial border of scapula from the root of the spine of the scapula to the inferior angle	Dorsal scapular nerve [**C4**, **C5**]	Elevates and retracts the scapula



Muscles of the posterior scapular region

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Supraspinatus	1	Medial two thirds of the supraspinous fossa of the scapula and the deep fascia that covers the muscle	Most superior facet on the greater tubercle of the humerus	Suprascapular nerve [**C5**, C6]	Rotator cuff muscle; initiation of abduction of arm to 15° at glenohumeral joint
Infraspinatus	2	Medial two thirds of the infraspinous fossa of the scapula and the deep fascia that covers the muscle	Middle facet on posterior surface of the greater tubercle of the humerus	Suprascapular nerve [**C5**, C6]	Rotator cuff muscle; lateral rotation of arm at the glenohumeral joint
Teres minor	3	Upper two thirds of a flattened strip of bone on the posterior surface of the scapula immediately adjacent to the lateral border of the scapula	Inferior facet on the posterior surface of the greater tubercle of the humerus	Axillary nerve [**C5**, C6]	Rotator cuff muscle; lateral rotation of arm at the glenohumeral joint
Teres major	4	Elongate oval area on the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula	Medial lip of the intertubercular sulcus on the anterior surface of the humerus	Inferior subscapular nerve [**C5**, **C6**, **C7**]	Medial rotation and extension of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Long head of triceps brachii	5	Infraglenoid tubercle on scapula	Common tendon of insertion with medial and lateral heads on the olecranon process of ulna	Radial nerve [C6, **C7**, C8]	Extension of the forearm at the elbow joint; accessory adductor and extensor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint



Muscles of the anterior wall of the axilla

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Pectoralis major	1	Clavicular head—anterior surface of medial half of clavicle; sternocostal head—anterior surface of sternum; first seven costal cartilages; sternal end of sixth rib; aponeurosis of external oblique	Lateral lip of intertubercular sulcus of humerus	Medial and lateral pectoral nerves; clavicular head [**C5**, C6]; sternocostal head [C6, C7, C8, T1]	Flexion, adduction, and medial rotation of arm at glenohumeral joint; clavicular head—flexion of extended arm; sternocostal head—extension of flexed arm
Subclavius	2	First rib at junction between rib and costal cartilage	Groove on inferior surface of middle one third of clavicle	Nerve to subclavius [**C5**, **C6**]	Pulls tip of shoulder down; pulls clavicle medially to stabilize sternoclavicular joint
Pectoralis minor	3	Anterior surfaces and superior borders of ribs III to V; and from deep fascia overlying the related intercostal spaces	Coracoid process of scapula (medial border and upper surface)	Medial pectoral nerve [C5, C6, **C7**, **C8**, T1]	Pulls tip of shoulder down; protracts scapula

Muscles of the medial wall of the axilla

Serratus anterior	4	Lateral surfaces of upper 8–9 ribs and deep fascia overlying the related intercostal spaces	Costal surface of medial border of scapula	Long thoracic nerve [**C5**, C6, C7]	Protraction and rotation of the scapula; keeps medial border and inferior angle of scapula opposed to thoracic wall

Muscles of the lateral and posterior wall of the axilla

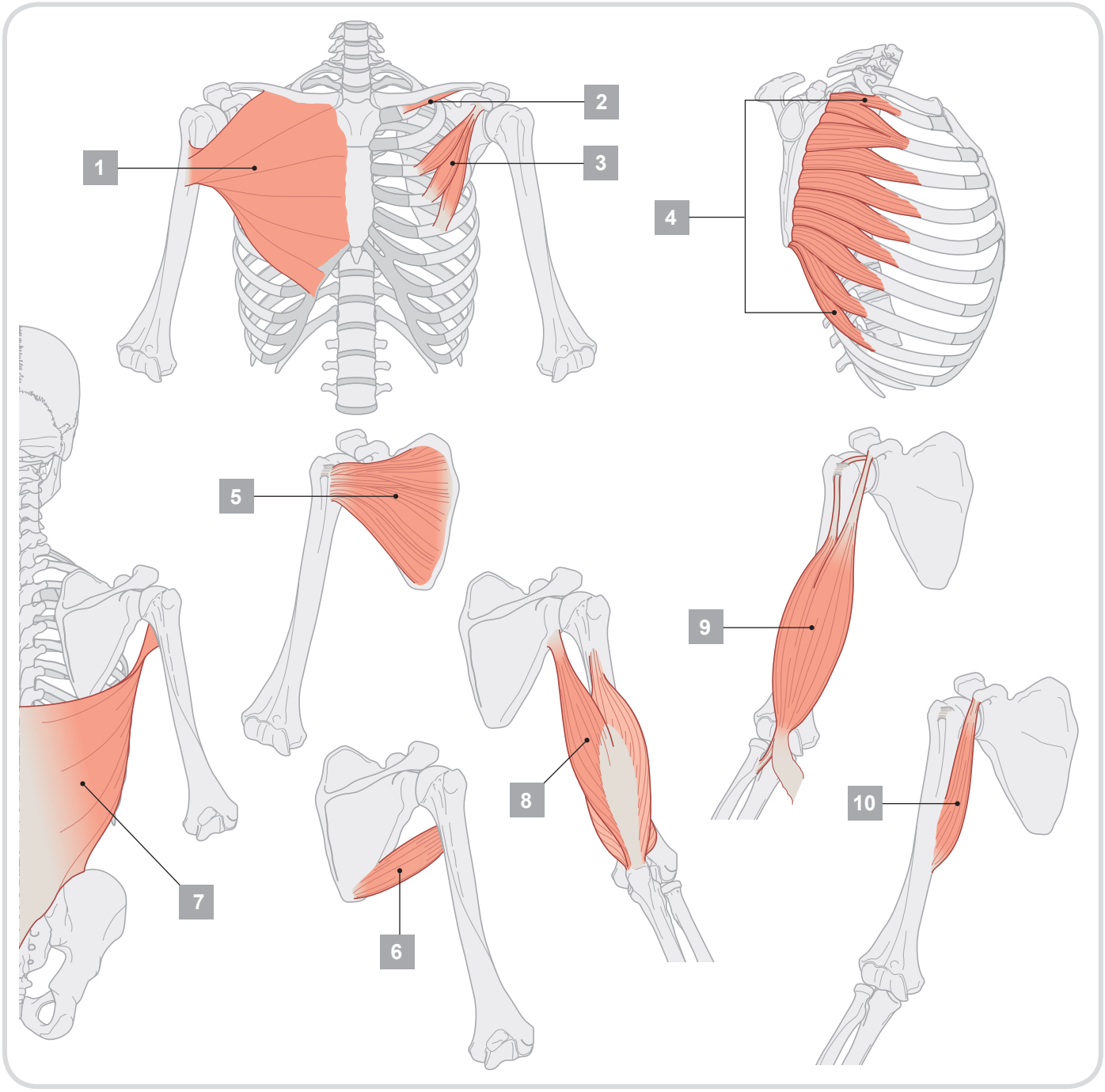
(spinal segments enclosed in parentheses do not consistently innervate the muscle)

Subscapularis	5	Medial two thirds of subscapular fossa	Lesser tubercle of humerus	Upper and lower subscapular nerves [C5, **C6**, (C7)]	Rotator cuff muscle; medial rotation of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Teres major	6	Elongate oval area on the posterior surface of the inferior angle of the scapula	Medial lip of the intertubercular sulcus on the anterior surface of the humerus	Lower subscapular nerve [**C5**, **C6**, **C7**]	Medial rotation and extension of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Latissimus dorsi	7	Spinous processes of lower six thoracic vertebrae and related interspinous ligaments; via the thoracolumbar fascia to the spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae, related interspinous ligaments, and iliac crest; lower 3–4 ribs	Floor of intertubercular sulcus	Thoracodorsal nerve [C6, **C7**, C8]	Adduction, medial rotation, and extension of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Long head of triceps brachii	8	Infraglenoid tubercle on scapula	Common tendon of insertion with medial and lateral heads on the olecranon process of ulna	Radial nerve [C6, **C7**, C8]	Extension of the forearm at the elbow joint; accessory adductor and extensor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint

Muscles having parts that pass through the axilla

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Biceps brachii	1	Long head—supraglenoid tubercle of scapula; short head—apex of coracoid process	Tuberosity of radius	Musculocutaneous nerve [**C5**, **C6**]	Powerful flexor of the forearm at the elbow joint and supinator of the forearm; accessory flexor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Coracobrachialis	2	Apex of coracoid process	Linear roughening on midshaft of humerus on medial side	Musculocutaneous nerve [**C5**, **C6**, **C7**]	Flexor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint; adducts arm



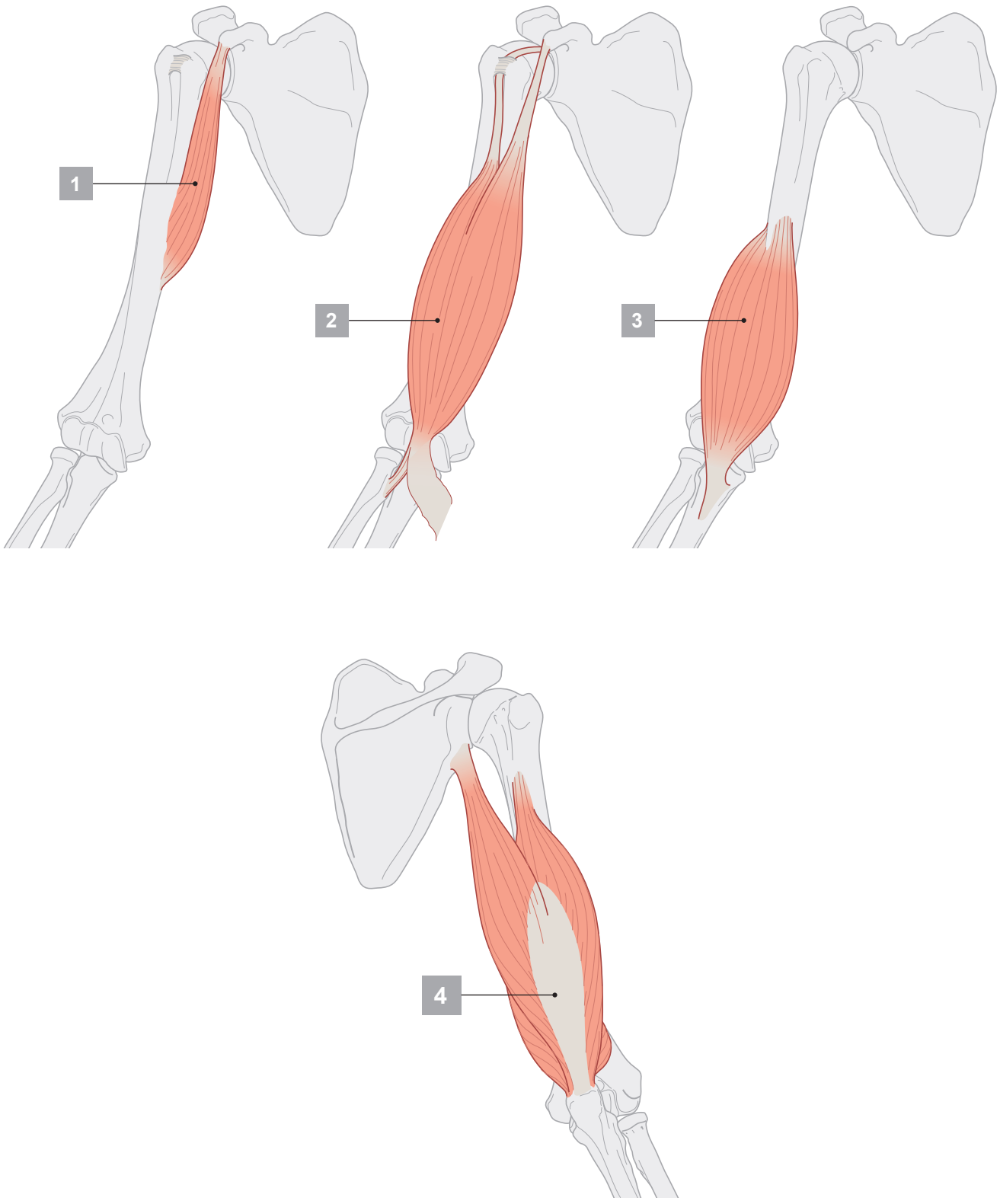
Muscles of the anterior compartment of the arm

(spinal segments in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Coracobrachialis	1	Apex of coracoid process	Linear roughening on midshaft of humerus on medial side	Musculocutaneous nerve [**C5**, **C6**, **C7**]	Flexor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Biceps brachii	2	Long head—supraglenoid tubercle of scapula; short head—apex of coracoid process	Radial tuberosity	Musculocutaneous nerve [**C5**, **C6**]	Powerful flexor of the forearm at the elbow joint and supinator of the forearm; accessory flexor of the arm at the glenohumeral joint
Brachialis	3	Anterior aspect of humerus (medial and lateral surfaces) and adjacent intermuscular septae	Tuberosity of the ulna	Musculocutaneous nerve [C5, **C6**]; (small contribution by the radial nerve [C7] to lateral part of muscle)	Powerful flexor of the forearm at the elbow joint

Muscle of the posterior compartment of the arm

Triceps brachii	4	Long head—infraglenoid tubercle of scapula; medial head—posterior surface of humerus; lateral head—posterior surface of humerus	Olecranon	Radial nerve [C6, **C7**, C8]	Extension of the forearm at the elbow joint. Long head can also extend and adduct the arm at the shoulder joint


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Superficial layer of muscles in the anterior compartment of the forearm

(spinal segments indicated in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

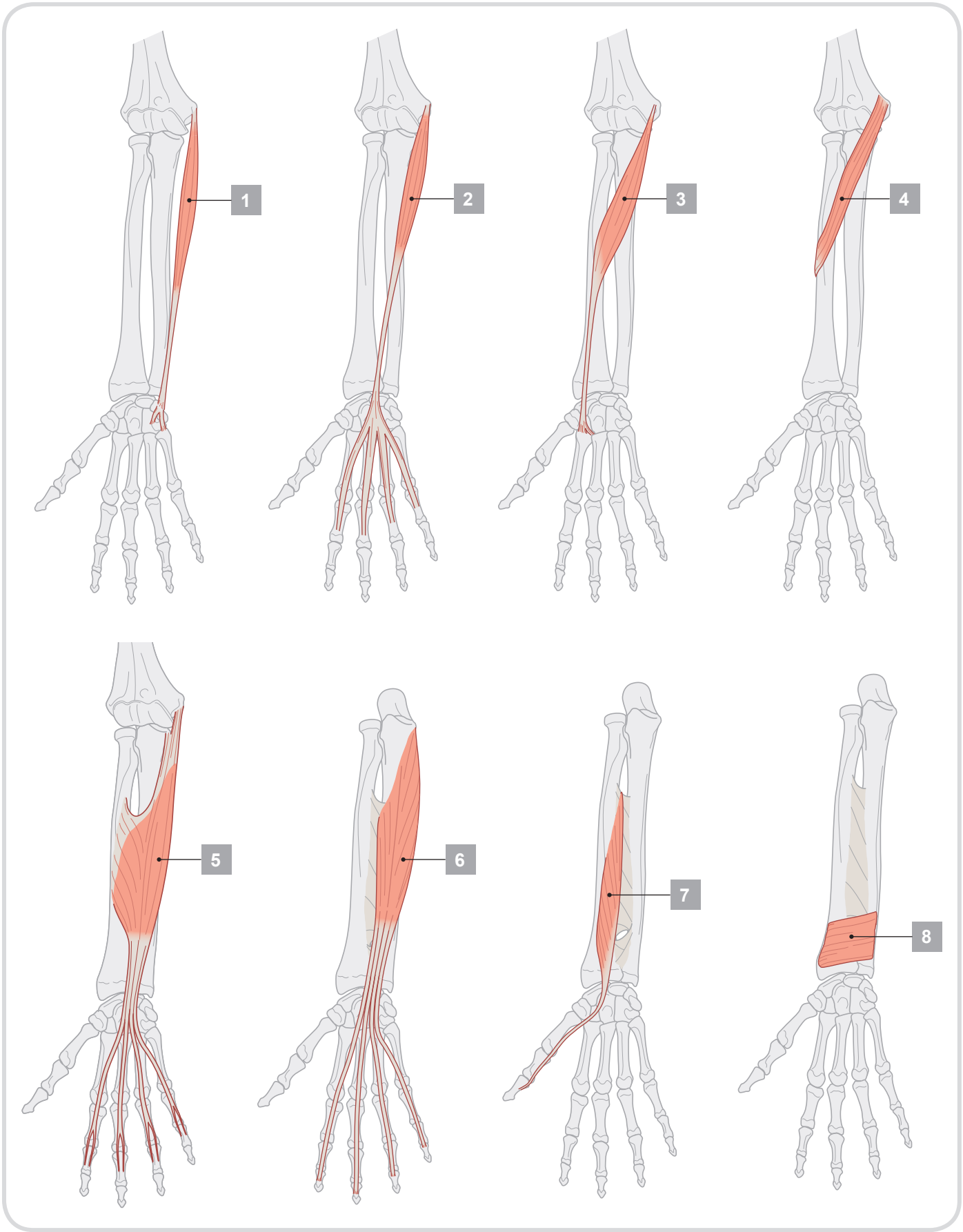
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Flexor carpi ulnaris	1	Humeral head—medial epicondyle of humerus; ulnar head—olecranon and posterior border of ulna	Pisiform bone, and then via pisohamate and pisometacarpal ligaments into the hamate and base of metacarpal V	Ulnar nerve [C7, **C8**, T1]	Flexes and adducts the wrist joint
Palmaris longus	2	Medial epicondyle of humerus	Palmar aponeurosis of hand	Median nerve [**C7**, **C8**]	Flexes wrist joint; because the palmar aponeurosis anchors skin of the hand, contraction of the muscle resists shearing forces when gripping
Flexor carpi radialis	3	Medial epicondyle of humerus	Base of metacarpals II and III	Median nerve [**C6**, **C7**]	Flexes and abducts the wrist
Pronator teres	4	Humeral head—medial epicondyle and adjacent supracondylar ridge; ulnar head—medial side of coronoid process	Roughening on lateral surface, midshaft, of radius	Median nerve [**C6**, **C7**]	Pronation

Intermediate layer of muscles in the anterior compartment of the forearm

Flexor digitorum superficialis	5	Humero-ulnar head—medial epicondyle of humerus and adjacent margin of coronoid process; radial head—oblique line of radius	Four tendons, which attach to the palmar surfaces of the middle phalanges of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers	Median nerve [**C8**, T1]	Flexes proximal interphalangeal joints of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers; can also flex metacarpophalangeal joints of the same fingers and the wrist joint

Deep layer of muscles in the anterior compartment of the forearm

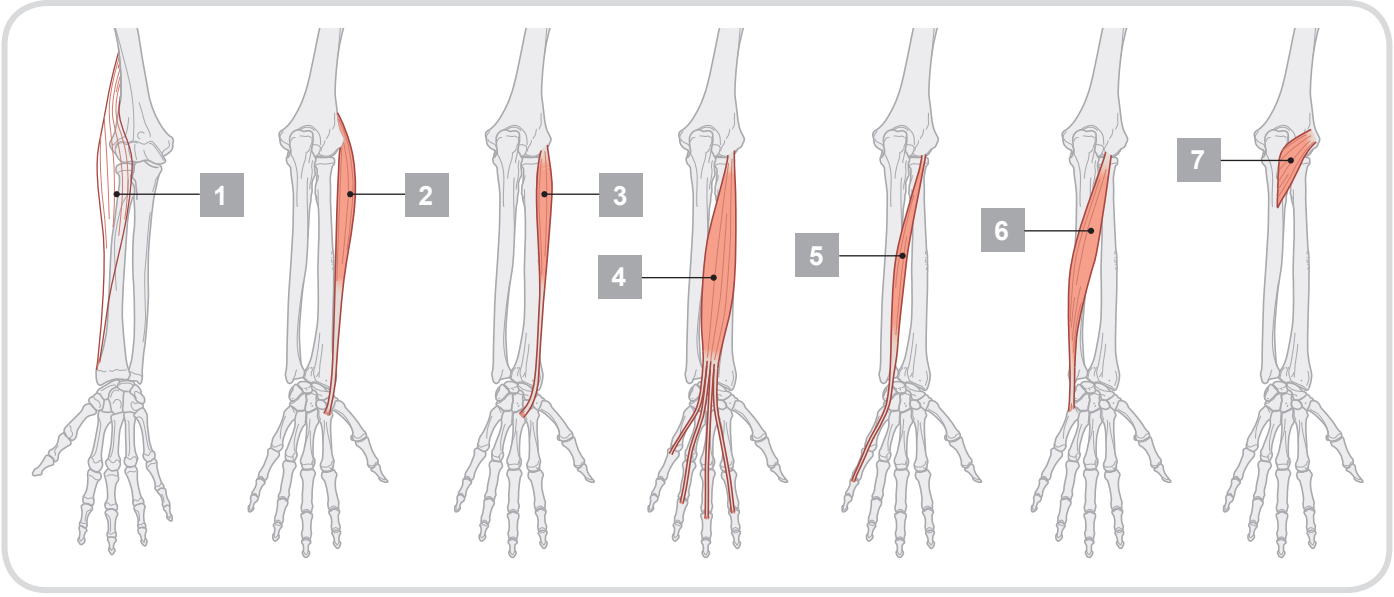
Flexor digitorum profundus	6	Anterior and medial surfaces of ulna and anterior medial half of interosseous membrane	Four tendons, which attach to the palmar surfaces of the distal phalanges of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers	Lateral half by median nerve (anterior interosseous nerve); medial half by ulnar nerve [**C8**, T1]	Flexes distal interphalangeal joints of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers; can also flex metacarpophalangeal joints of the same fingers and the wrist joint
Flexor pollicis longus	7	Anterior surface of radius and radial half of interosseous membrane	Palmar surface of base of distal phalanx of thumb	Median nerve (anterior interosseous nerve) [C7, **C8**]	Flexes interphalangeal joint of the thumb; can also flex metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb
Pronator quadratus	8	Linear ridge on distal anterior surface of ulna	Distal anterior surface of radius	Median nerve (anterior interosseous nerve) [C7, **C8**]	Pronation


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Superficial layer of muscles in the posterior compartment of the forearm

(spinal segments indicated in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

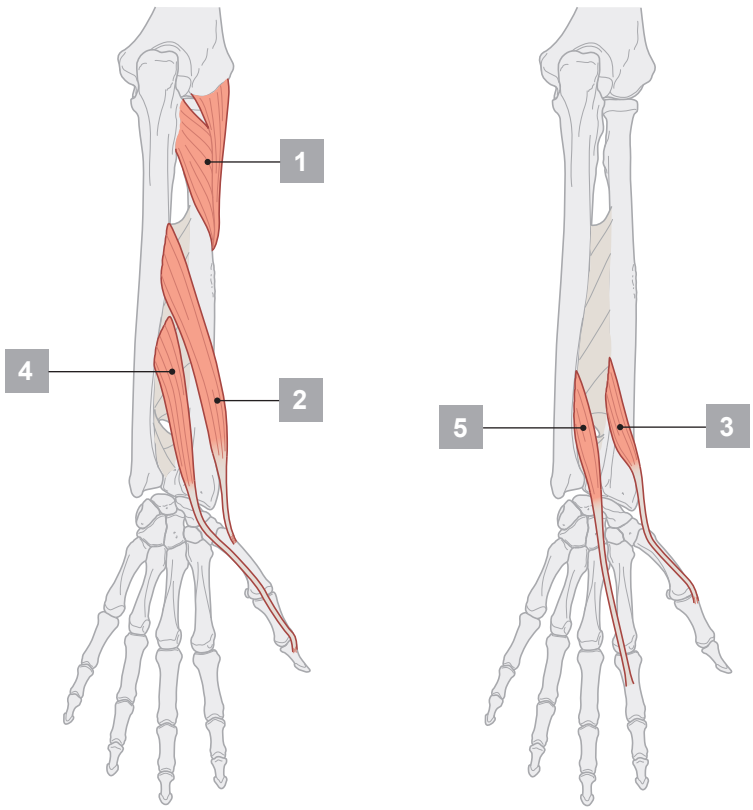
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Brachioradialis	1	Proximal part of lateral supracondylar ridge of humerus and adjacent intermuscular septum	Lateral surface of distal end of radius	Radial nerve [C5, **C6**] before division into superficial and deep branches	Accessory flexor of elbow joint when forearm is midpronated
Extensor carpi radialis longus	2	Distal part of lateral supracondylar ridge of humerus and adjacent intermuscular septum	Dorsal surface of base of metacarpal II	Radial nerve [**C6**, C7] before division into superficial and deep branches	Extends and abducts the wrist
Extensor carpi radialis brevis	3	Lateral epicondyle of humerus and adjacent intermuscular septum	Dorsal surface of base of metacarpals II and III	Deep branch of radial nerve [**C7**, C8] before penetrating supinator muscle	Extends and abducts the wrist
Extensor digitorum	4	Lateral epicondyle of humerus and adjacent intermuscular septum and deep fascia	Four tendons, which insert via extensor hoods into the dorsal aspects of the bases of the middle and distal phalanges of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends the index, middle, ring, and little fingers; can also extend the wrist
Extensor digiti minimi	5	Lateral epicondyle of humerus and adjacent intermuscular septum together with extensor digitorum	Extensor hood of the little finger	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends the little finger
Extensor carpi ulnaris	6	Lateral epicondyle of humerus and posterior border of ulna	Tubercle on the base of the medial side of metacarpal V	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends and adducts the wrist
Anconeus	7	Lateral epicondyle of humerus	Olecranon and proximal posterior surface of ulna	Radial nerve [**C6**, **C7**, **C8**] (via branch to medial head of triceps brachii)	Abduction of the ulna in pronation; accessory extensor of the elbow joint



Deep layer of muscles in the posterior compartment of the forearm

(spinal segments indicated in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

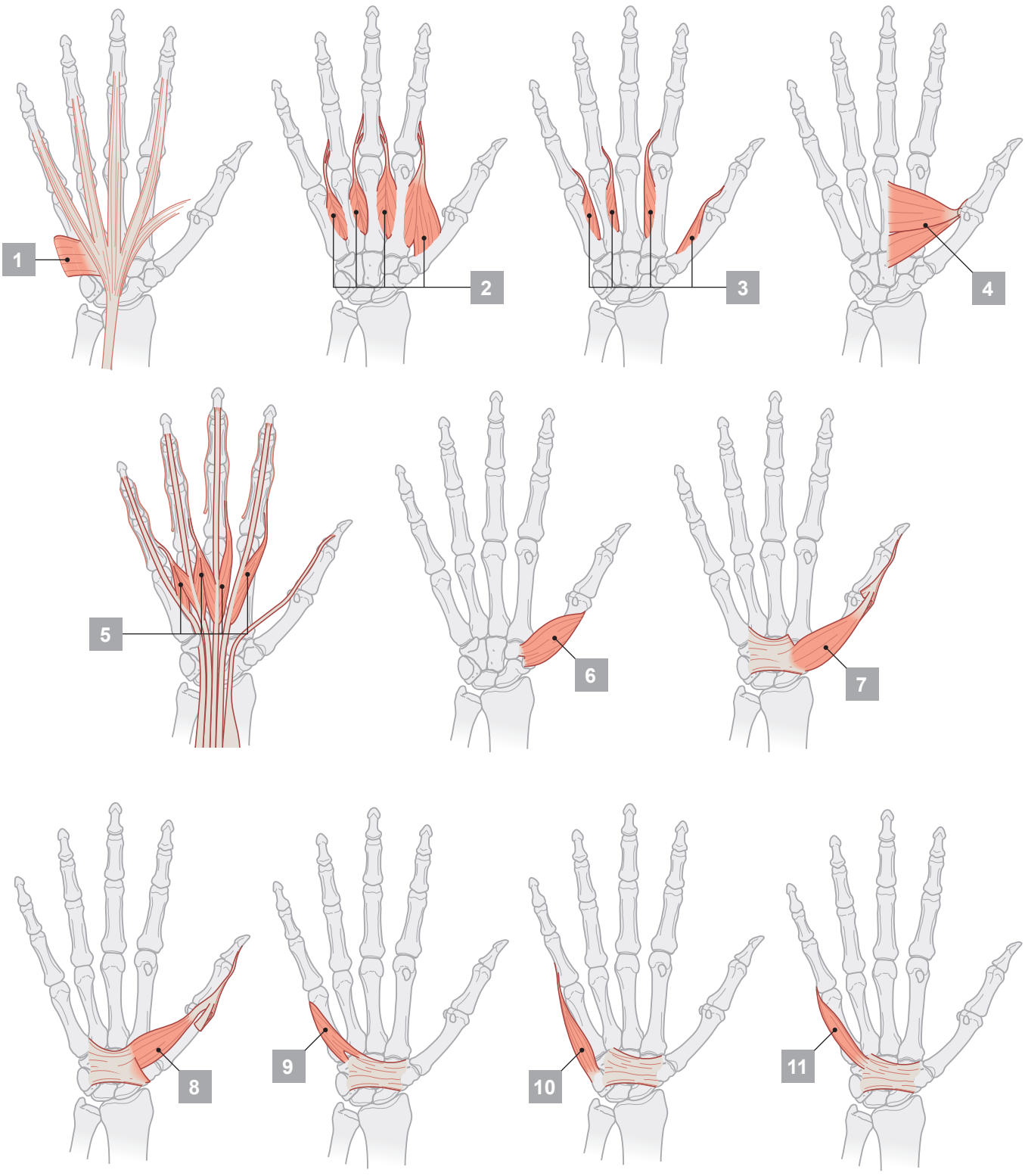
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Supinator	1	Superficial part—lateral epicondyle of humerus, radial collateral and anular ligaments; deep part—supinator crest of the ulna	Lateral surface of radius superior to the anterior oblique line	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C6**, C7]	Supination
Abductor pollicis longus	2	Posterior surfaces of ulna and radius (distal to the attachments of supinator and anconeus) and intervening interosseous membrane	Lateral side of base of metacarpal I	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Abducts carpometacarpal joint of thumb; accessory extensor of the thumb
Extensor pollicis brevis	3	Posterior surface of radius (distal to abductor pollicis longus) and the adjacent interosseous membrane	Dorsal surface of base of proximal phalanx of the thumb	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb; can also extend the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb
Extensor pollicis longus	4	Posterior surface of ulna (distal to the abductor pollicis longus) and the adjacent interosseous membrane	Dorsal surface of base of distal phalanx of thumb	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends interphalangeal joint of the thumb; can also extend carpometacarpal and metacarpophalangeal joints of the thumb
Extensor indicis	5	Posterior surface of ulna (distal to extensor pollicis longus) and adjacent interosseous membrane	Extensor hood of index finger	Posterior interosseous nerve [**C7**, C8]	Extends index finger



Intrinsic muscles of the hand

(spinal segments indicated in bold are the major segments innervating the muscle)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Palmaris brevis	1	Palmar aponeurosis and flexor retinaculum	Dermis of skin on the medial margin of the hand	Superficial branch of the ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Improves grip
Dorsal interossei (four muscles)	2	Adjacent sides of metacarpals	Extensor hood and base of proximal phalanges of index, middle, and ring fingers	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Abduction of index, middle, and ring fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joints
Palmar interossei (four muscles)	3	Sides of metacarpals	Extensor hoods of the thumb, index, ring, and little fingers and the proximal phalanx of thumb	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Adduction of the thumb, index, ring, and little fingers at the metacarpophalangeal joints
Adductor pollicis	4	Transverse head—metacarpal III; oblique head—capitate and bases of metacarpals II and III	Base of proximal phalanx and extensor hood of thumb	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Adducts thumb
Lumbricals (four muscles)	5	Tendons of flexor digitorum profundus	Extensor hoods of index, ring, middle, and little fingers	Medial two by the deep branch of the ulnar nerve; lateral two by digital branches of the median nerve	Flex metacarpophalangeal joints while extending interphalangeal joints
Thenar muscles					
Opponens pollicis	6	Tubercle of trapezium and flexor retinaculum	Lateral margin and adjacent palmar surface of metacarpal I	Recurrent branch of median nerve [C8, **T1**]	Medially rotates thumb
Abductor pollicis brevis	7	Tubercles of scaphoid and trapezium and adjacent flexor retinaculum	Proximal phalanx and extensor hood of thumb	Recurrent branch of median nerve [C8, **T1**]	Abducts thumb at metacarpophalangeal joint
Flexor pollicis brevis	8	Tubercle of the trapezium and flexor retinaculum	Proximal phalanx of the thumb	Recurrent branch of median nerve [C8, **T1**]	Flexes thumb at metacarpophalangeal joint
Hypothenar muscles					
Opponens digiti minimi	9	Hook of hamate and flexor retinaculum	Medial aspect of metacarpal V	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Laterally rotates metacarpal V
Abductor digiti minimi	10	Pisiform, the pisohamate ligament, and tendon of flexor carpi ulnaris	Proximal phalanx of little finger	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Abducts little finger at metacarpophalangeal joint
Flexor digiti minimi brevis	11	Hook of the hamate and flexor retinaculum	Proximal phalanx of little finger	Deep branch of ulnar nerve [C8, **T1**]	Flexes little finger at metacarpophalangeal joint


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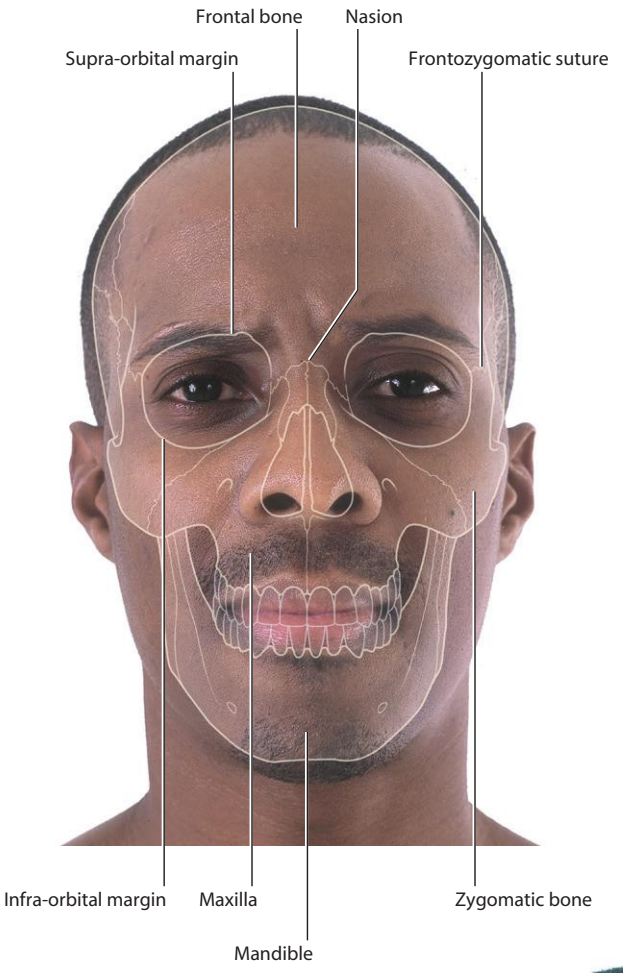
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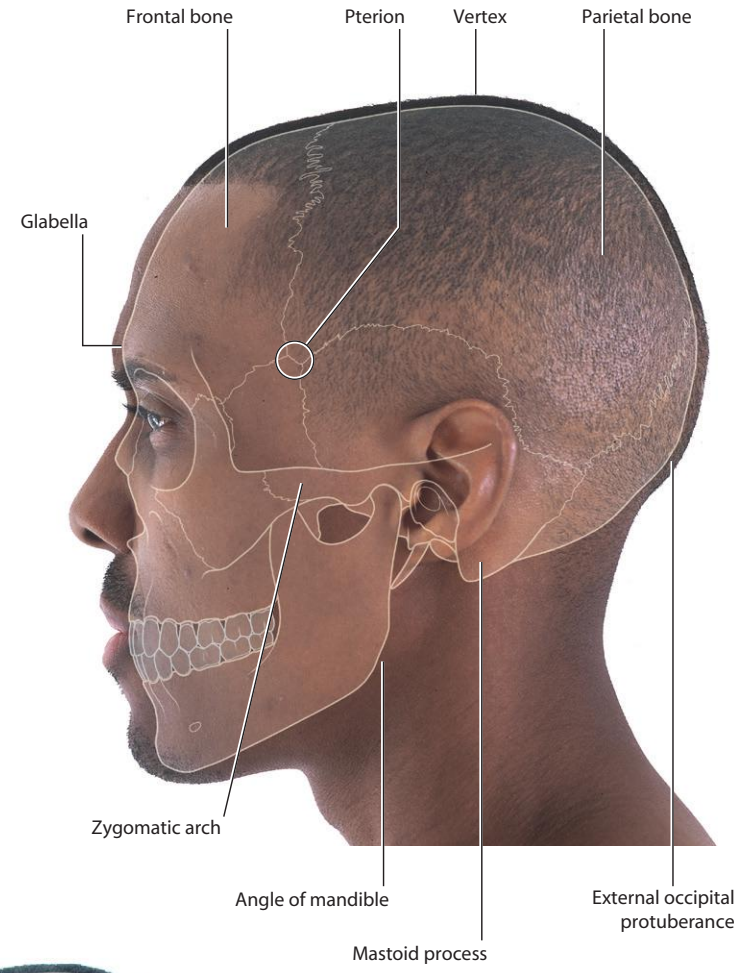
HEAD AND NECK

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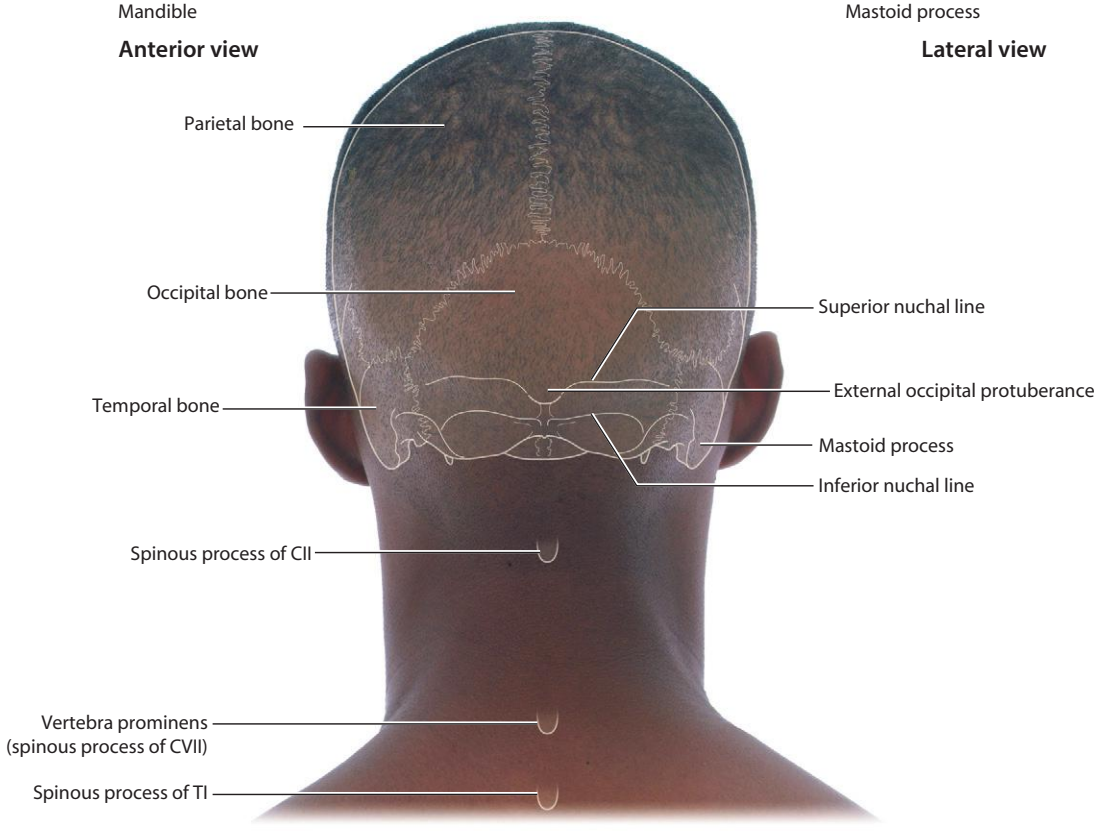
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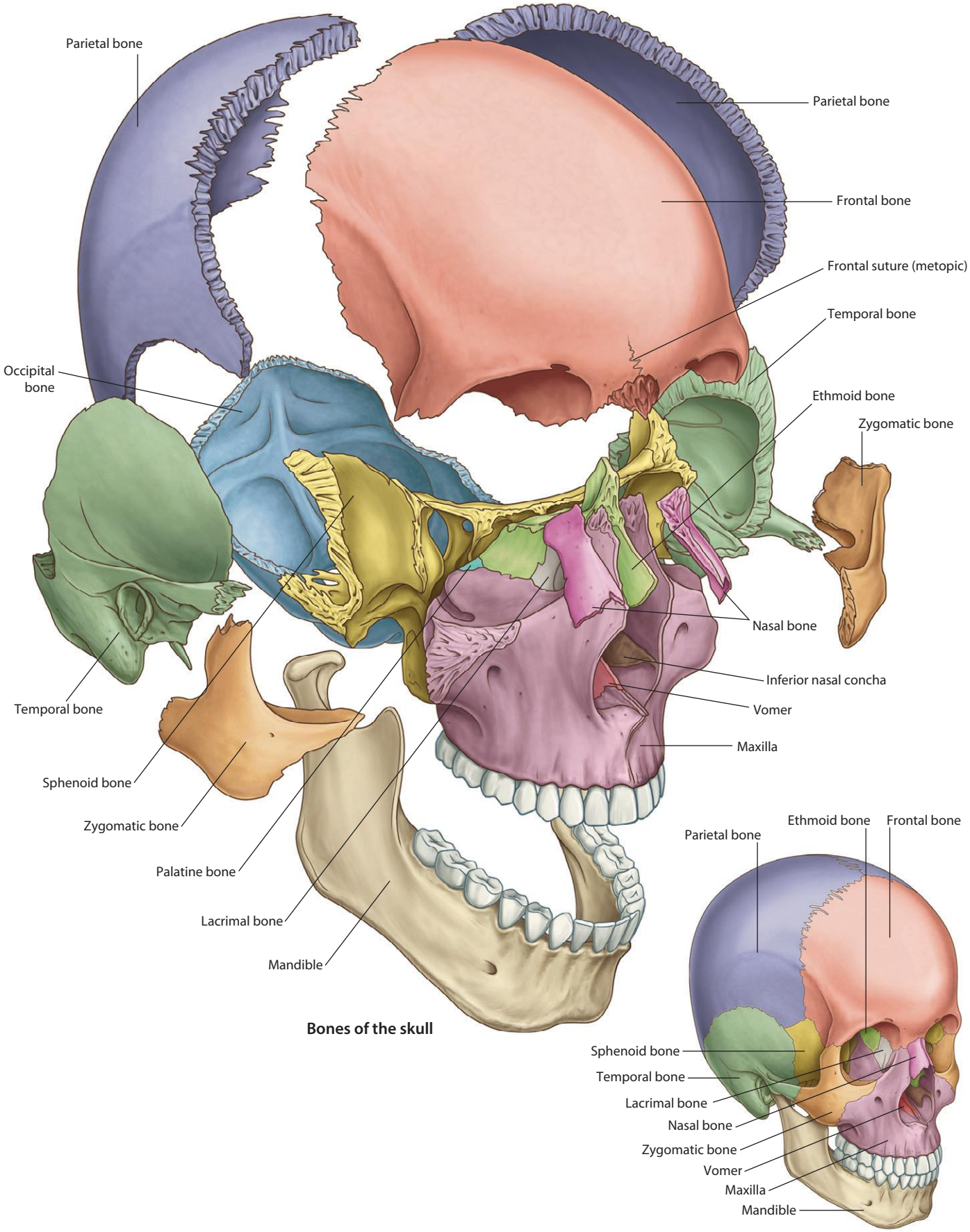
Anterior view



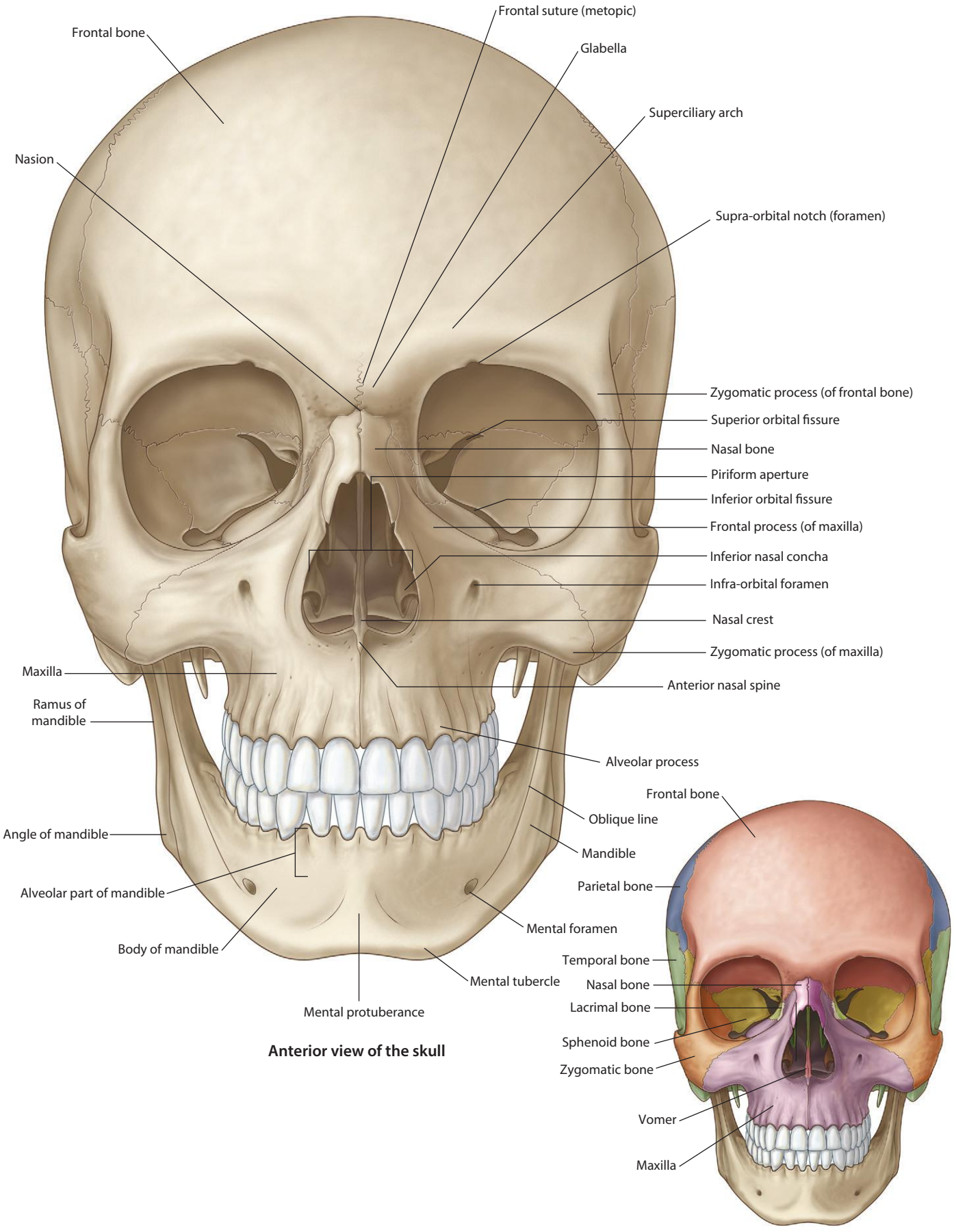
Lateral view



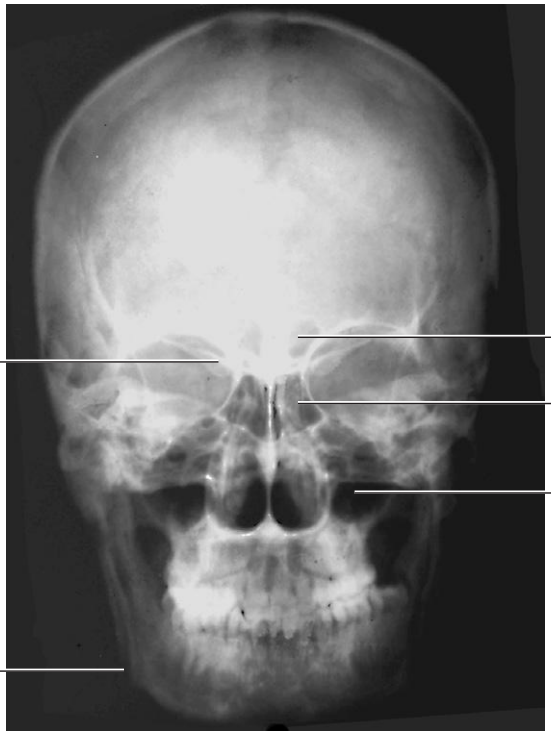
Posterior view



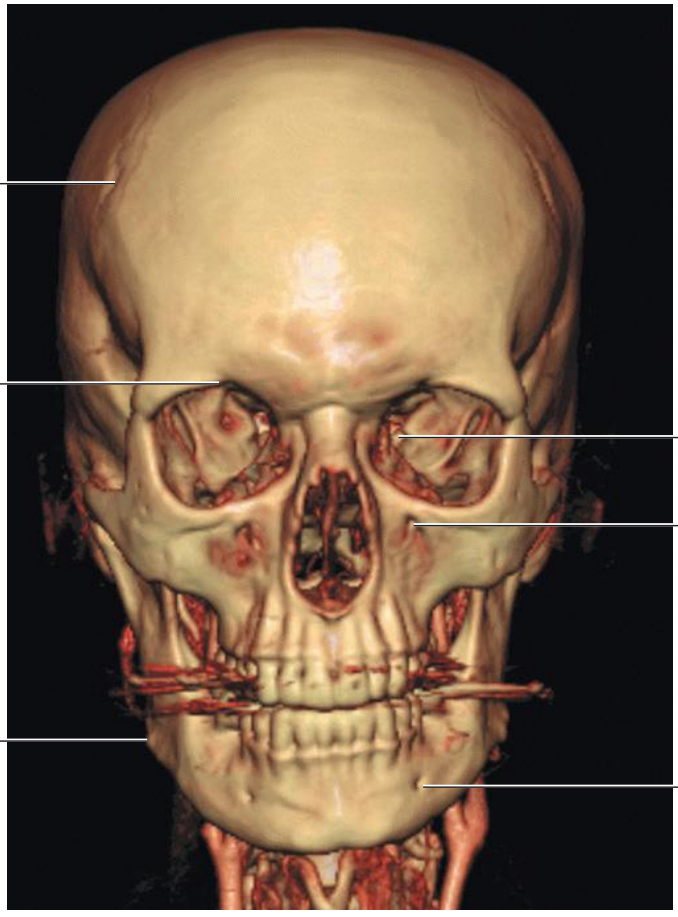
Bones of the skull



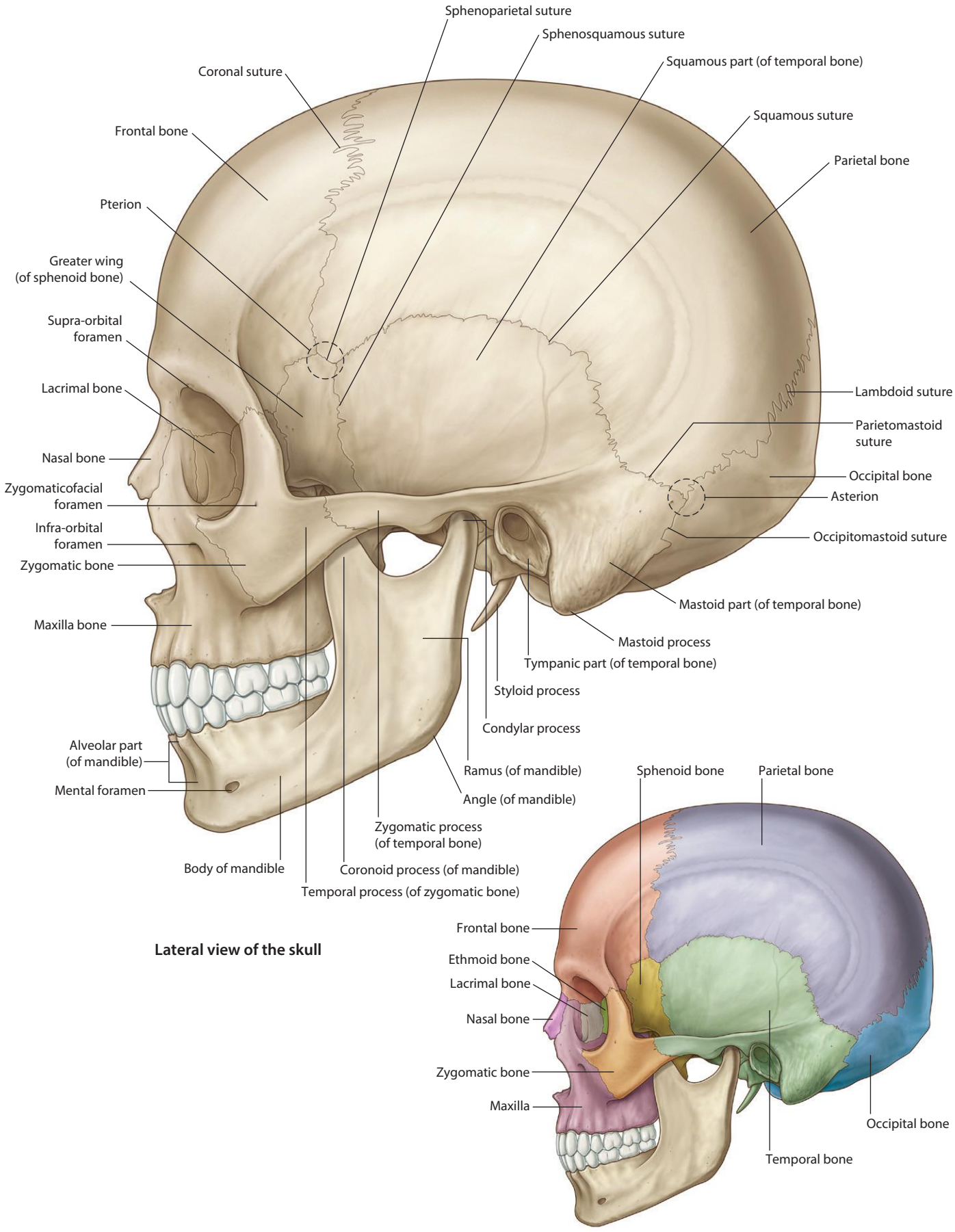
Anterior view of the skull



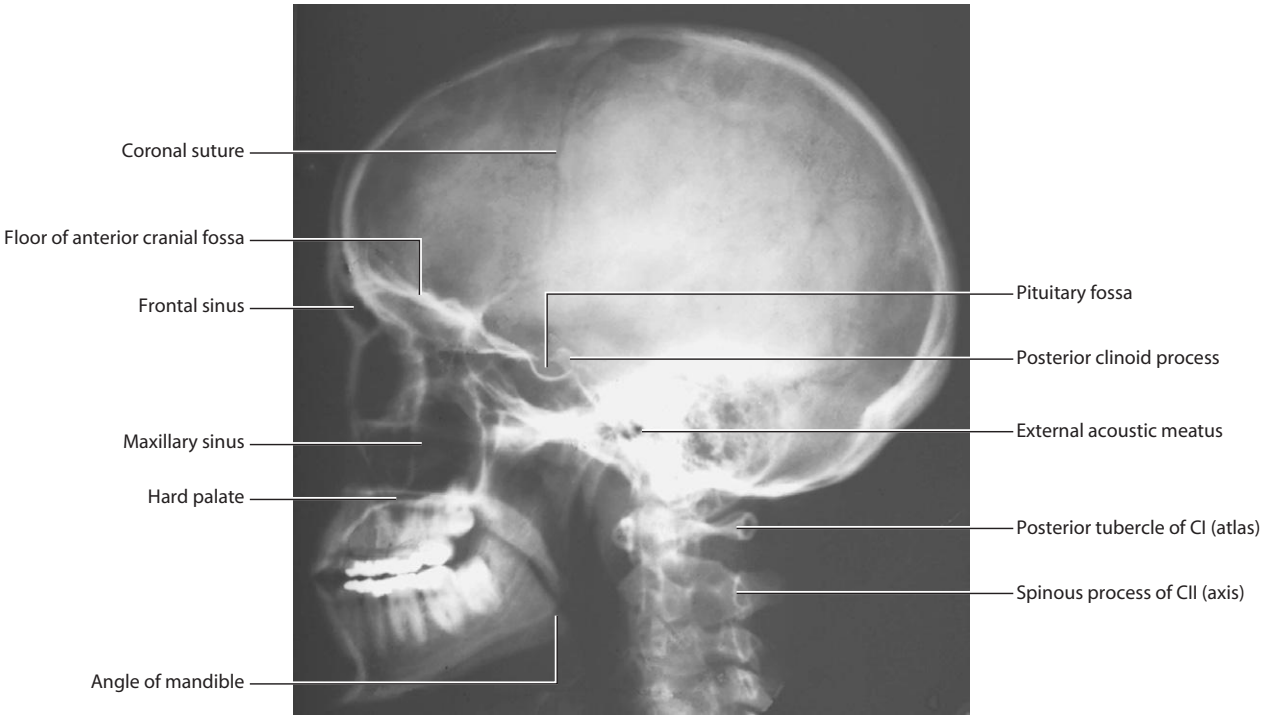
Anterior view of the skull.
Radiograph, AP view



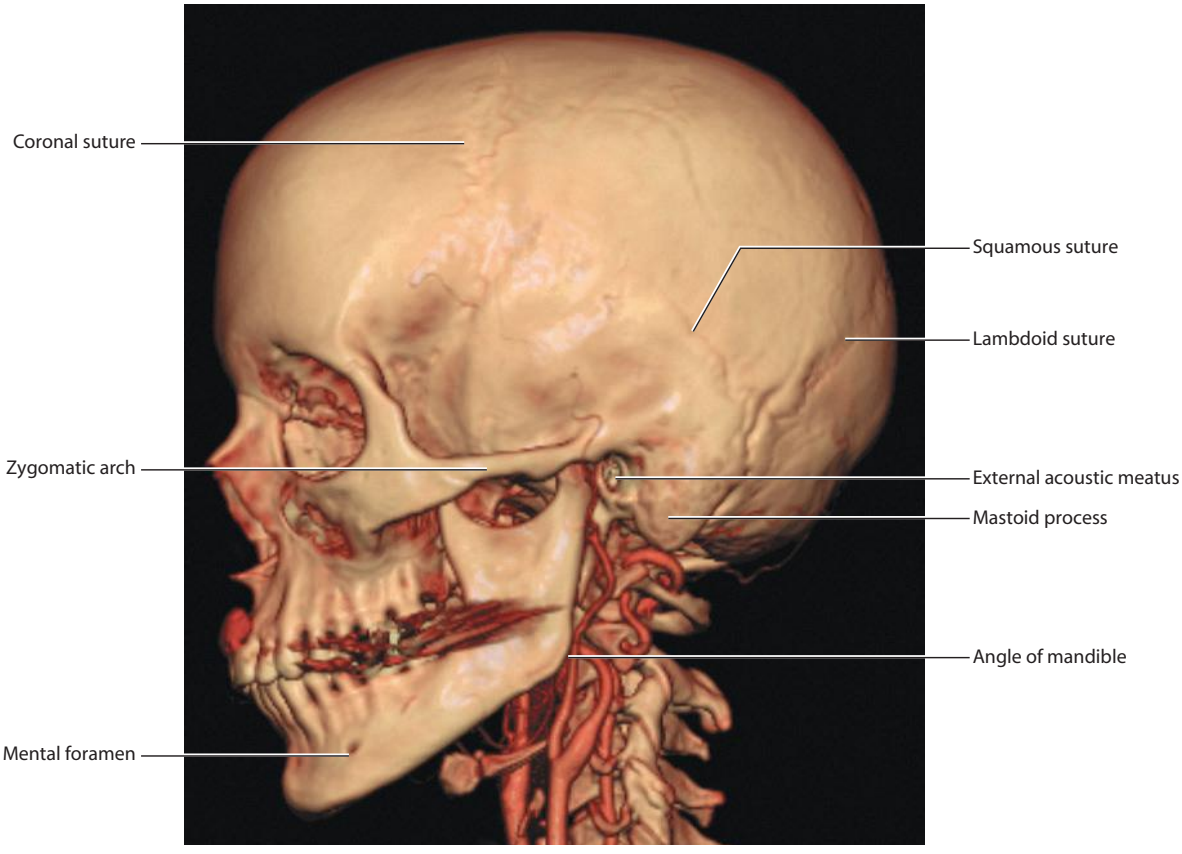
Anterior view of the skull.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computed tomography



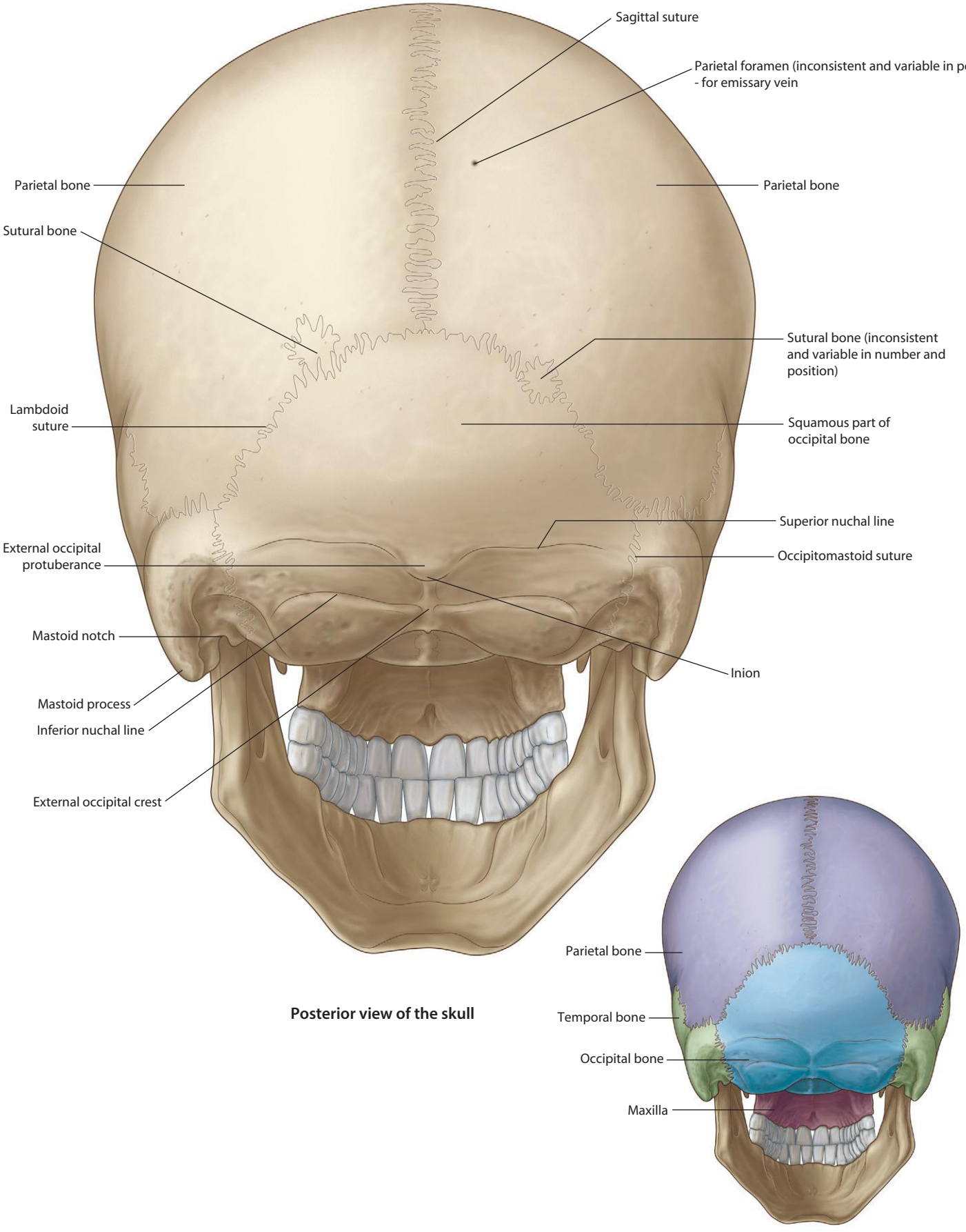
Lateral view of the skull



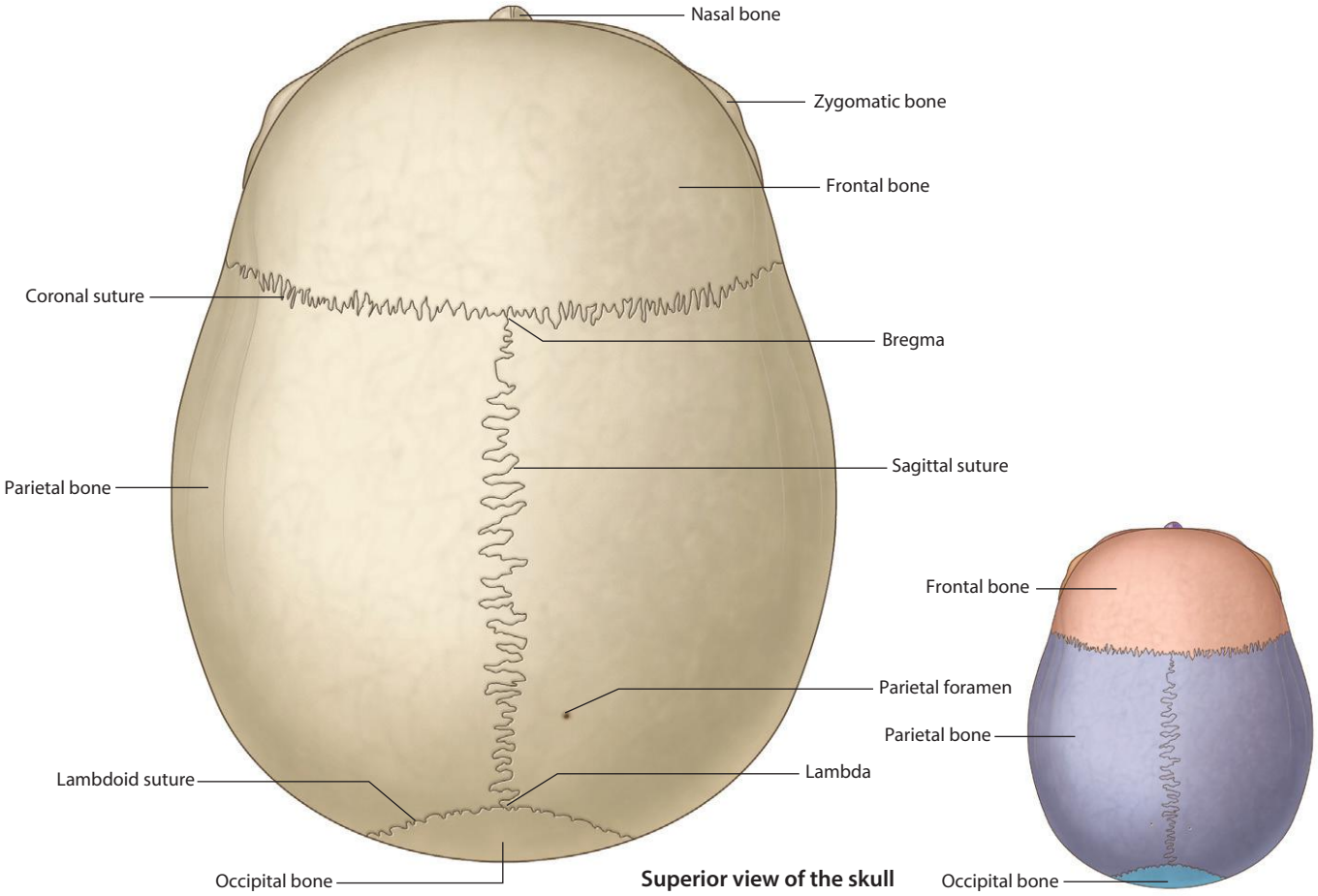
Lateral view of the skull.
Radiograph, lateral view



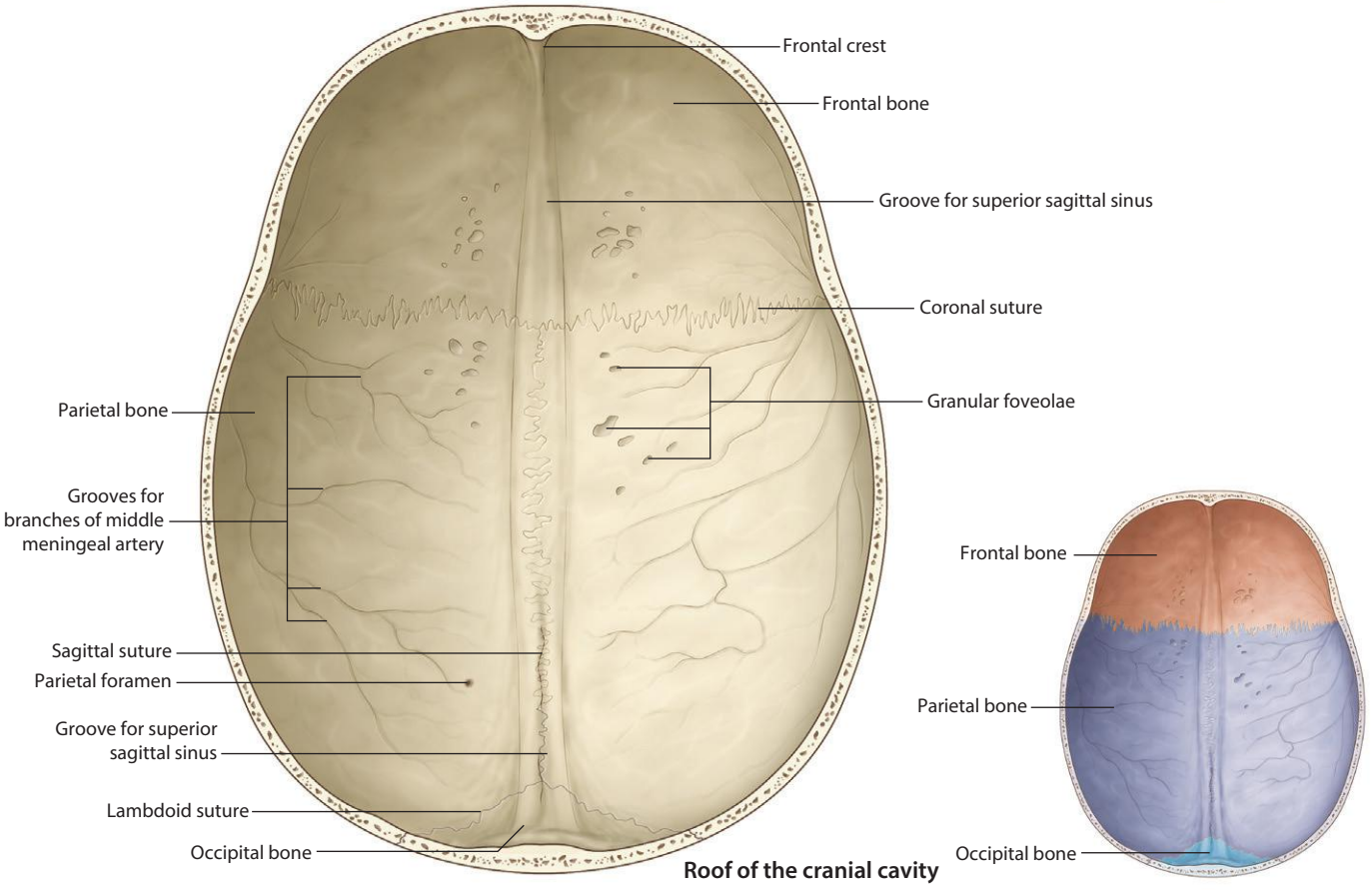
Lateral view of the skull.
Volume-rendered lateral view using multidetector computed tomography



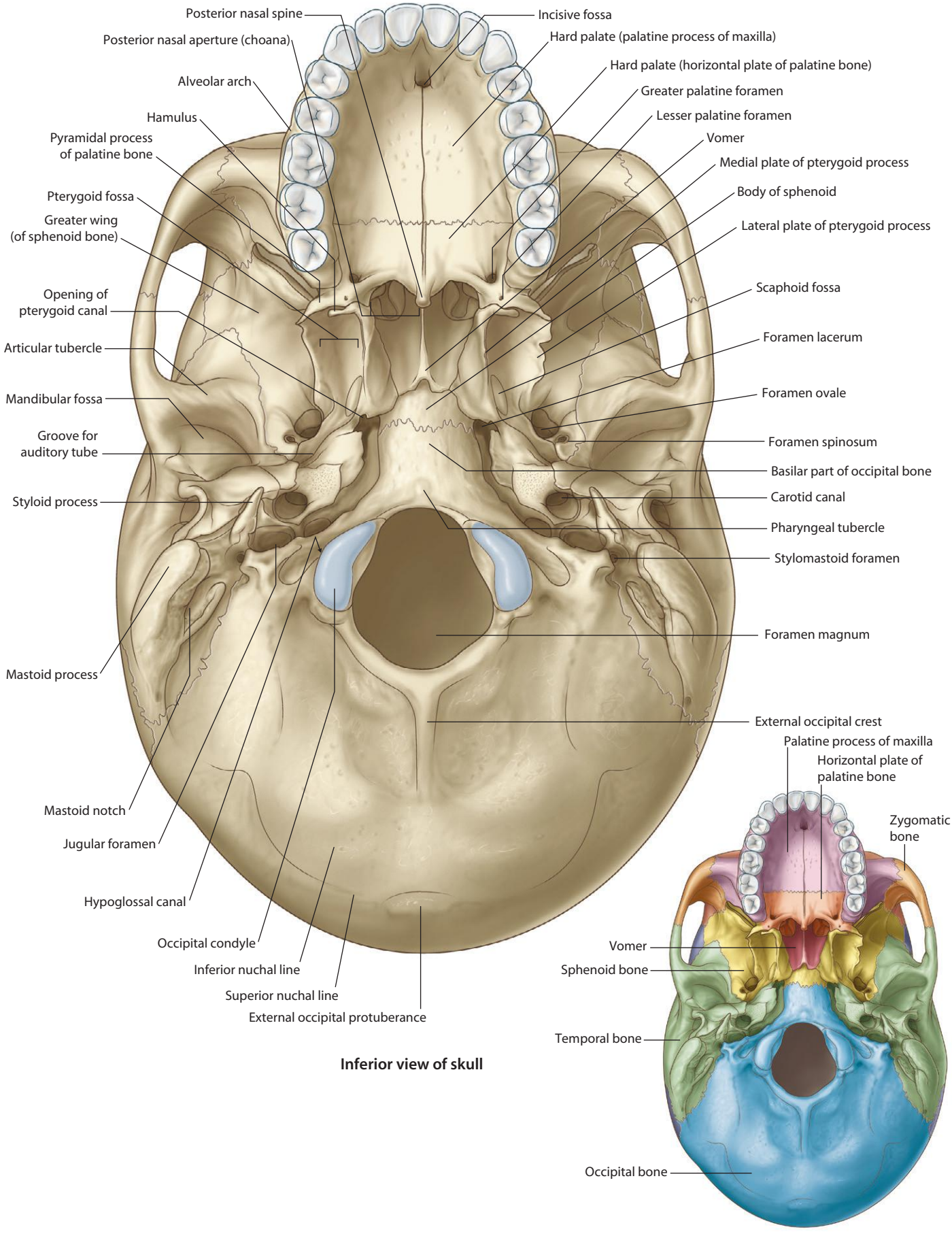
Posterior view of the skull



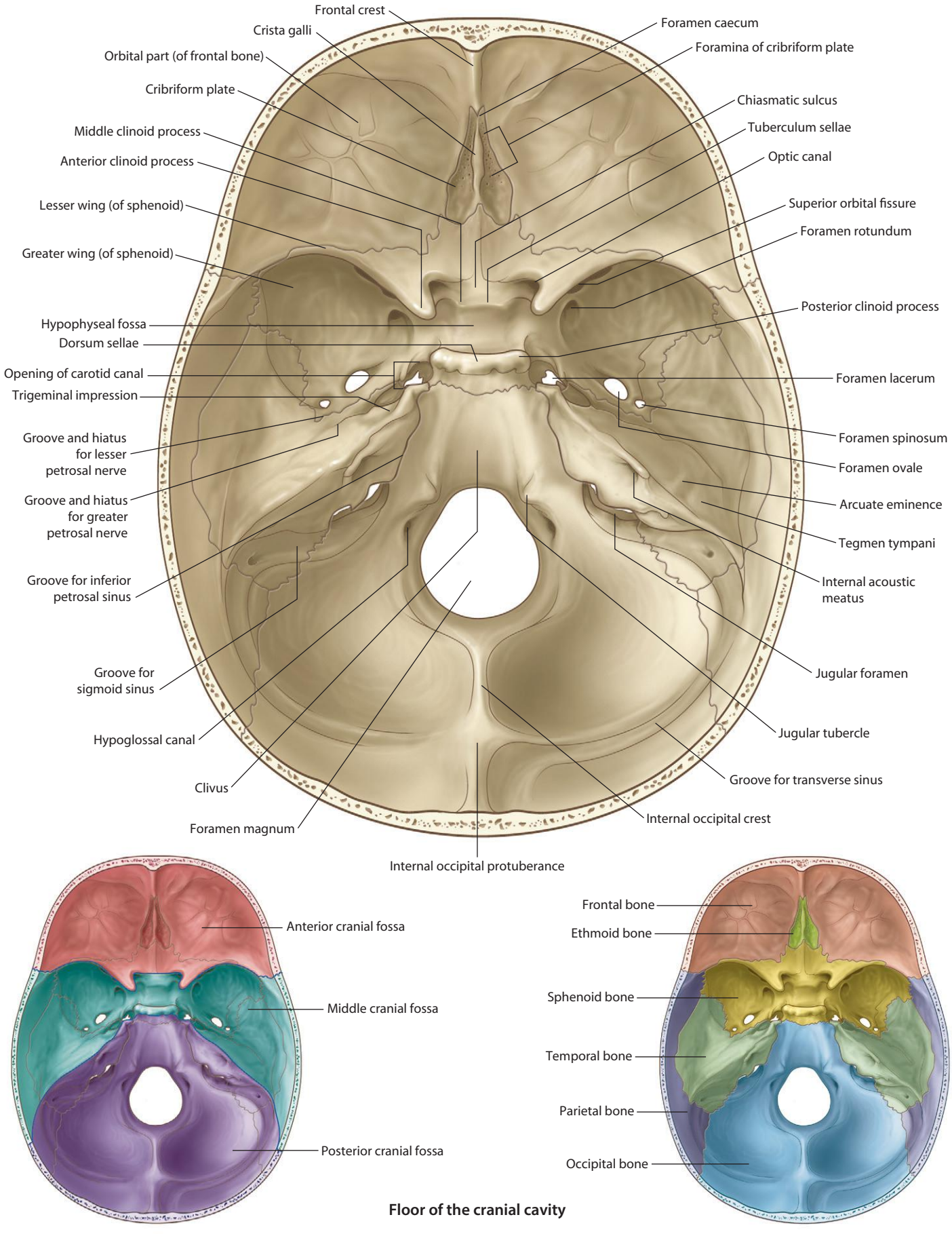
Superior view of the skull



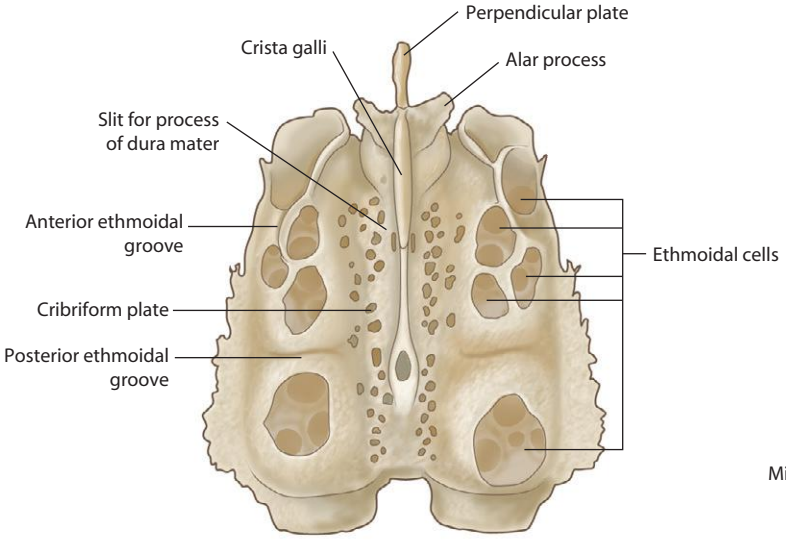
Roof of the cranial cavity



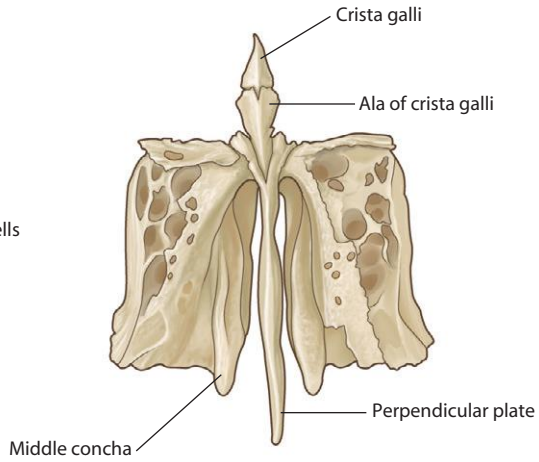
Inferior view of skull



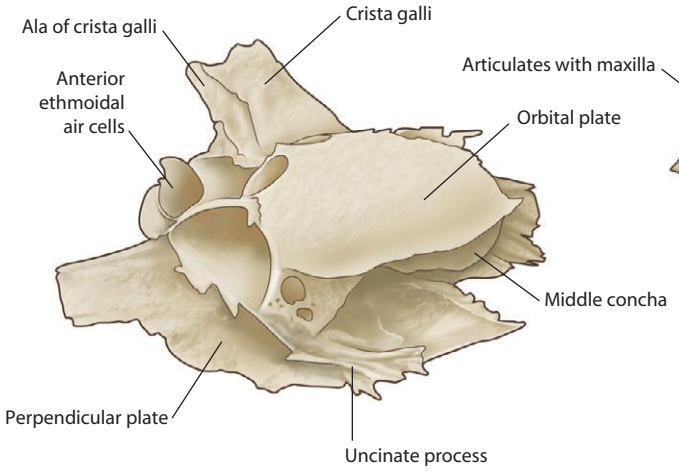
Floor of the cranial cavity



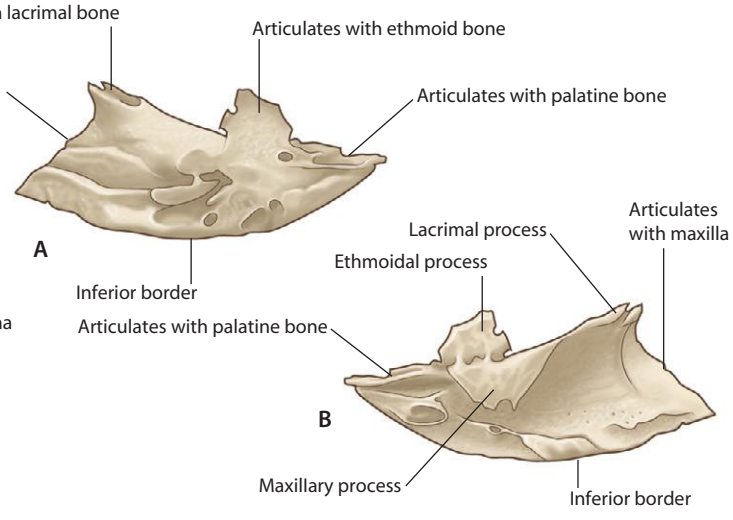
Ethmoid bone (superior view)



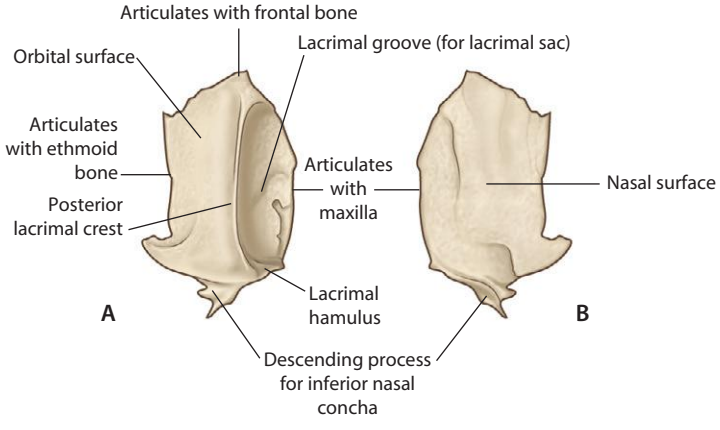
Ethmoid bone (posterior view)



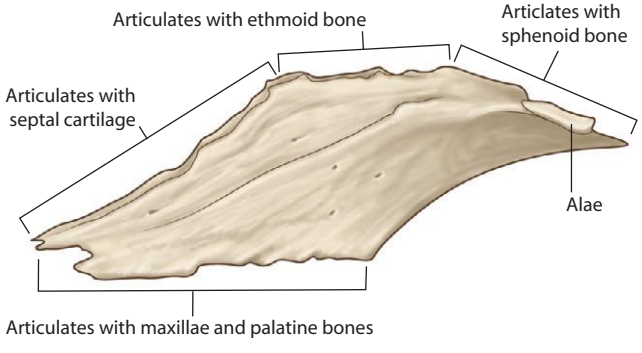
Ethmoid bone (lateral view)



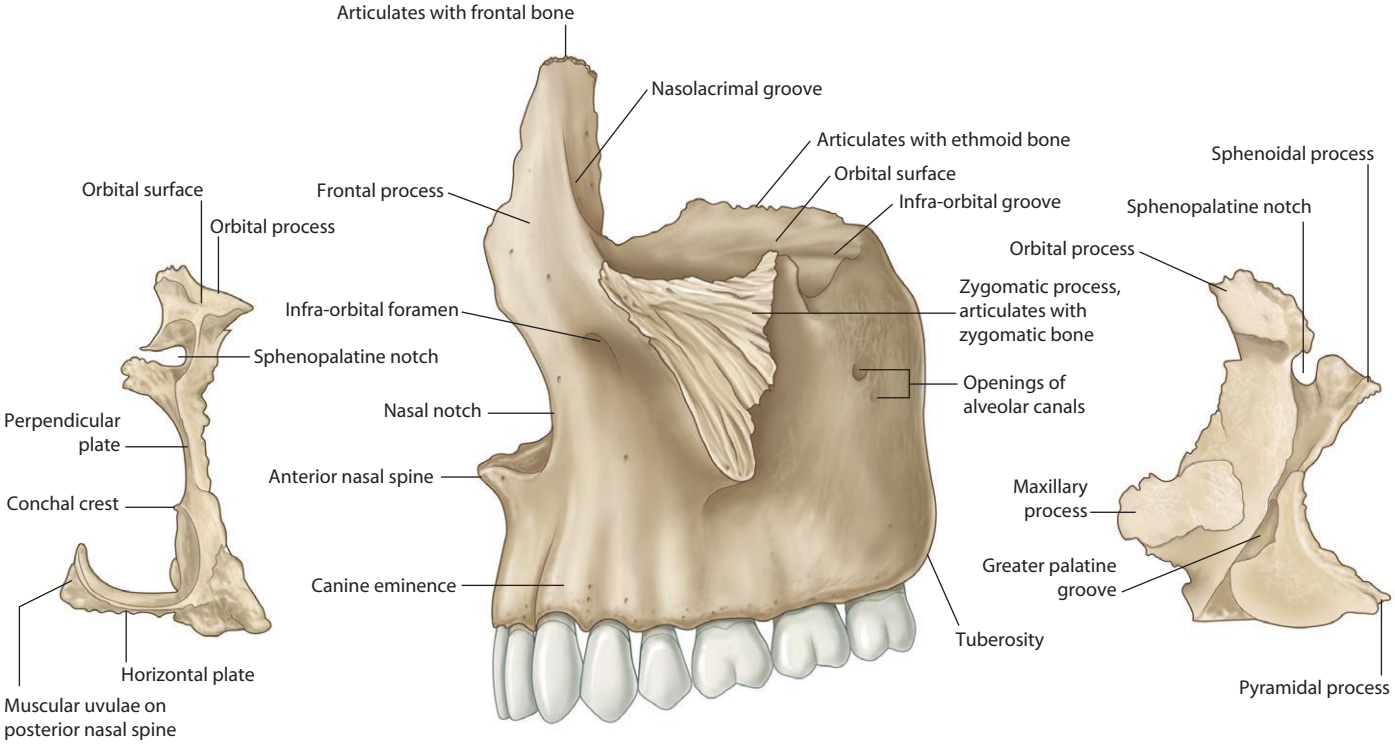
Right inferior concha
A. Medial view B. Lateral view



Right lacrimal bone
A. Lateral view B. Medial view



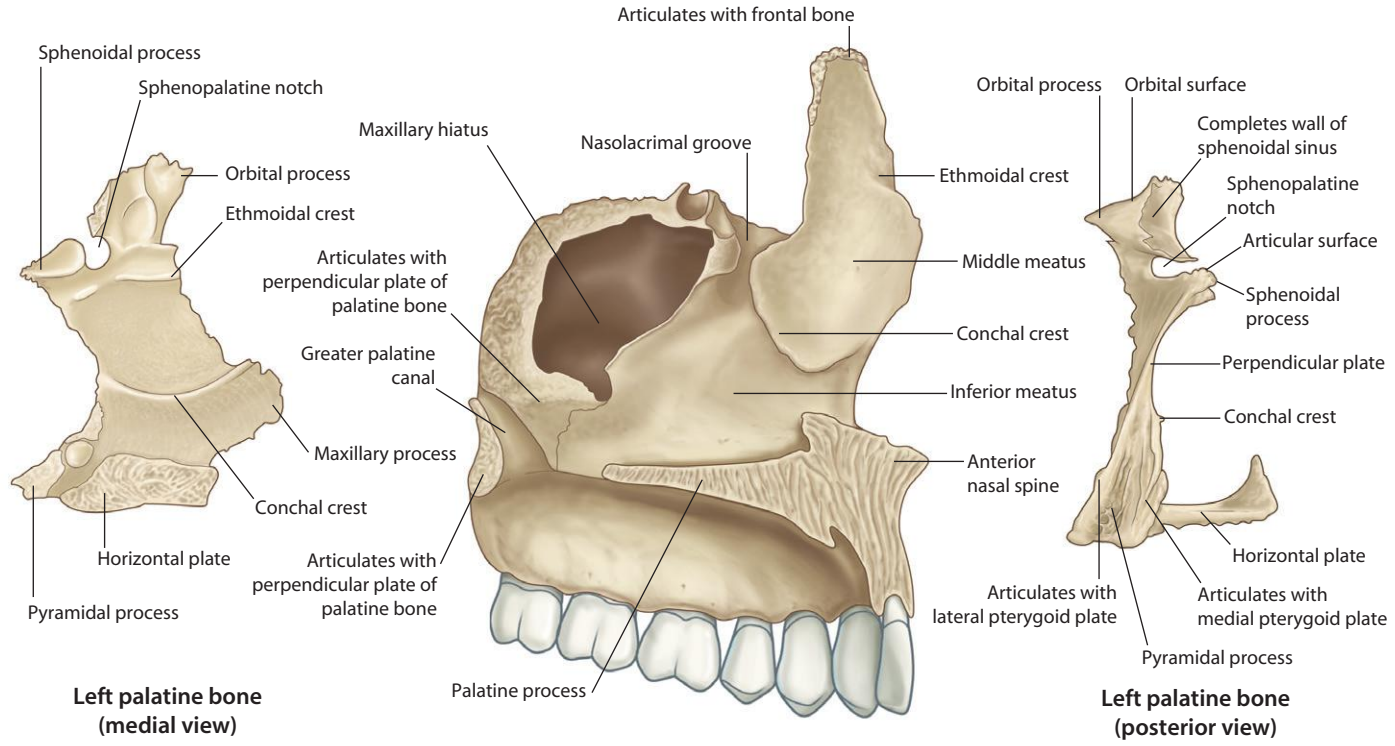
Vomer (lateral view)



Left palatine bone (anterior view)

Left maxilla bone (lateral view)

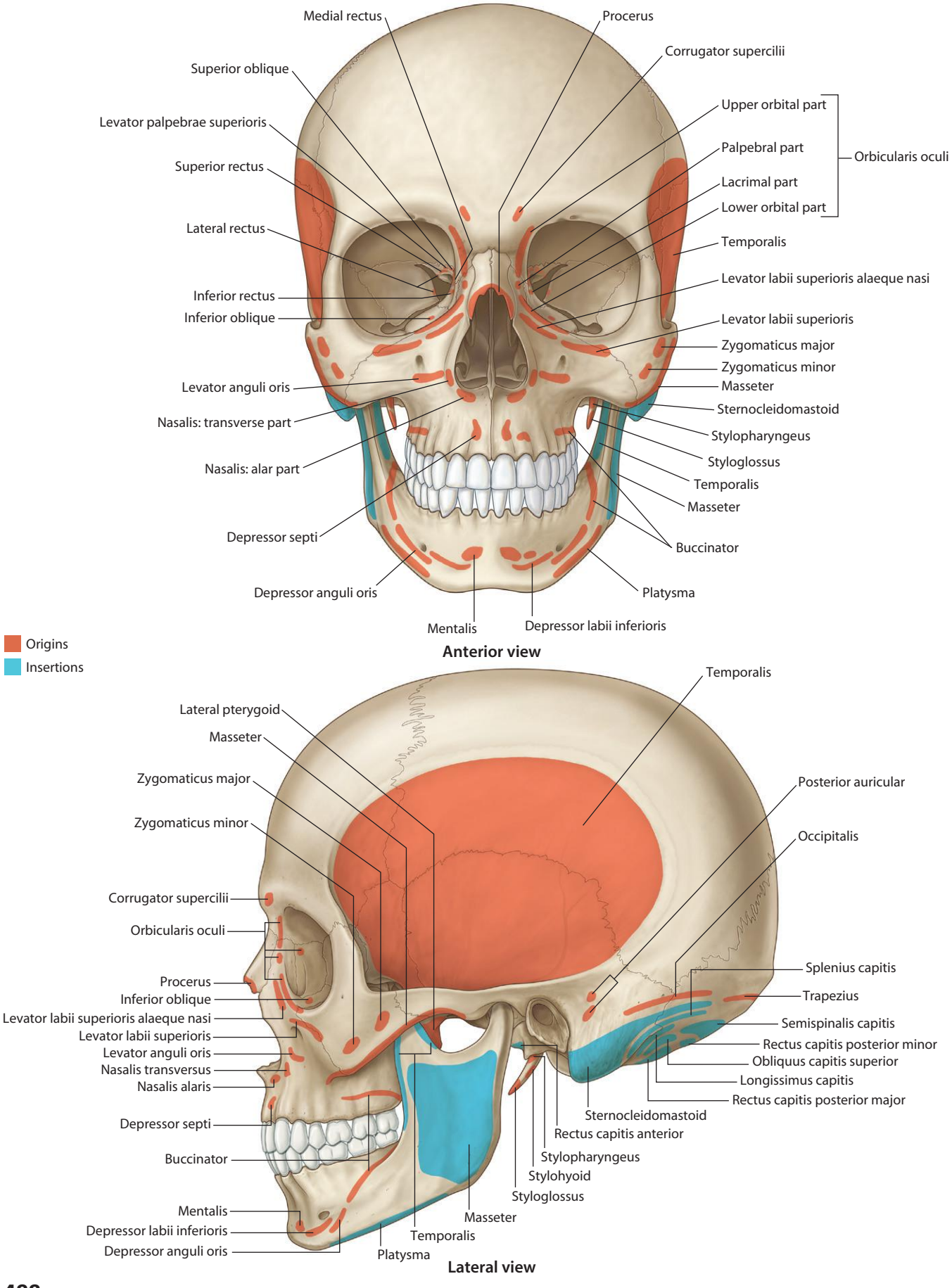
Left palatine bone (lateral view)

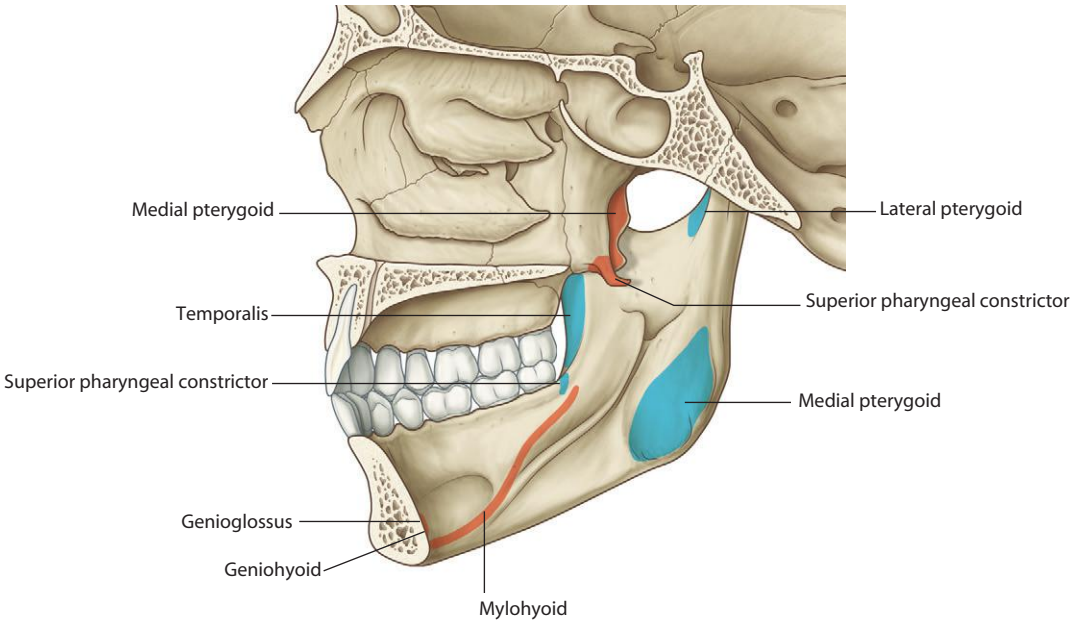


Left palatine bone (medial view)

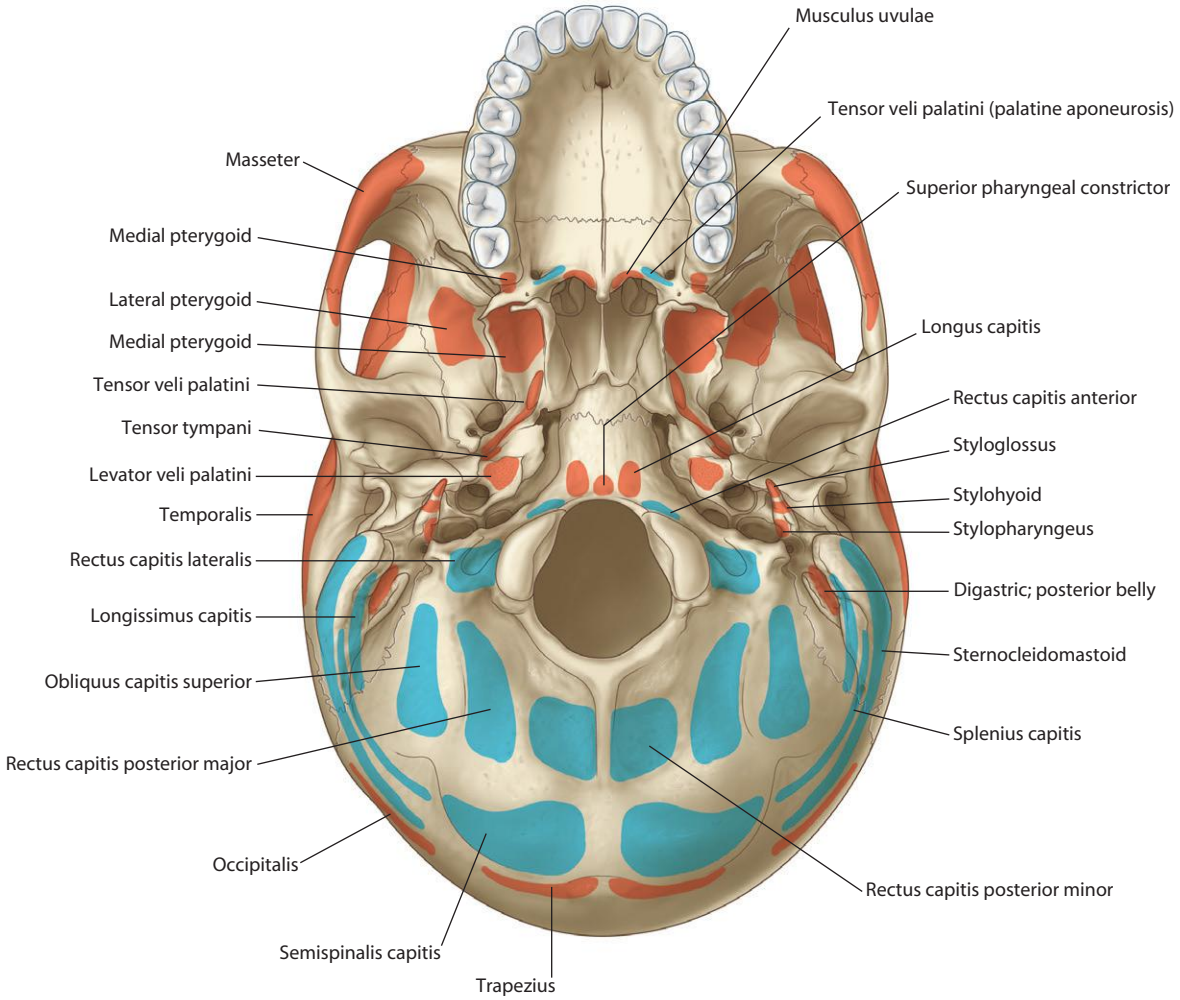
Left maxilla bone (medial view)

Left palatine bone (posterior view)

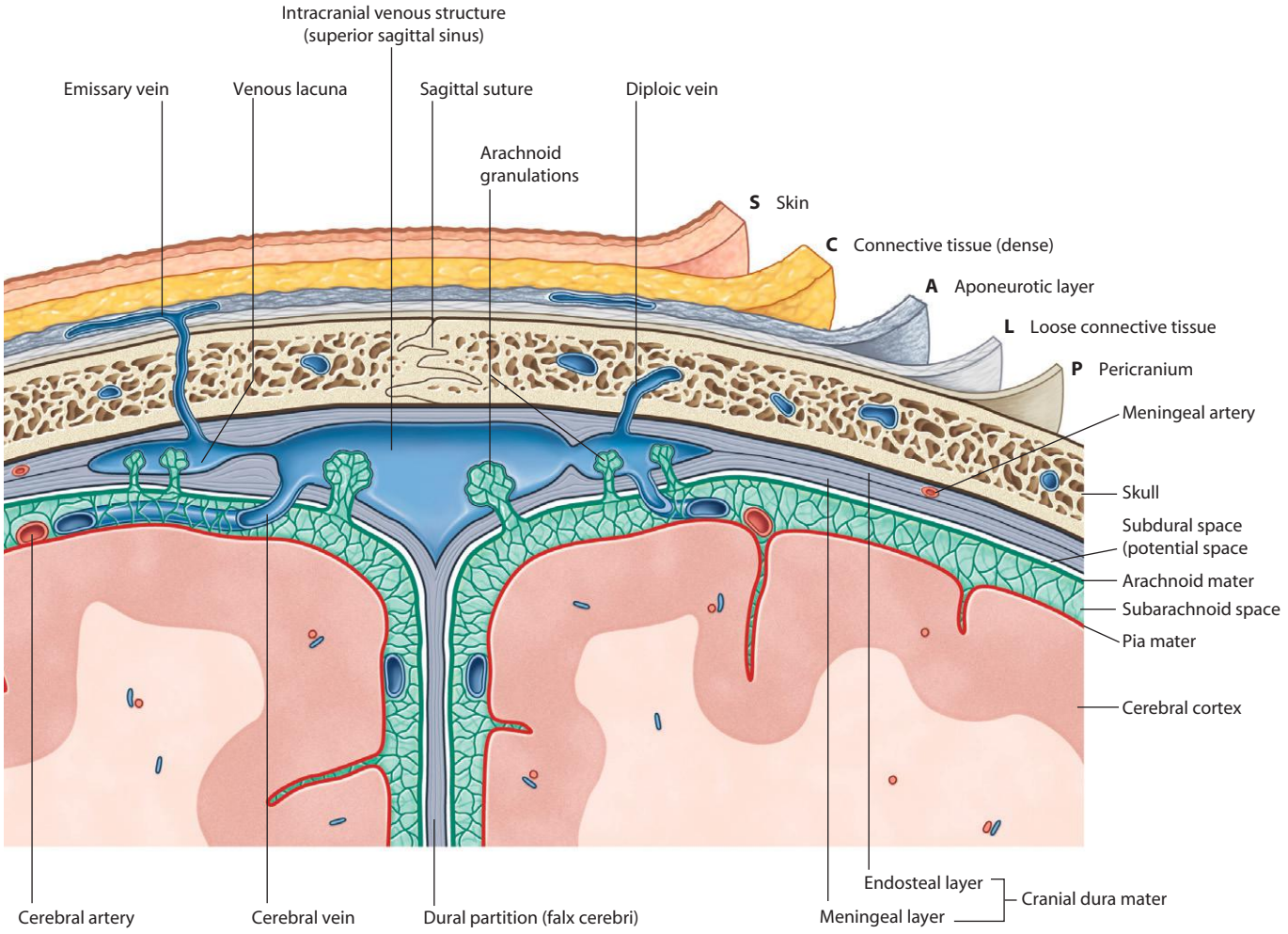

Medial rectus
Procerus
Corrugator supercilii
Superior oblique
Upper orbital part
Levator palpebrae superioris
Palpebral part
Orbicularis oculi
Superior rectus
Lacrimal part
Lower orbital part
Lateral rectus
Temporalis
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
Inferior rectus
Inferior oblique
Levator labii superioris
Zygomaticus major
Zygomaticus minor
Levator anguli oris
Masseter
Sternocleidomastoid
Nasalis: transverse part
Stylopharyngeus
Styloglossus
Nasalis: alar part
Temporalis
Masseter
Depressor septi
Buccinator
Depressor anguli oris
Platysma
Mentalis
Depressor labii inferioris
Origins
Insertions
Anterior view
Temporalis
Lateral pterygoid
Masseter
Posterior auricular
Zygomaticus major
Occipitalis
Zygomaticus minor
Corrugator supercilii
Orbicularis oculi
Splenius capitis
Procerus
Trapezius
Inferior oblique
Semispinalis capitis
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
Rectus capitis posterior minor
Levator labii superioris
Obliquus capitis superior
Levator anguli oris
Longissimus capitis
Nasalis transversus
Rectus capitis posterior major
Nasalis alaris
Sternocleidomastoid
Depressor septi
Rectus capitis anterior
Stylopharyngeus
Buccinator
Stylohyoid
Styloglossus
Mentalis
Masseter
Depressor labii inferioris
Temporalis
Depressor anguli oris
Platysma
Lateral view



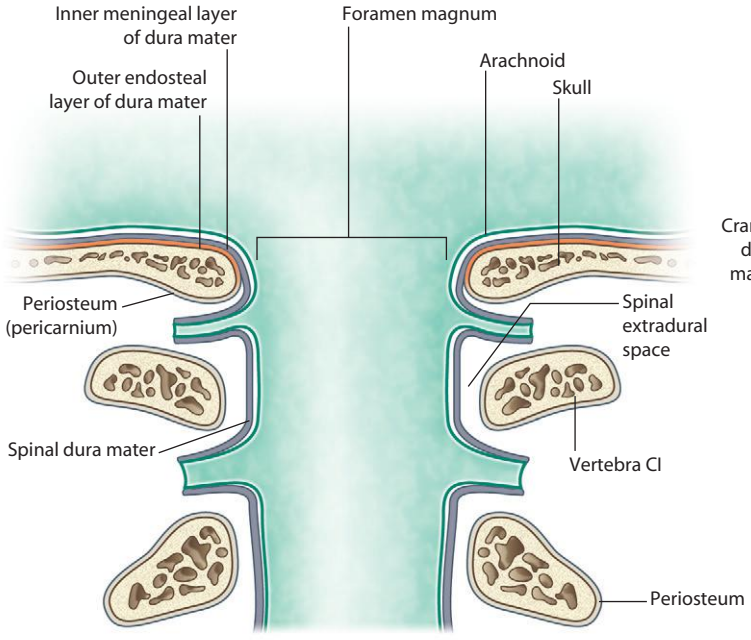
Medial view



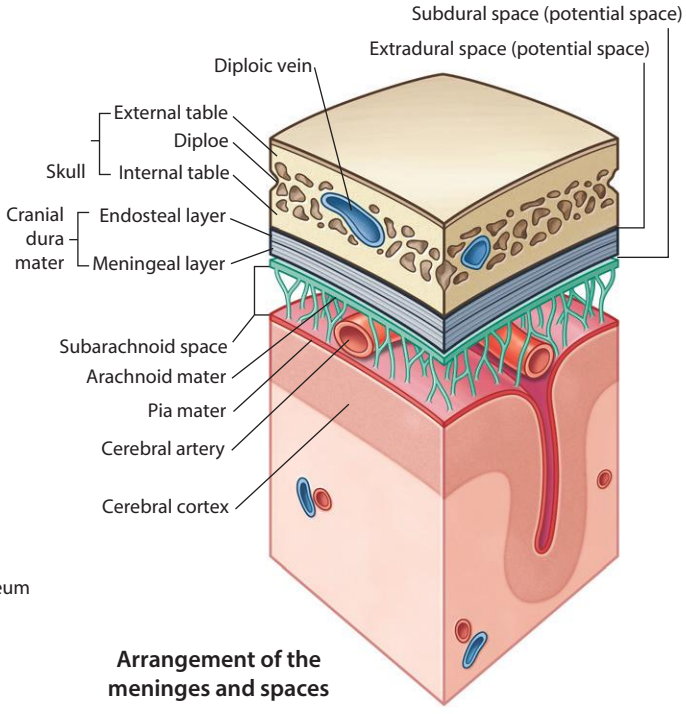
Inferior view



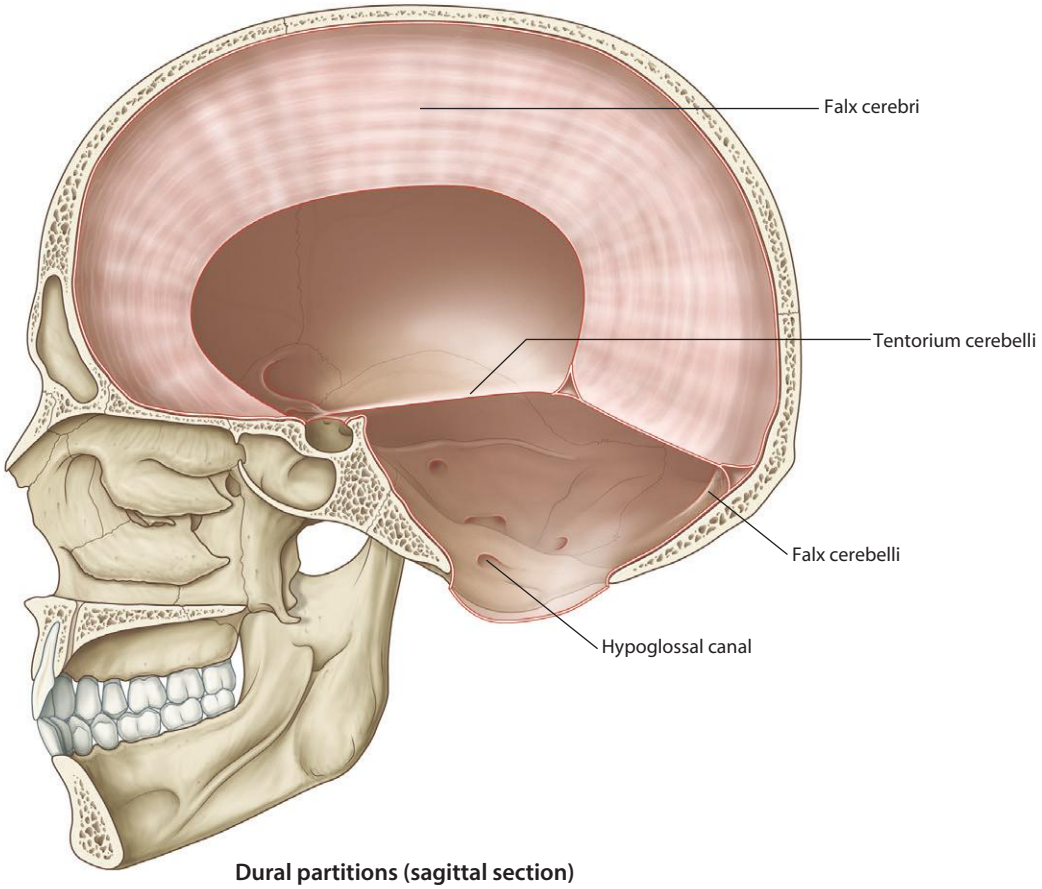
Scalp and cranial meninges



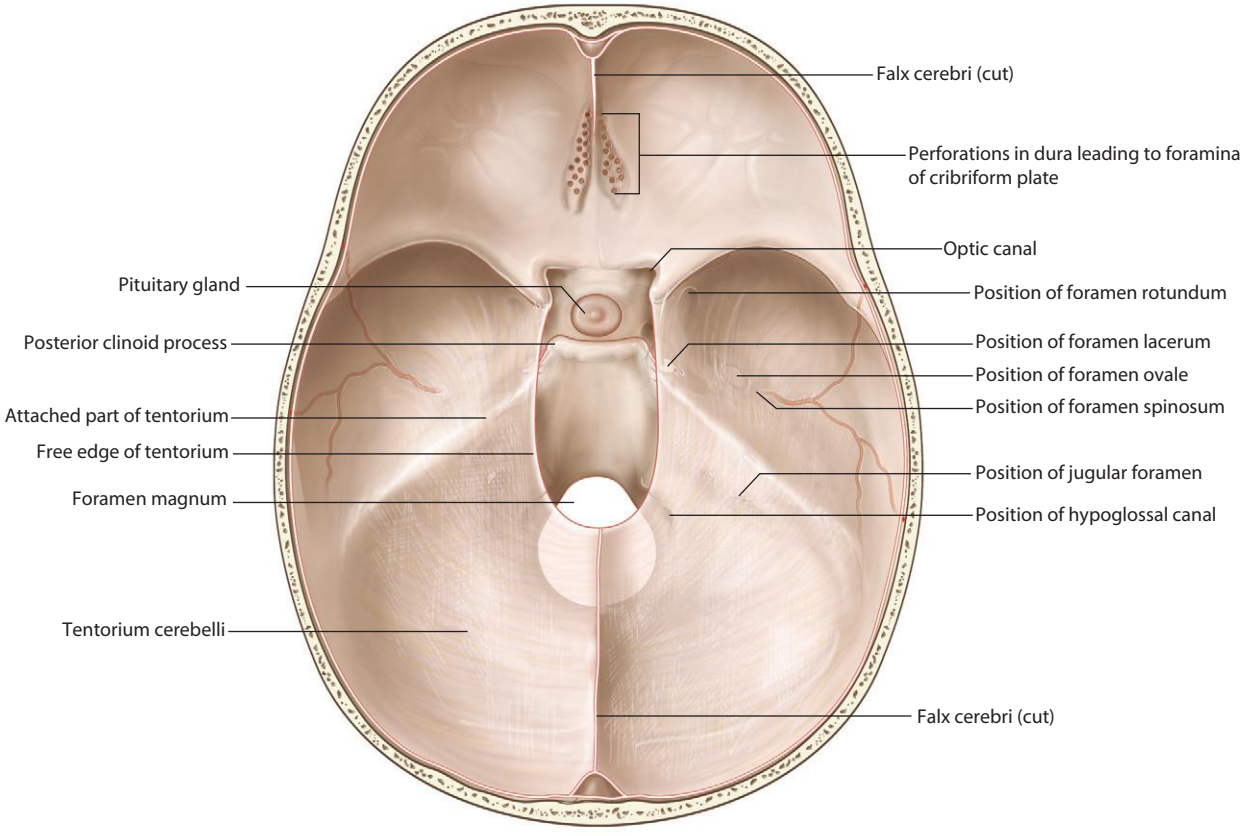
Continuity of cranial meninges with spinal meninges



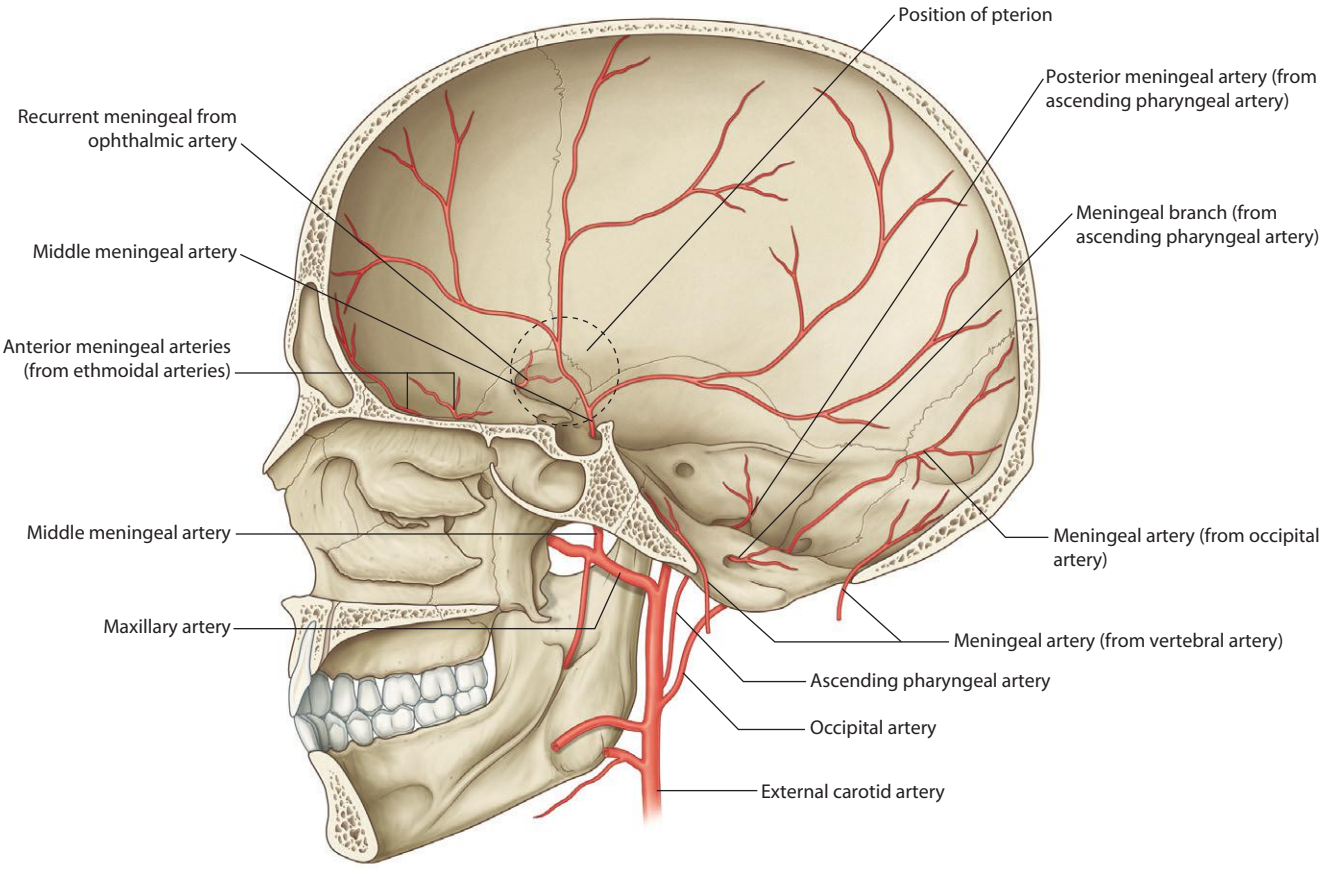
Arrangement of the meninges and spaces



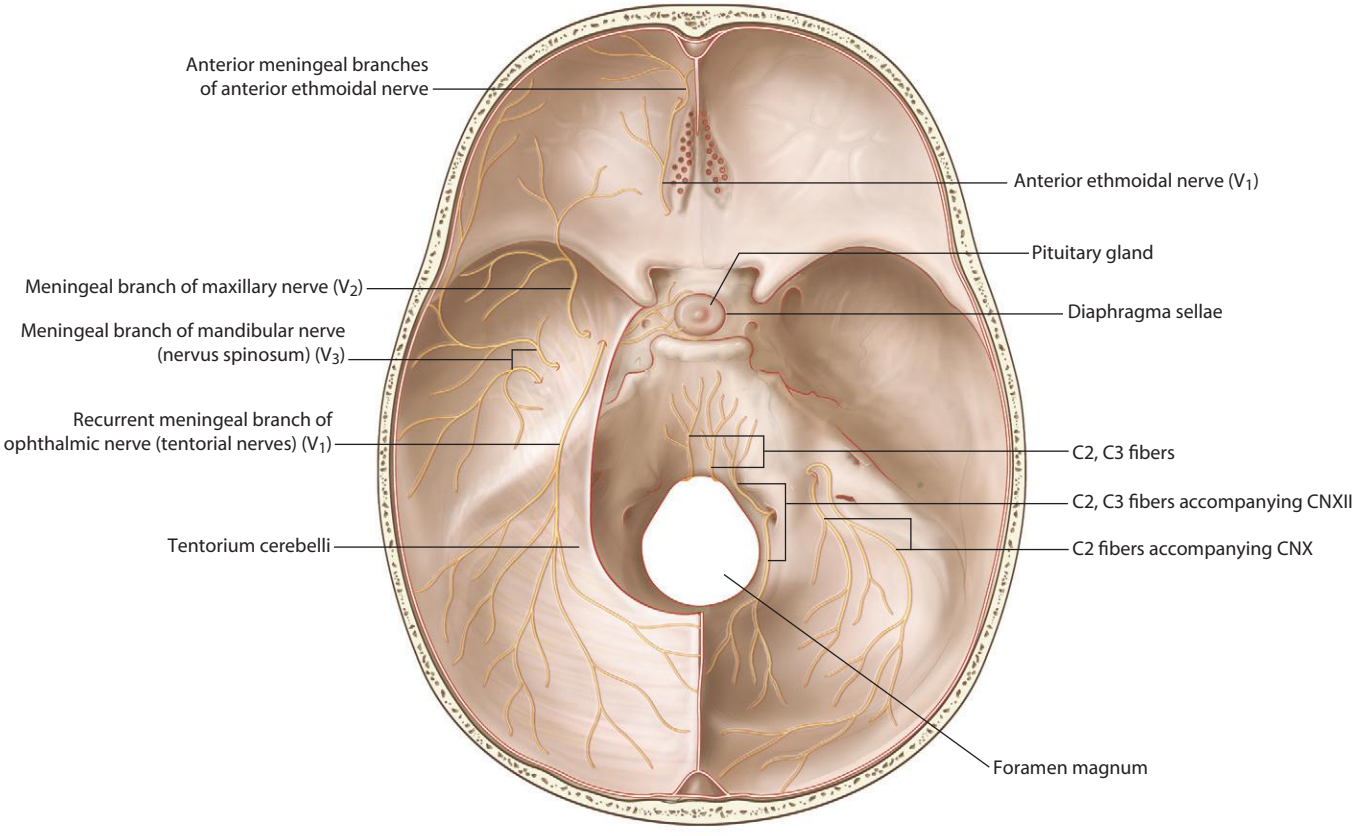
Dural partitions (sagittal section)



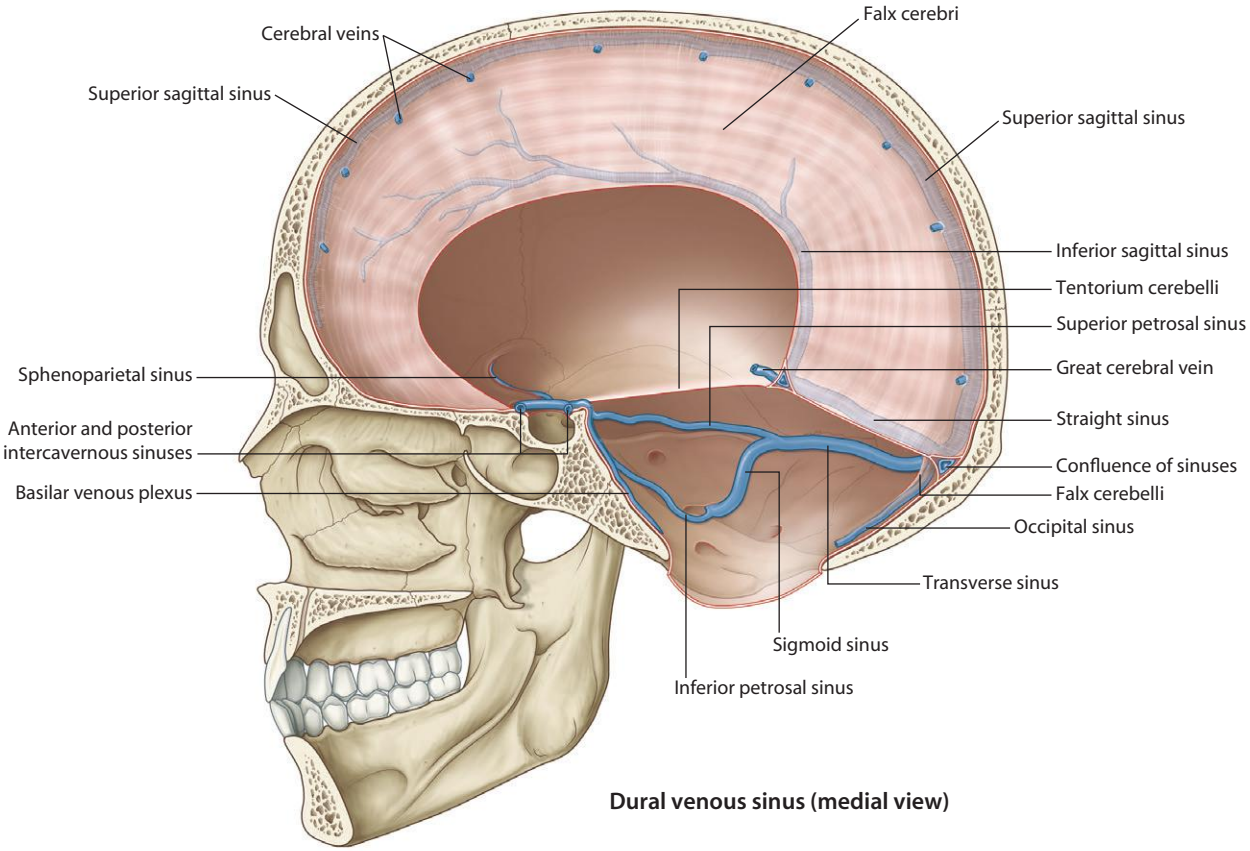
Cranial cavity (superior view)



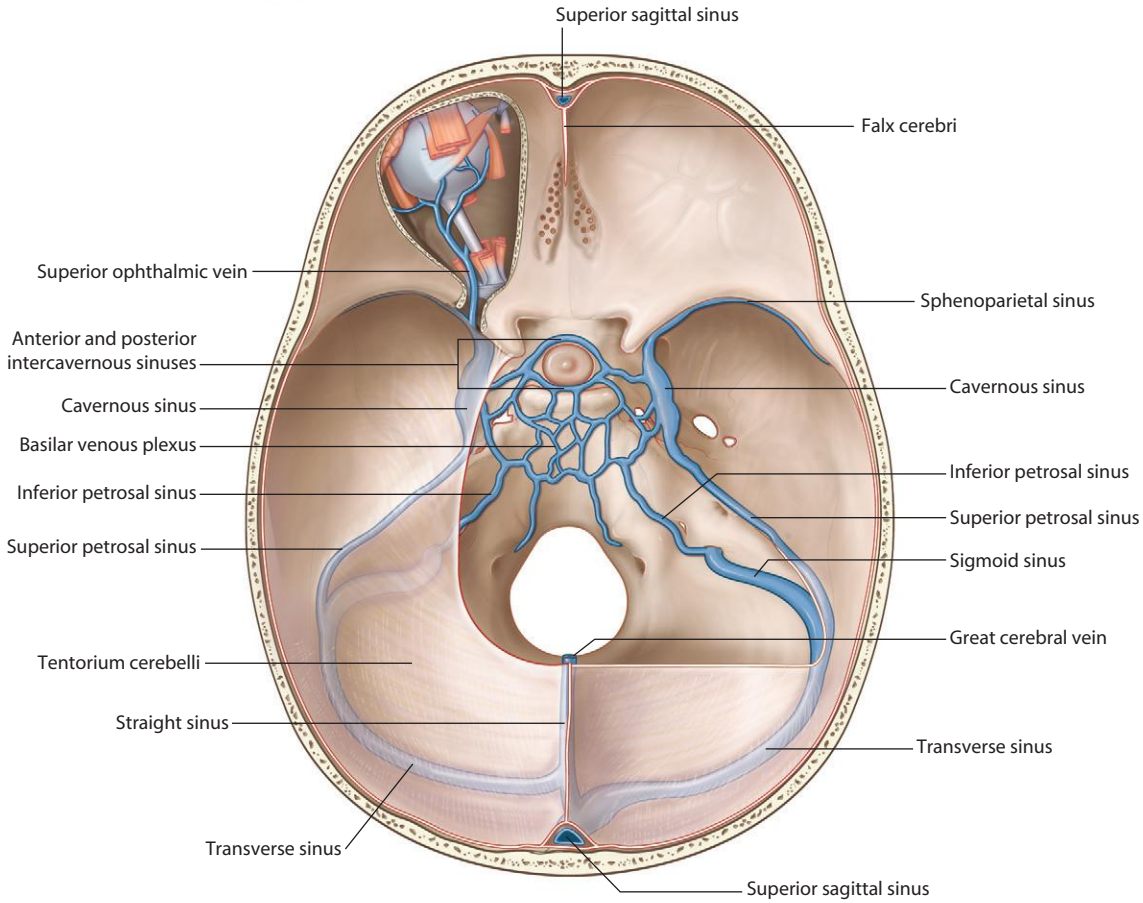
Dural arterial supply (medial view)



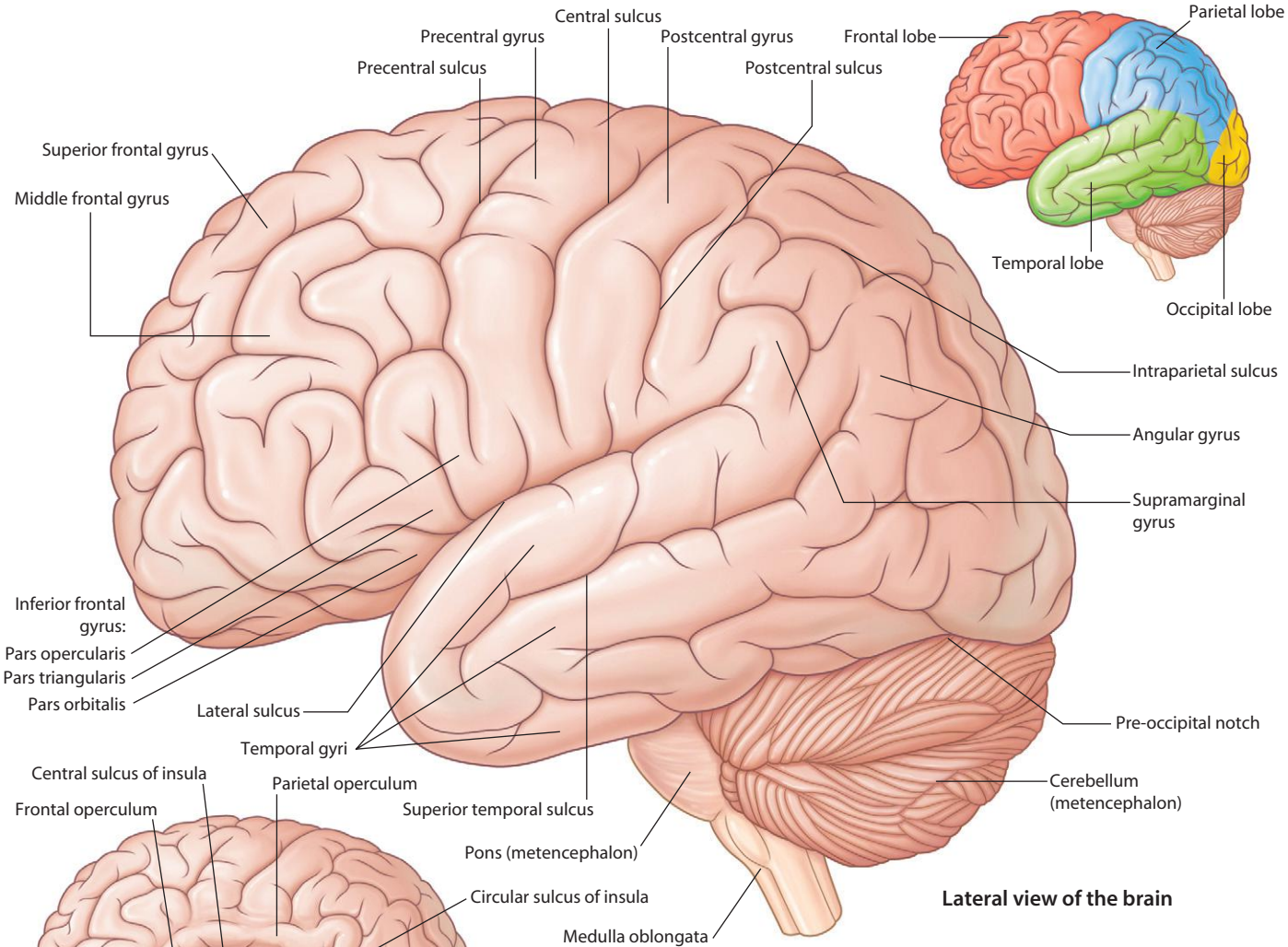
Dural innervation (superior view)



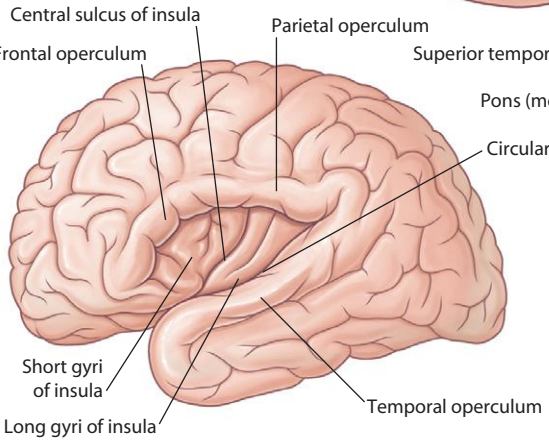
Dural venous sinus (medial view)



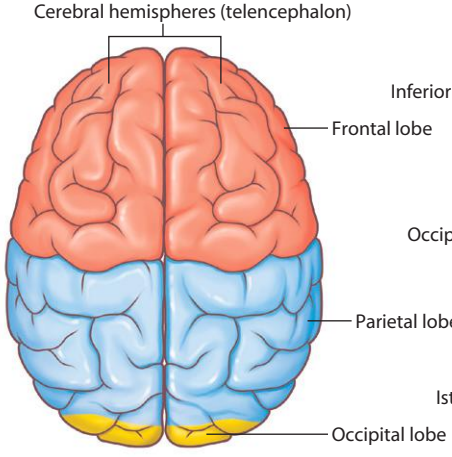
Superior view



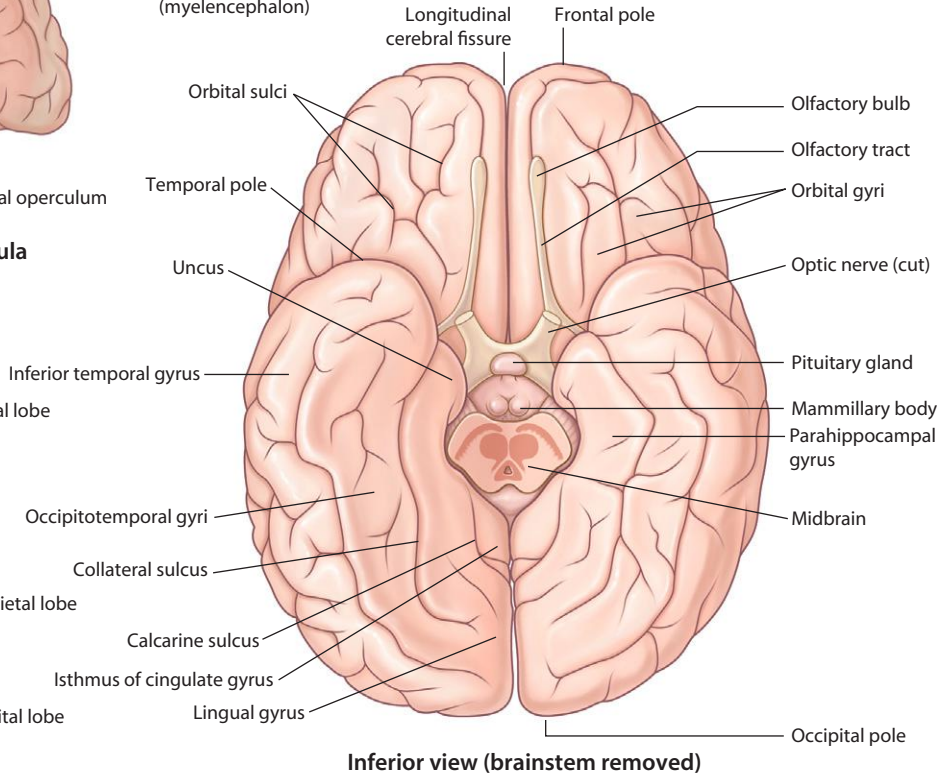
Lateral view of the brain



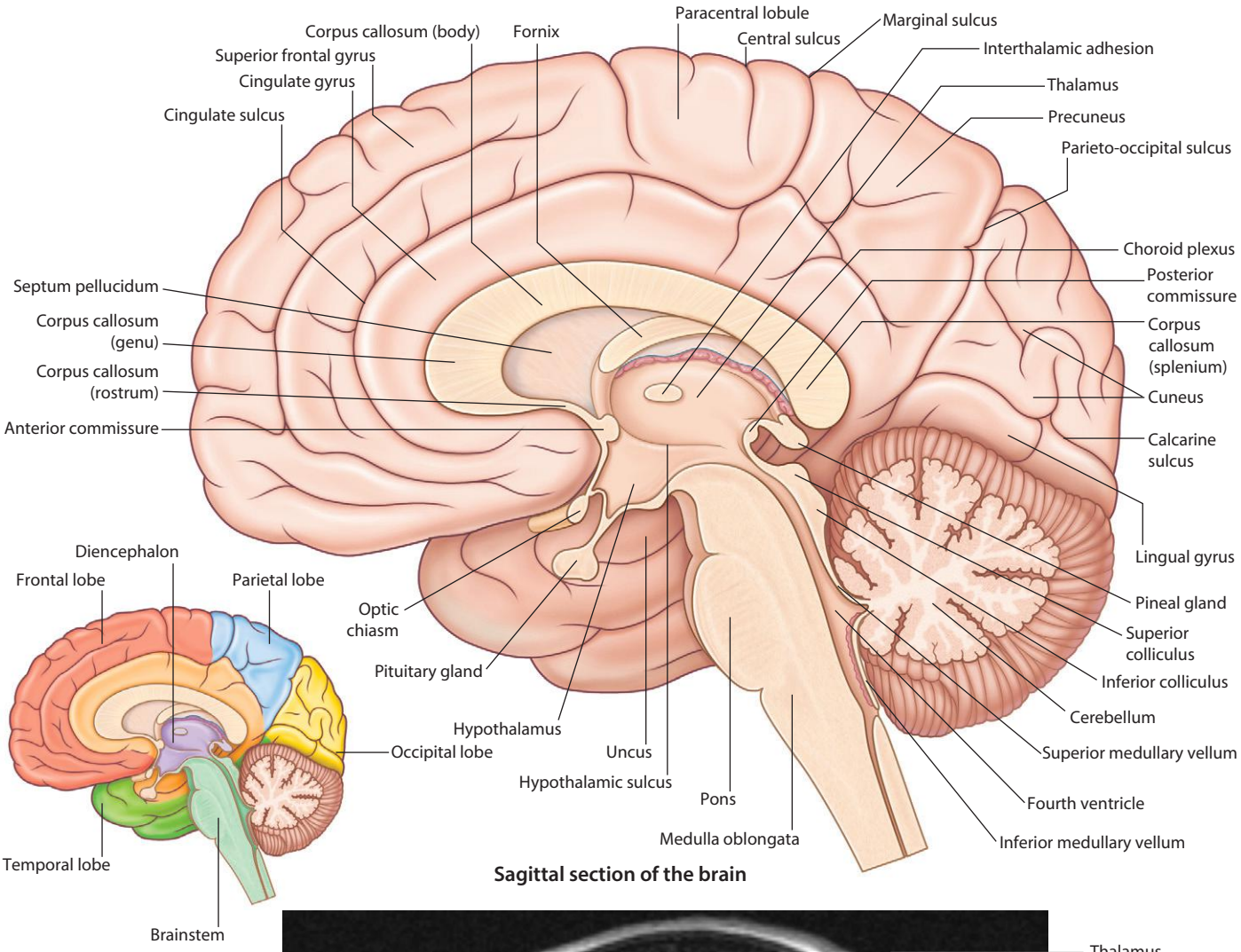
Insula exposed by retracting opercula



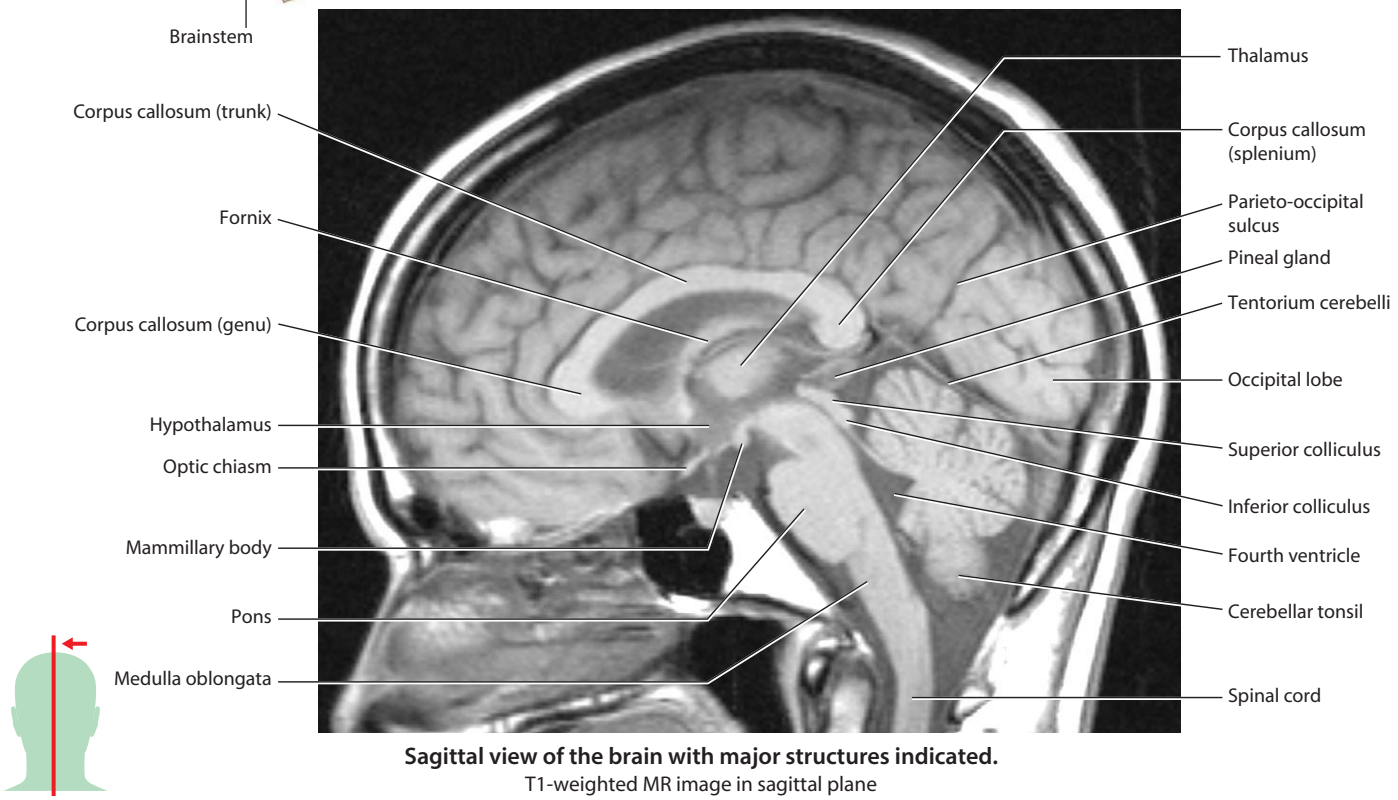
Superior view



Inferior view (brainstem removed)



Sagittal section of the brain



Sagittal view of the brain with major structures indicated.
T1-weighted MR image in sagittal plane



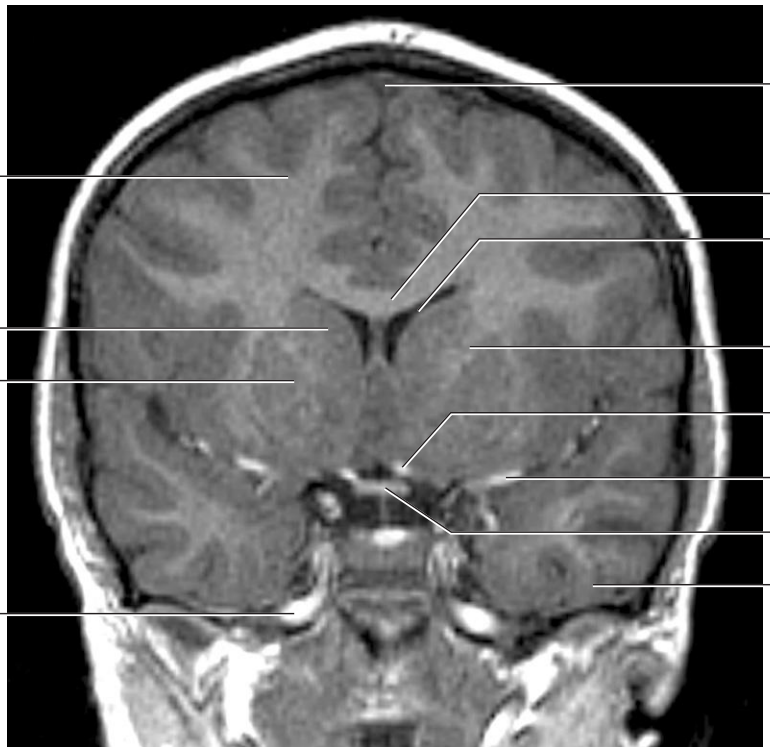






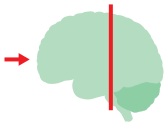
Axial or horizontal sections through the brain with major structures indicated.
A. Section showing structures related to the internal capsule.
B. Section showing structures related to the midbrain.
T1-weighted MR images in axial plane

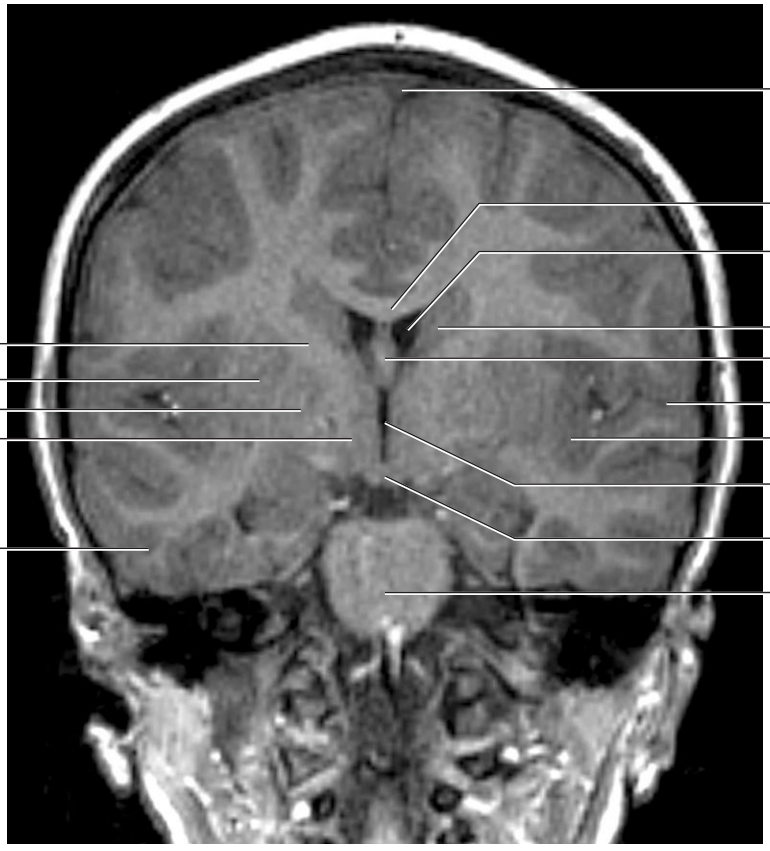




Superior sagittal sinus
Frontal lobe
Corpus callosum (body)
Lateral ventricle (anterior horn)
Caudate nucleus (head)
Internal capsule (anterior limb)
Putamen
Anterior cerebral artery
Middle cerebral artery
Optic chiasm
Temporal lobe
Internal carotid artery

A

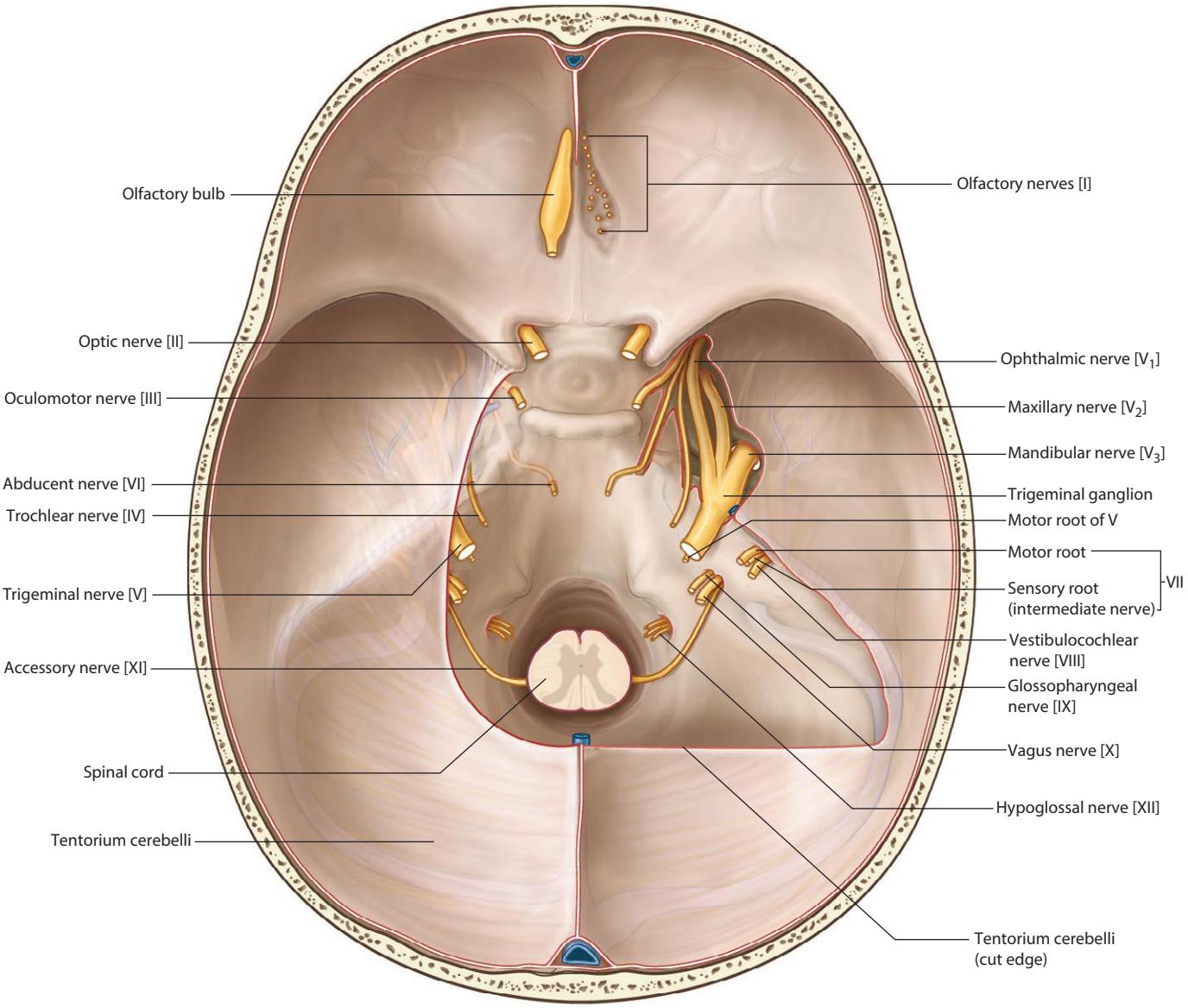


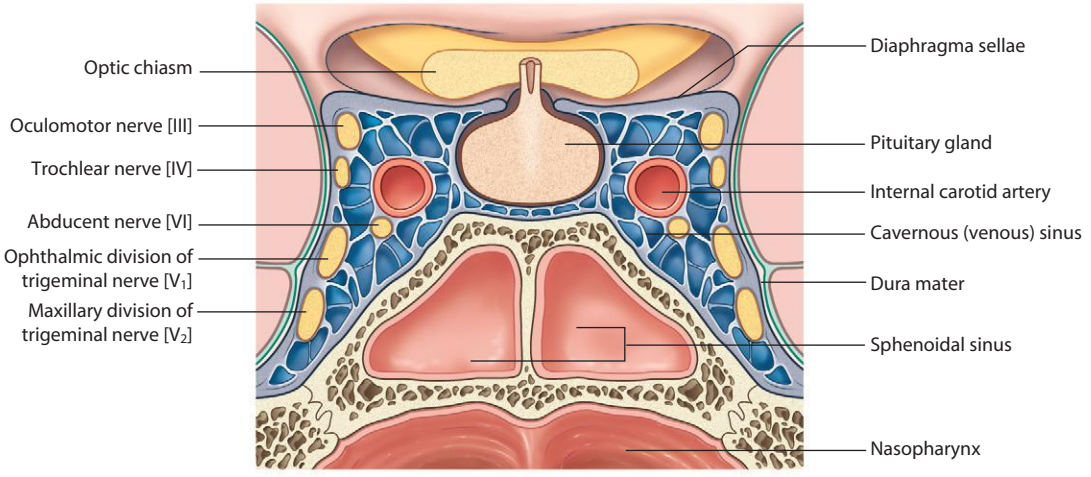


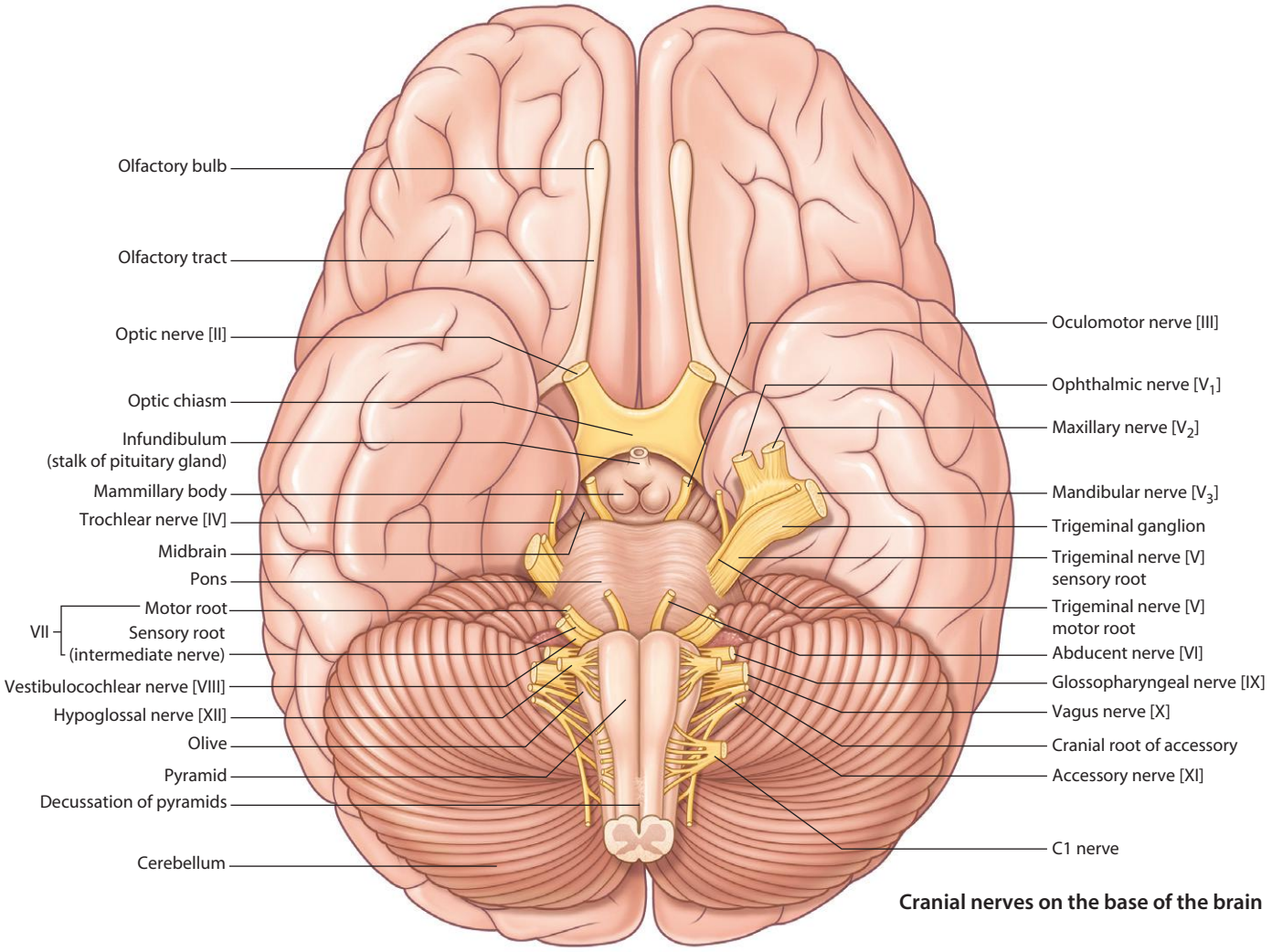
Superior sagittal sinus
Corpus callosum (body)
Lateral ventricle (body)
Caudate nucleus (body)
Internal capsule
Fornix
Putamen
Lateral sulcus (sylvian fissure)
Globus pallidus
Insula
Thalamus
Third ventricle
Hypothalamus
Temporal lobe
Pons

B

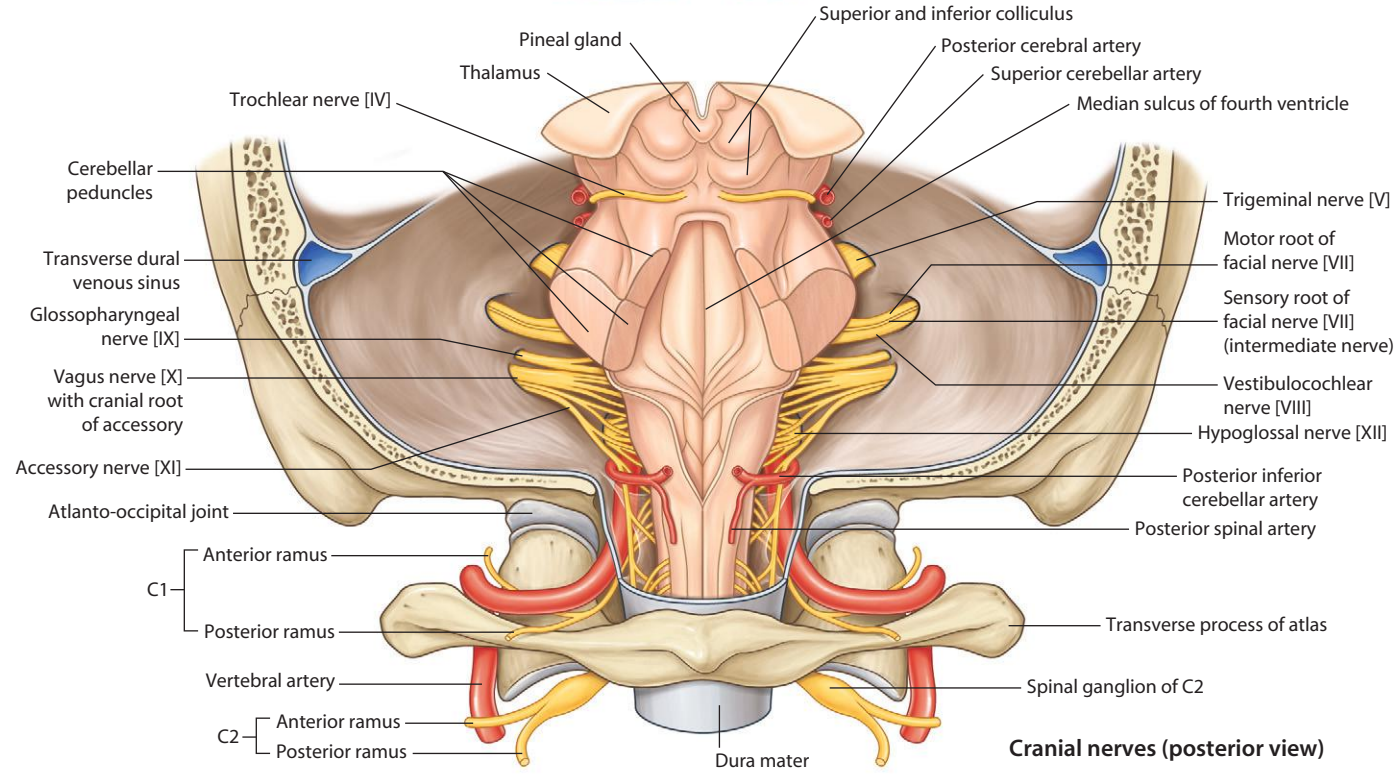
Coronal sections through the brain with major structures indicated.
A. Section showing structures related to the optic chiasm.
B. Section showing structures related to the third ventricle.
T1-weighted MR images in coronal plane


Olfactory bulb
Olfactory nerves [I]
Optic nerve [II]
Oculomotor nerve [III]
Abducent nerve [VI]
Trochlear nerve [IV]
Trigeminal nerve [V]
Accessory nerve [XI]
Spinal cord
Tentorium cerebelli
Ophthalmic nerve [V1]
Maxillary nerve [V2]
Mandibular nerve [V3]
Trigeminal ganglion
Motor root of V
Motor root
Sensory root (intermediate nerve)
VII
Vestibulocochlear nerve [VIII]
Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]
Vagus nerve [X]
Hypoglossal nerve [XII]
Tentorium cerebelli (cut edge)

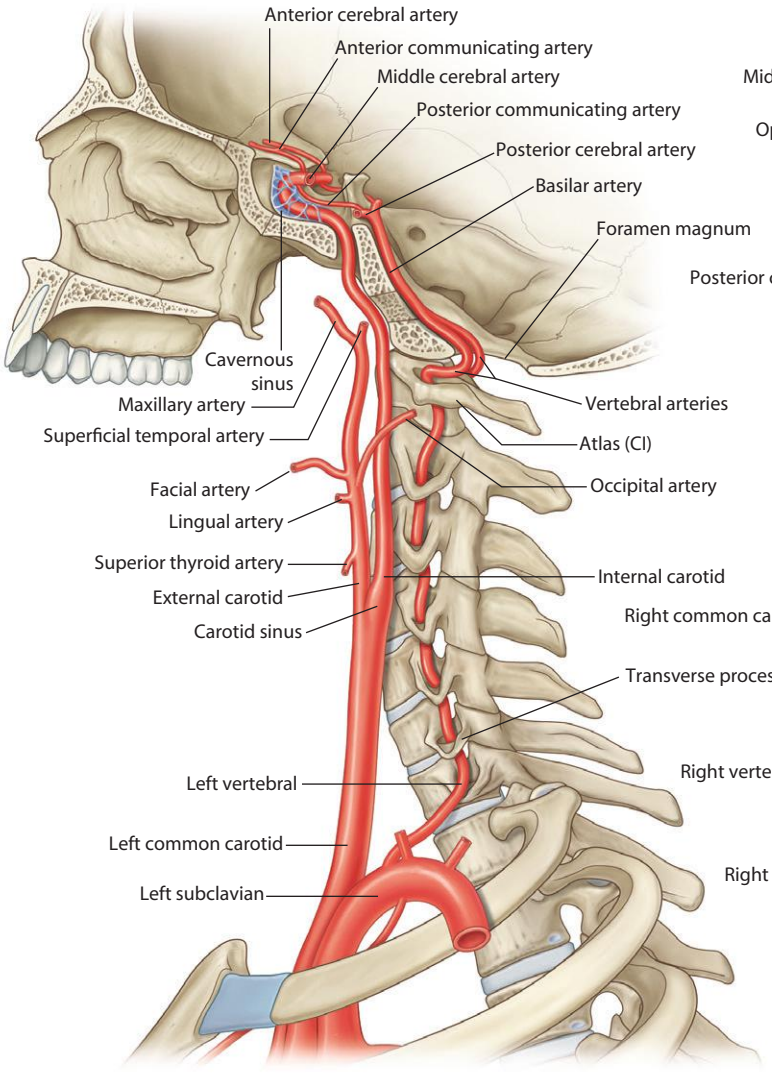

Optic chiasm
Oculomotor nerve [III]
Trochlear nerve [IV]
Abducent nerve [VI]
Ophthalmic division of trigeminal nerve [V1]
Maxillary division of trigeminal nerve [V2]
Diaphragma sellae
Pituitary gland
Internal carotid artery
Cavernous (venous) sinus
Dura mater
Sphenoidal sinus
Nasopharynx



Cranial nerves on the base of the brain



Cranial nerves (posterior view)



Arteries to brain (lateral view)

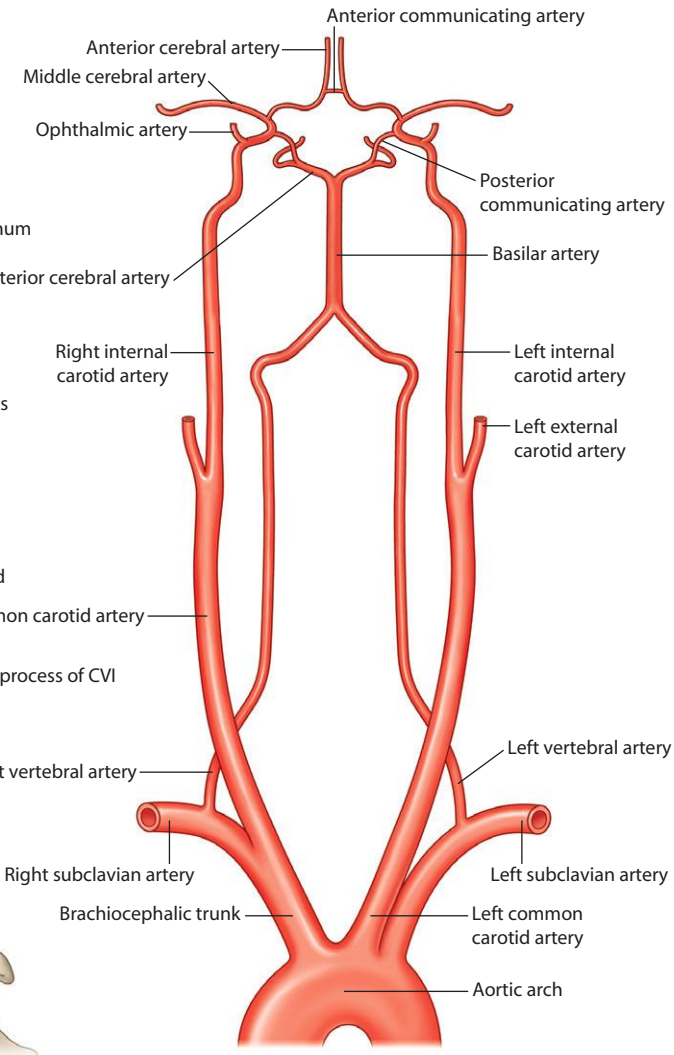
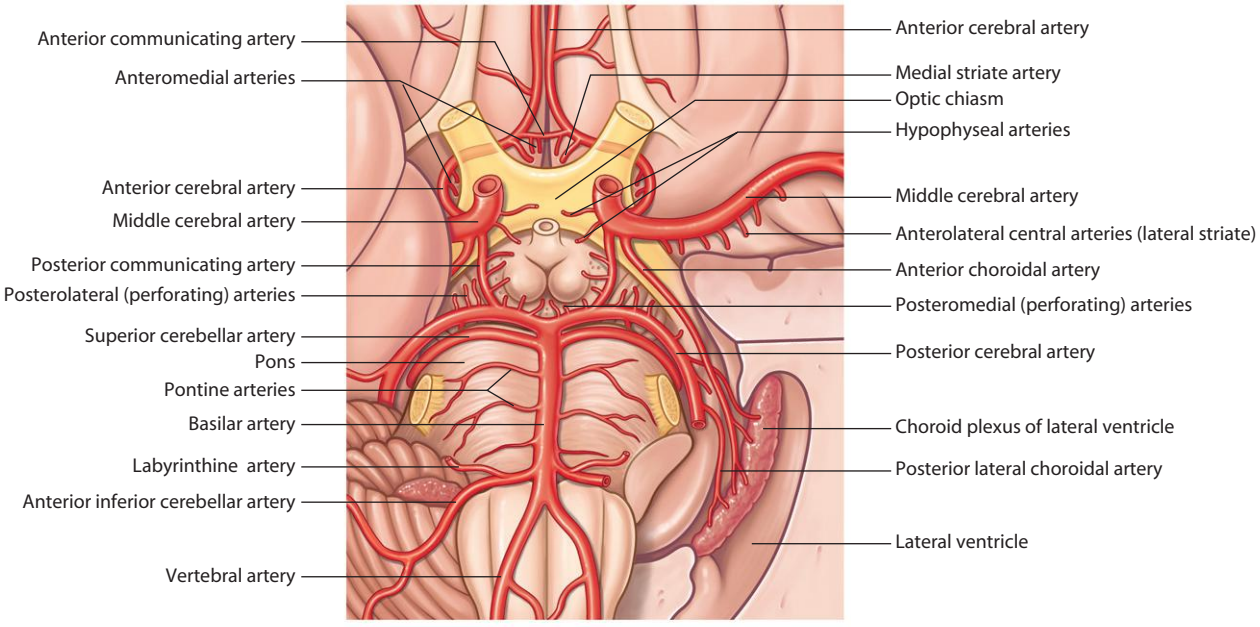
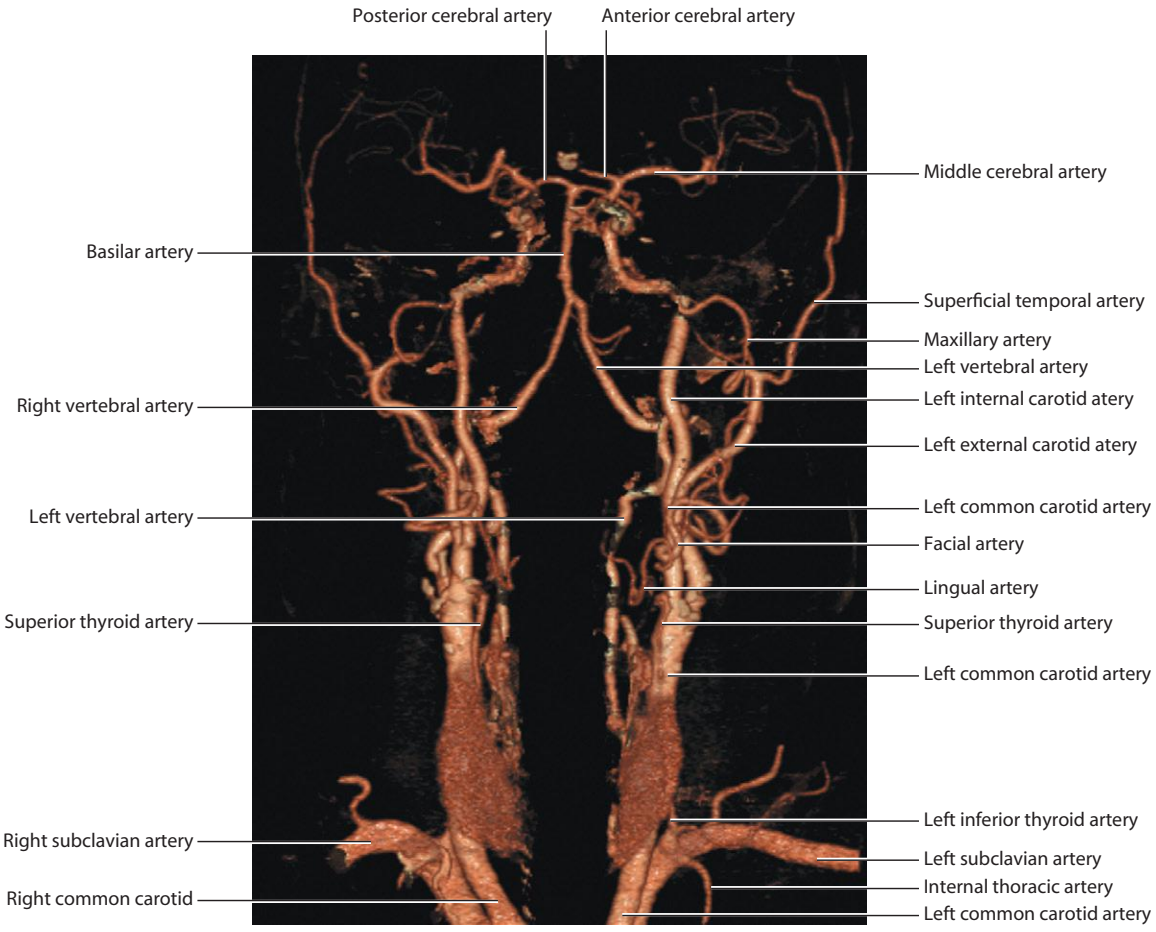


Diagram showing blood supply to brain



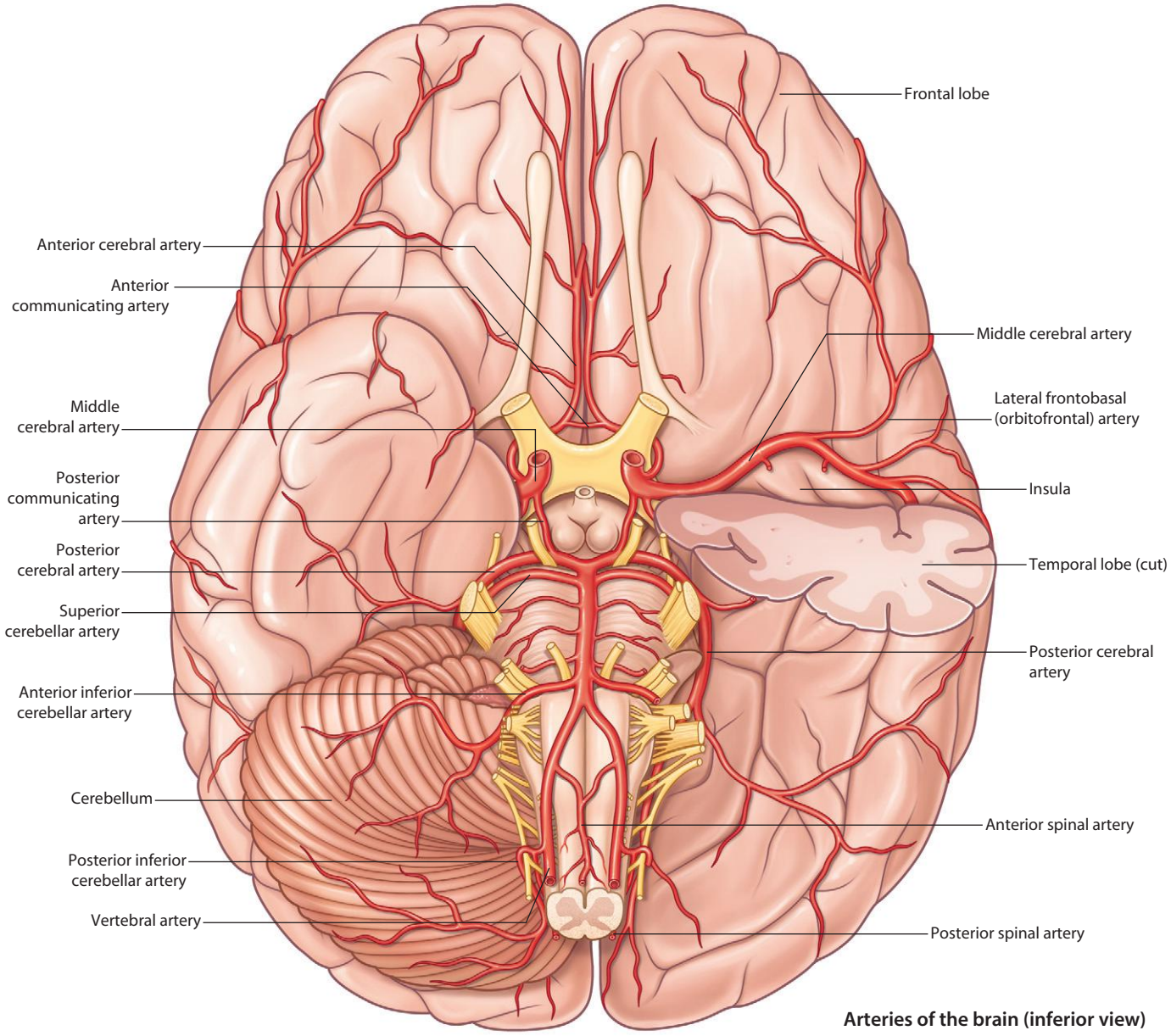
Cerebral arterial circle (of Willis)



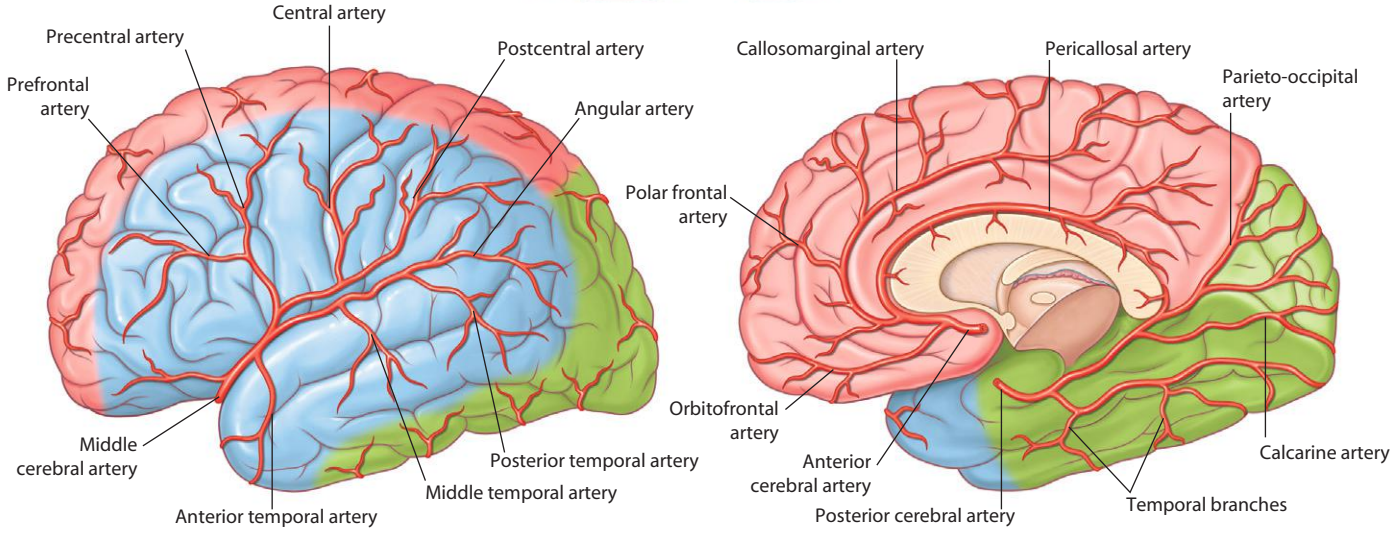
Anterior view of the carotid and vertebral arterial systems.
Volume-rendered anterior view using multidetector computed tomography



Posterior view of the cerebral arterial circle (of Willis).
Volume-rendered posterior view using multidetector computed tomography



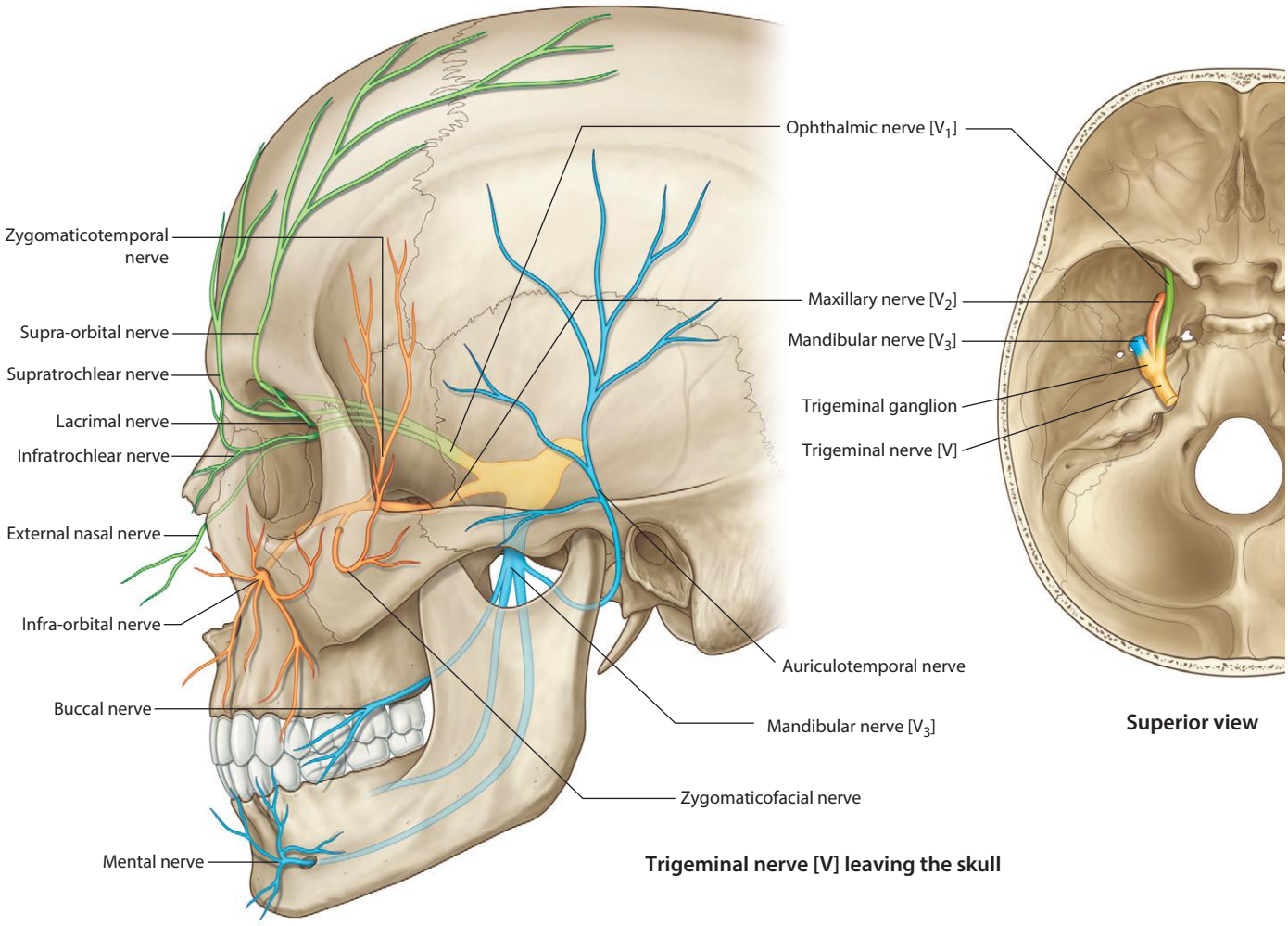
Arteries of the brain (inferior view)



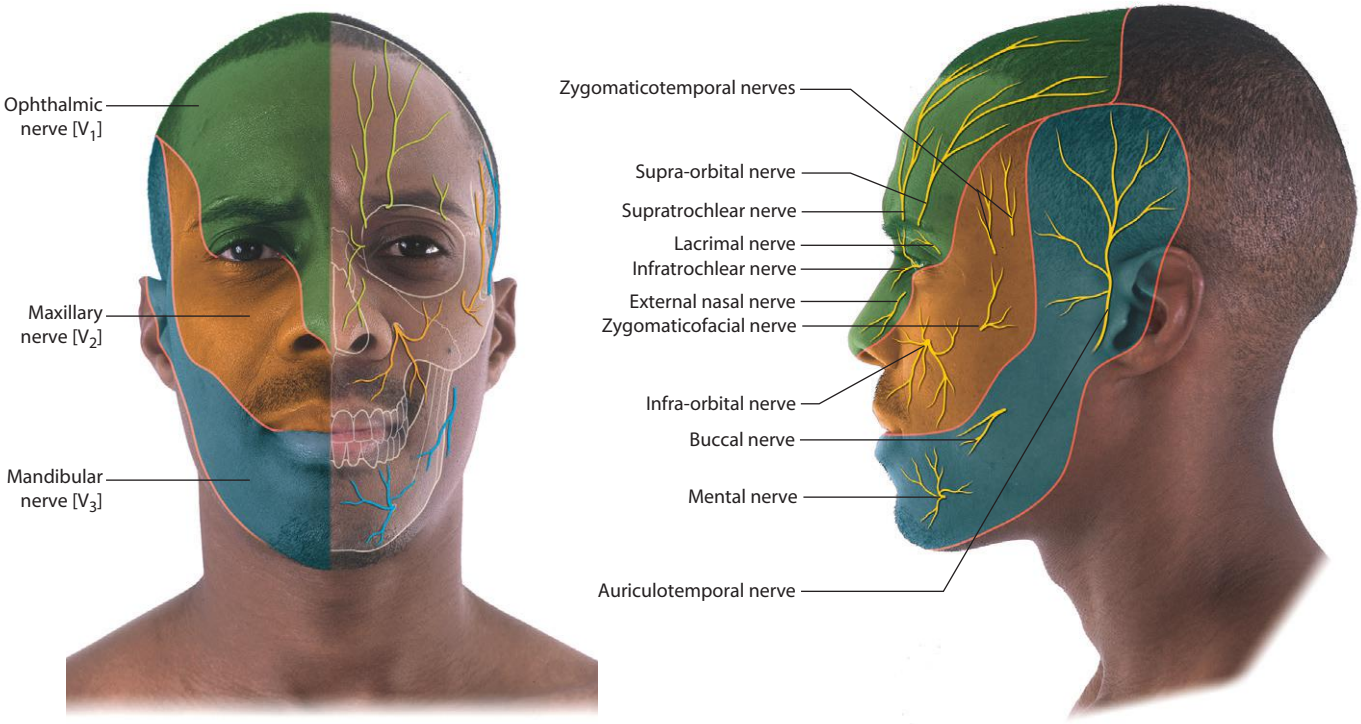
Lateral view

Blood supply to the cerebral hemispheres.
Anterior cerebral artery (pink), middle cerebral artery (blue), posterior cerebral artery (green)

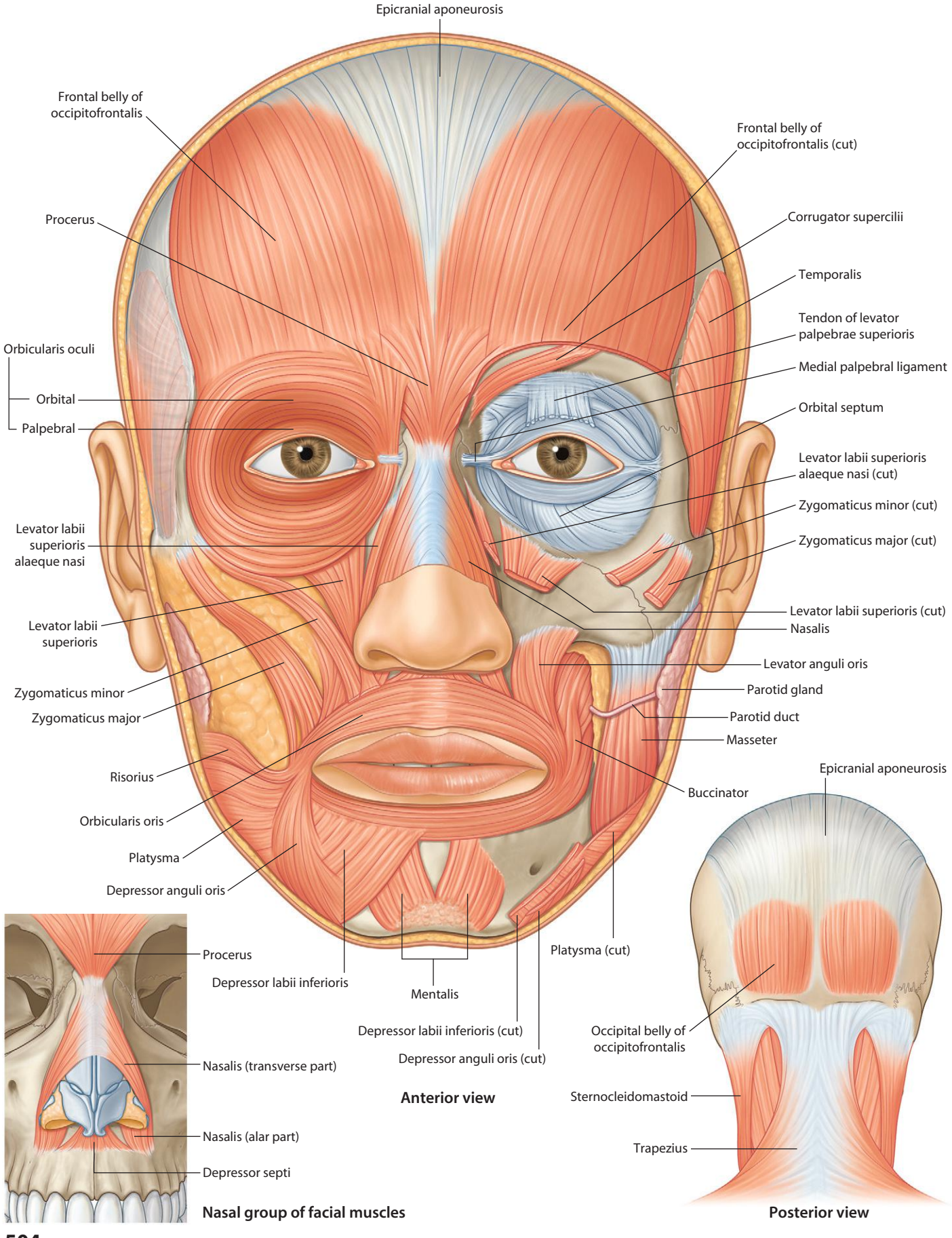
Medial view

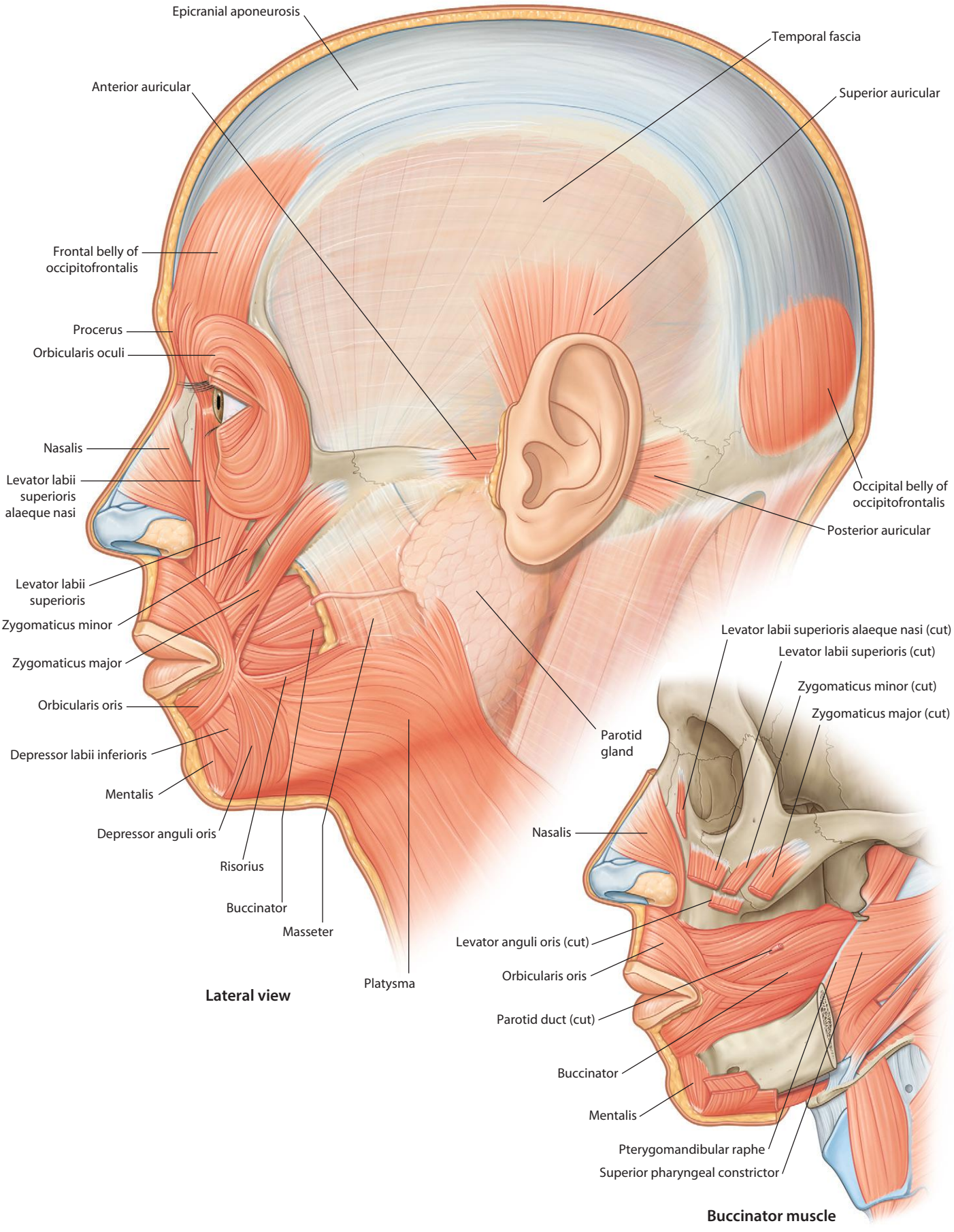


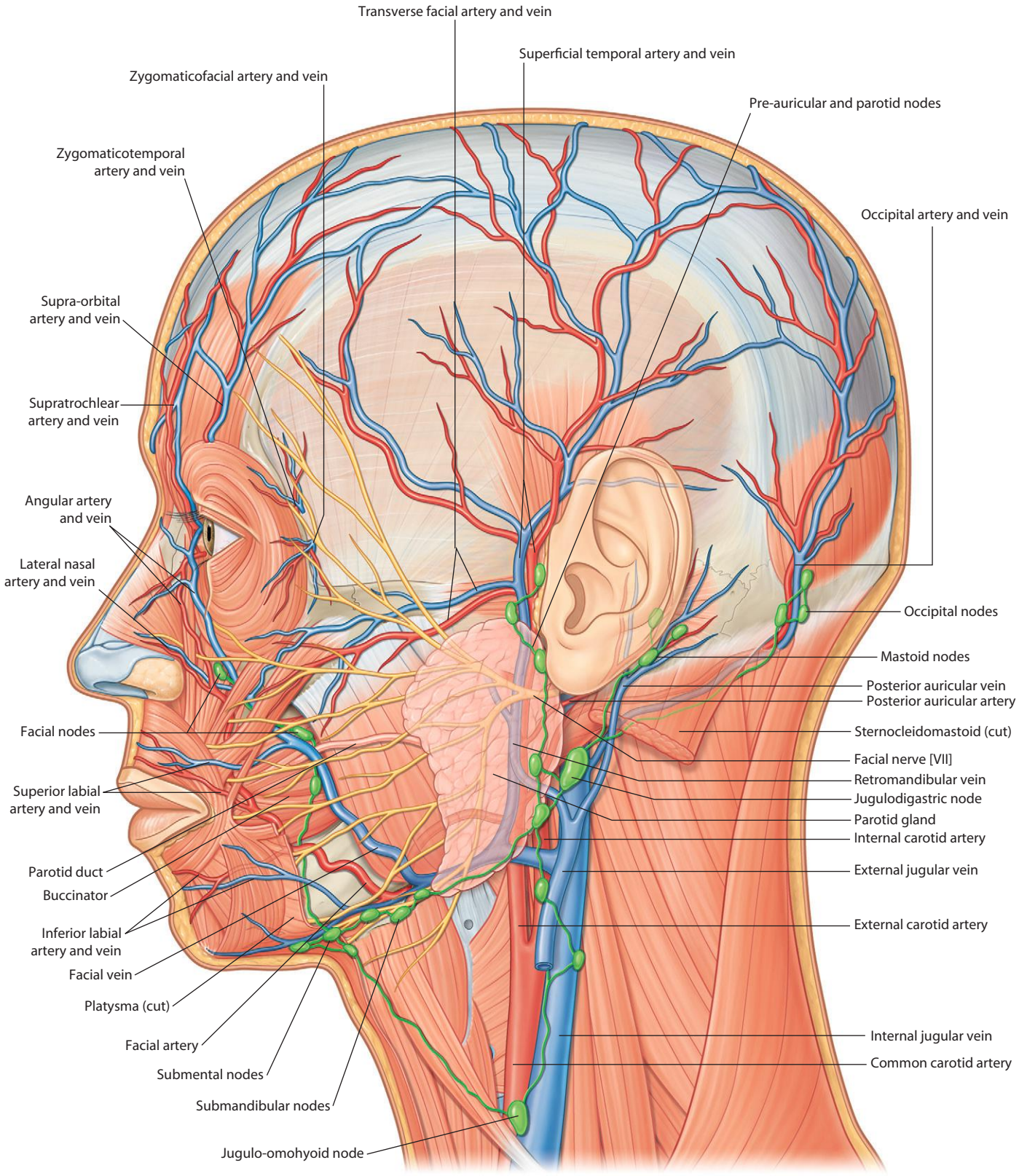
Trigeminal nerve [V] leaving the skull



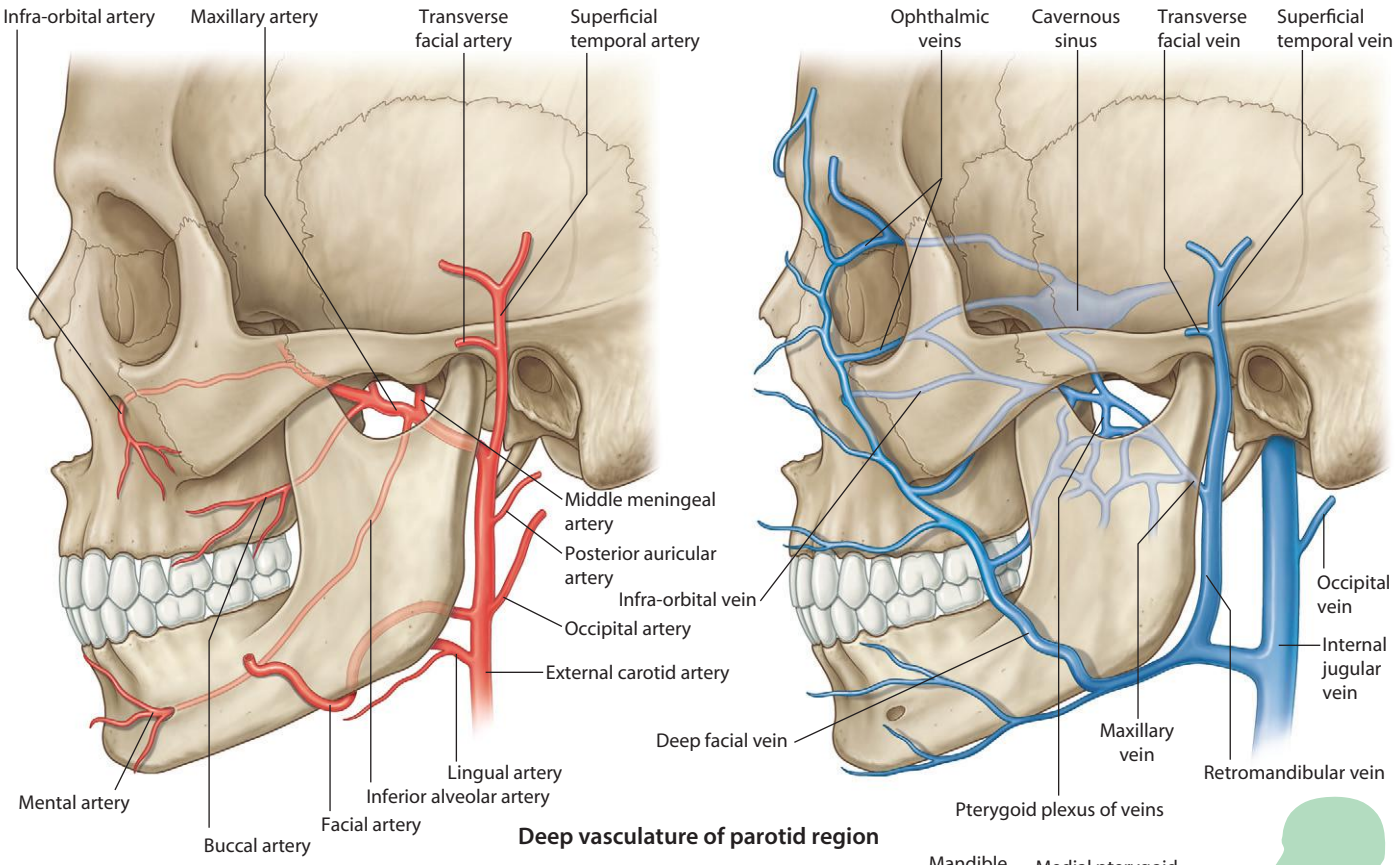
Cutaneous distribution of the trigeminal nerve [V]


Epicranial aponeurosis
Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis
Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis (cut)
Procerus
Corrugator supercilii
Temporalis
Tendon of levator palpebrae superioris
Orbicularis oculi
Orbital
Palpebral
Medial palpebral ligament
Orbital septum
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi (cut)
Zygomaticus minor (cut)
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
Zygomaticus major (cut)
Levator labii superioris (cut)
Nasalis
Levator labii superioris
Levator anguli oris
Zygomaticus minor
Parotid gland
Zygomaticus major
Parotid duct
Masseter
Risorius
Buccinator
Orbicularis oris
Platysma
Depressor anguli oris
Platysma (cut)
Procerus
Depressor labii inferioris
Mentalis
Depressor labii inferioris (cut)
Depressor anguli oris (cut)
Nasalis (transverse part)
Nasalis (alar part)
Depressor septi
Anterior view
Nasal group of facial muscles
Epicranial aponeurosis
Occipital belly of occipitofrontalis
Sternocleidomastoid
Trapezius
Posterior view

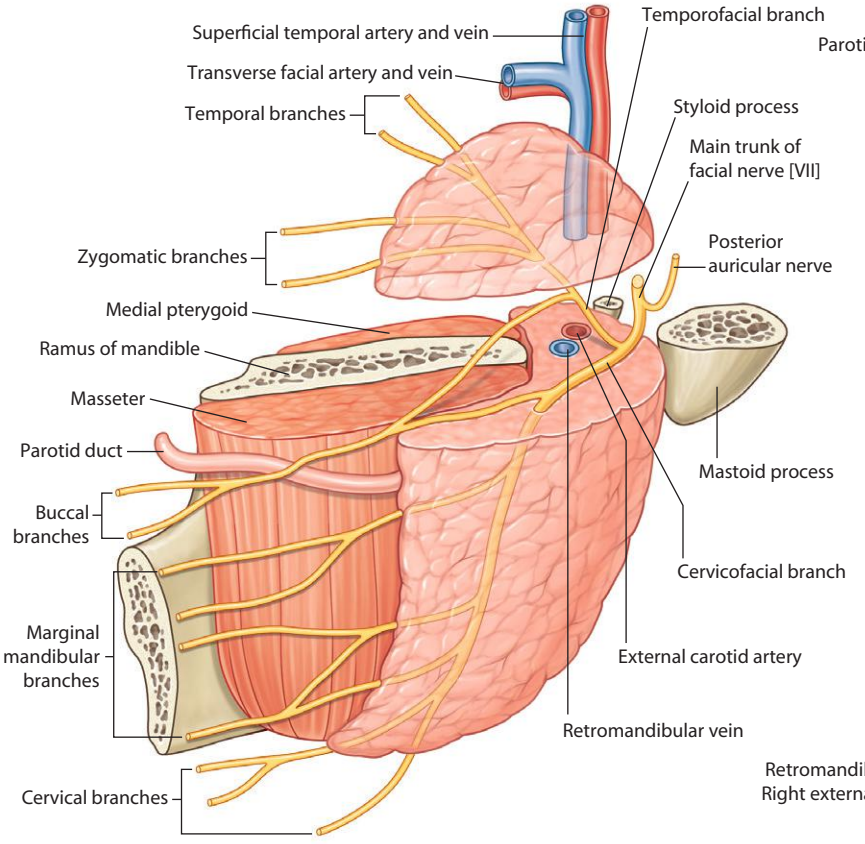

Epicranial aponeurosis
Temporal fascia
Anterior auricular
Superior auricular
Frontal belly of occipitofrontalis
Procerus
Orbicularis oculi
Nasalis
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi
Occipital belly of occipitofrontalis
Posterior auricular
Levator labii superioris
Zygomaticus minor
Zygomaticus major
Orbicularis oris
Depressor labii inferioris
Mentalis
Depressor anguli oris
Risorius
Buccinator
Masseter
Platysma
Parotid gland
Lateral view
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi (cut)
Levator labii superioris (cut)
Zygomaticus minor (cut)
Zygomaticus major (cut)
Nasalis
Levator anguli oris (cut)
Orbicularis oris
Parotid duct (cut)
Buccinator
Mentalis
Pterygomandibular raphe
Superior pharyngeal constrictor
Buccinator muscle



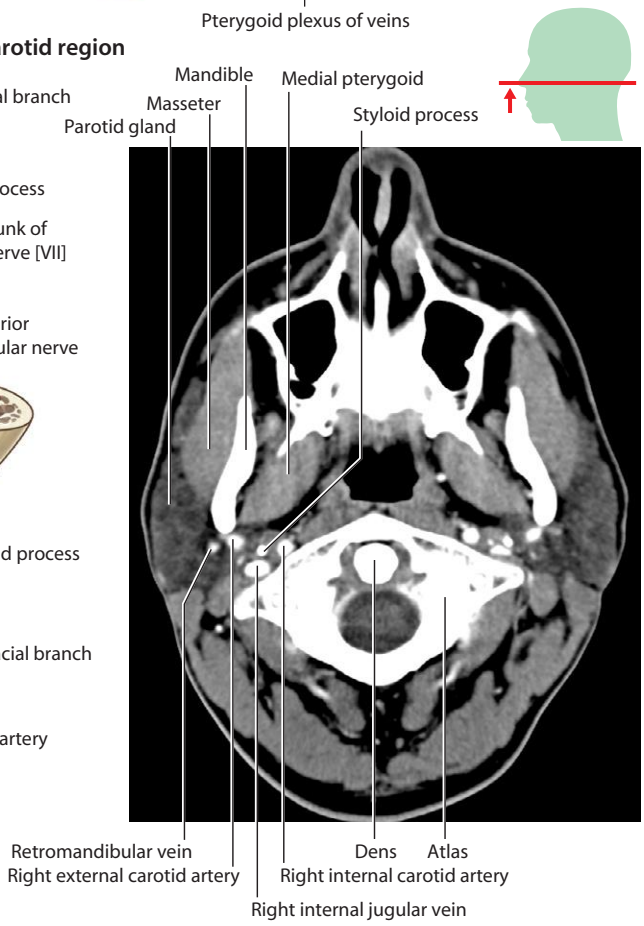
Vasculature, facial nerve [VII], and lymphatics of the face



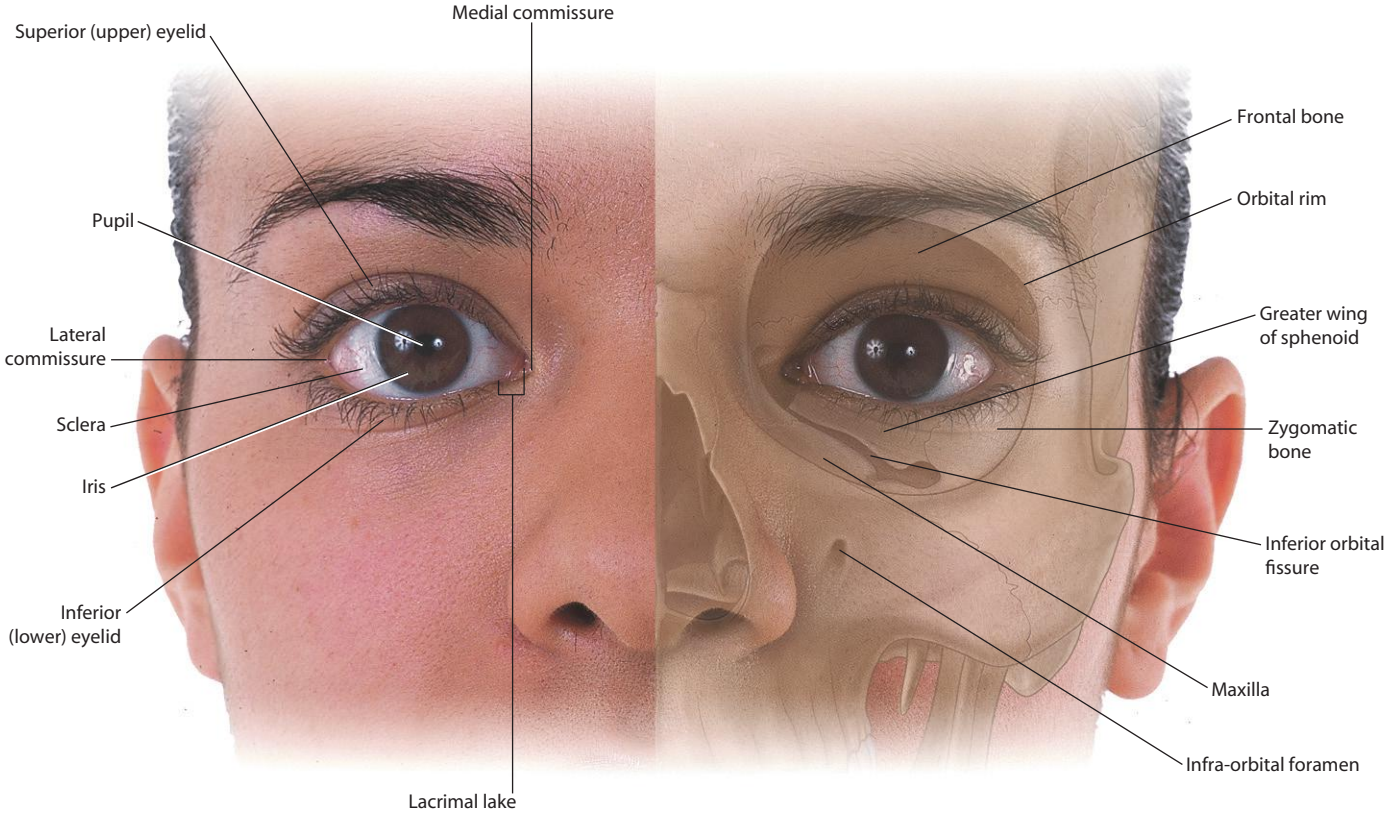
Deep vasculature of parotid region



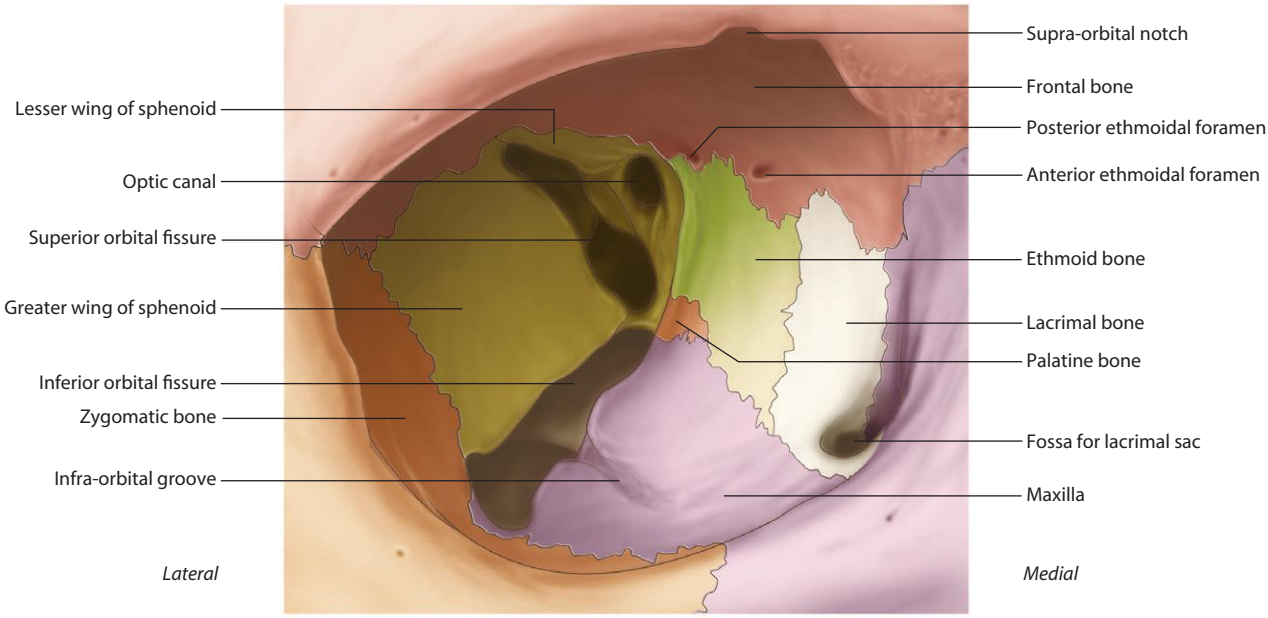
Parotid gland and facial nerve [VII]



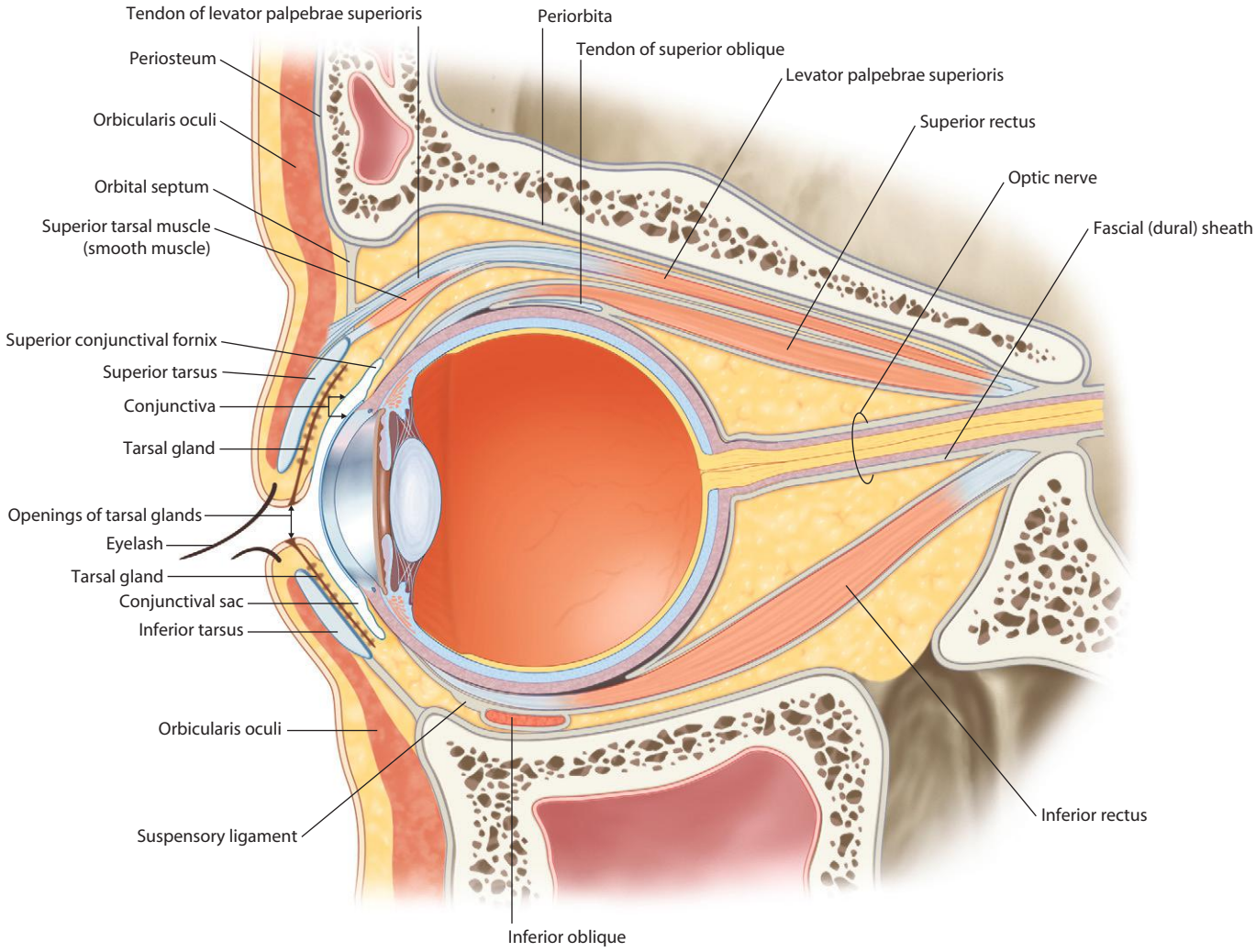
Axial section through the parotid gland showing its relationship to surrounding structures.
CT image in axial plane



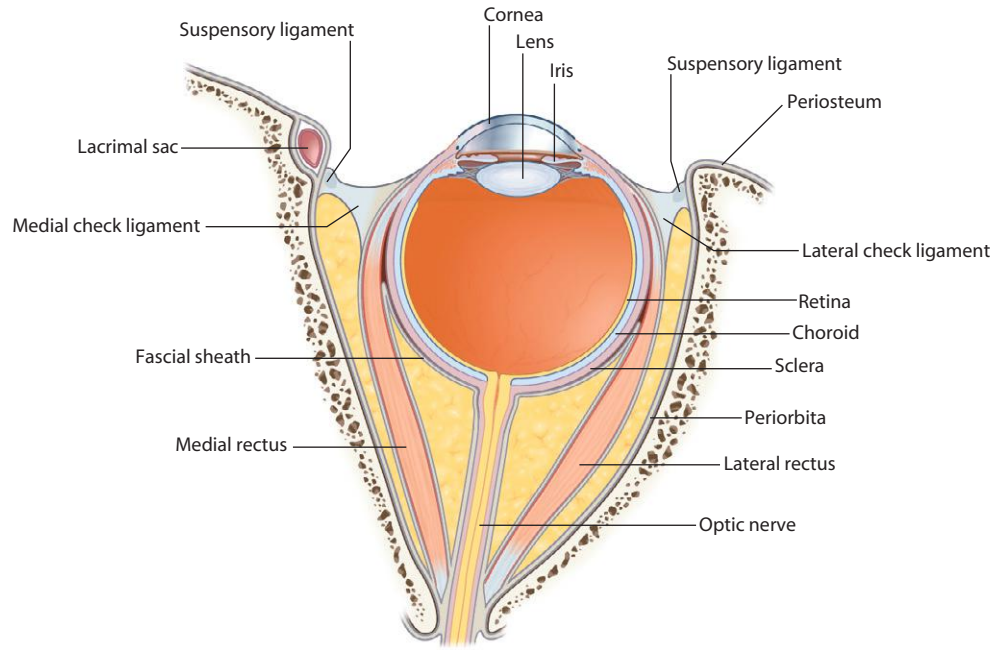
Surface anatomy



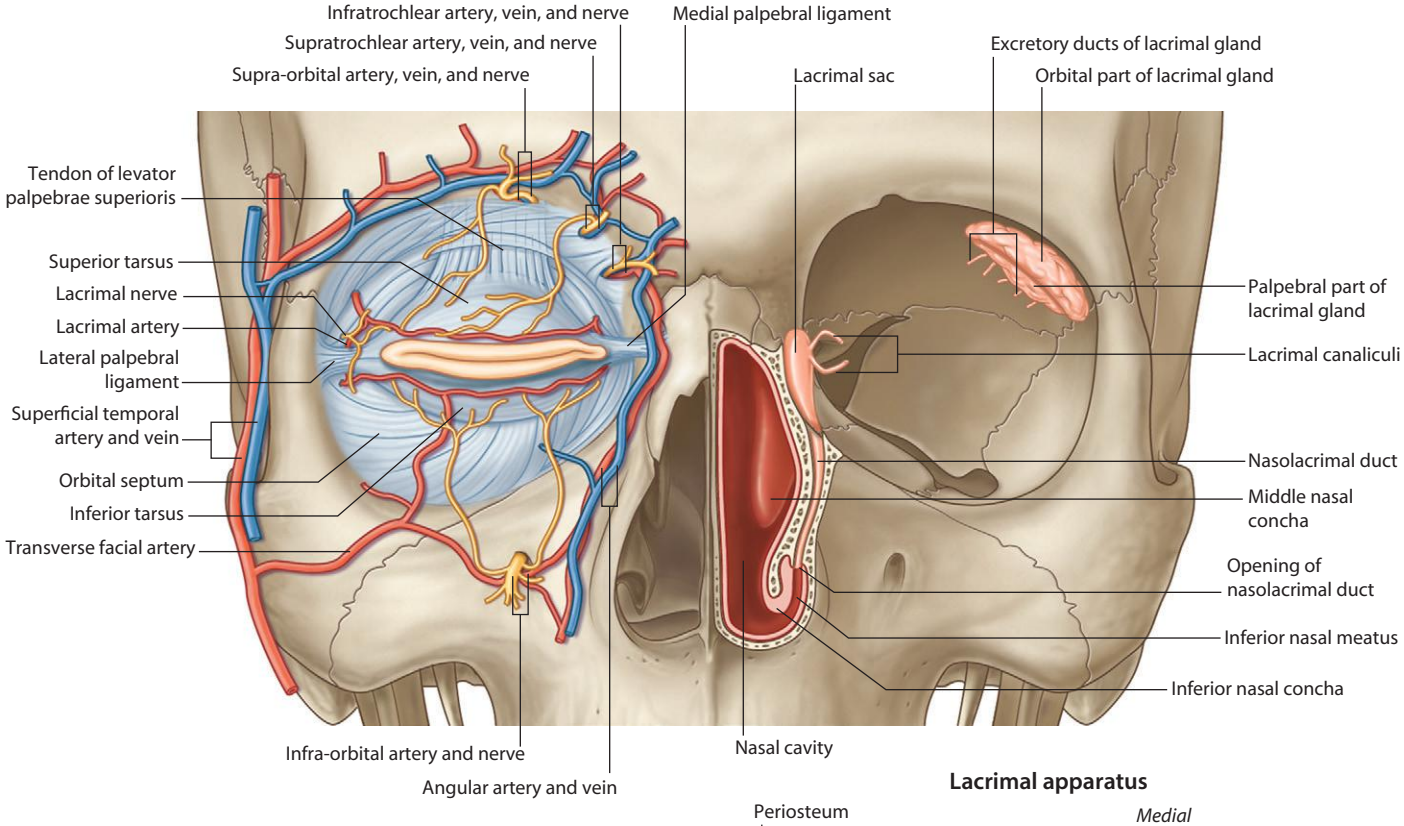
Bones of the right orbit



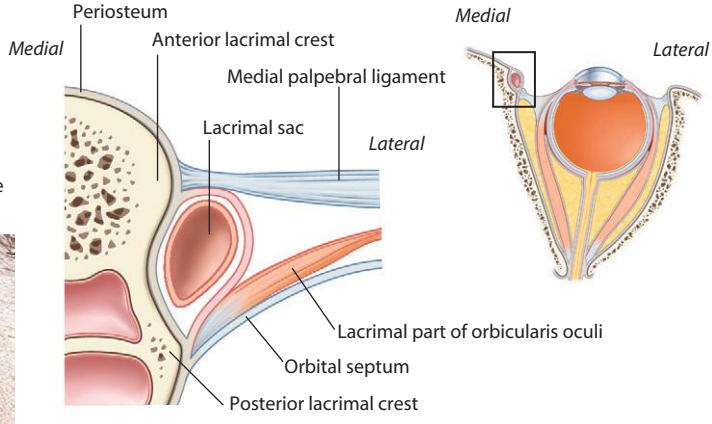
Sagittal section through orbit and eyeball



Horizontal (axial) section through orbit and eyeball

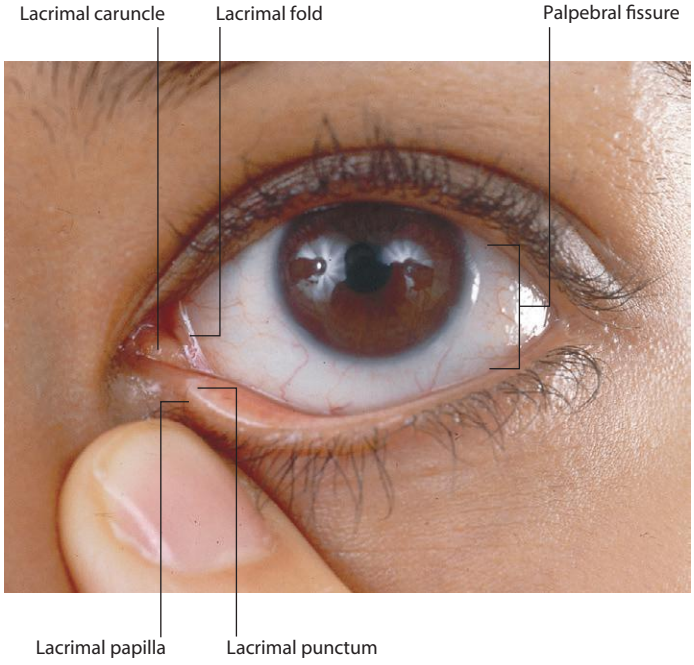


Vasculature and nerves of the eyelids

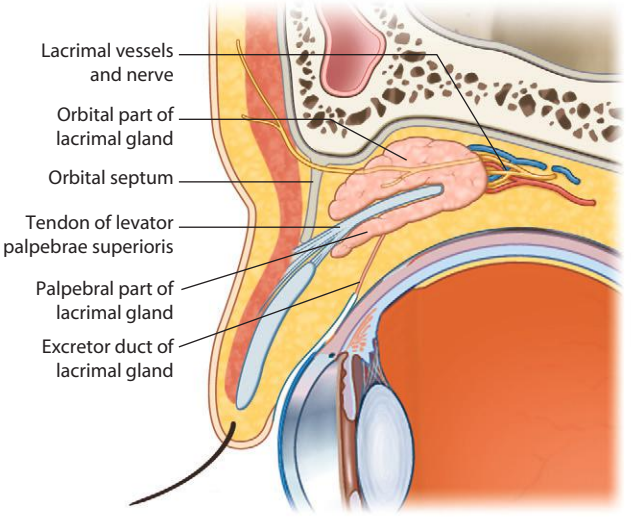


Lacrimal apparatus

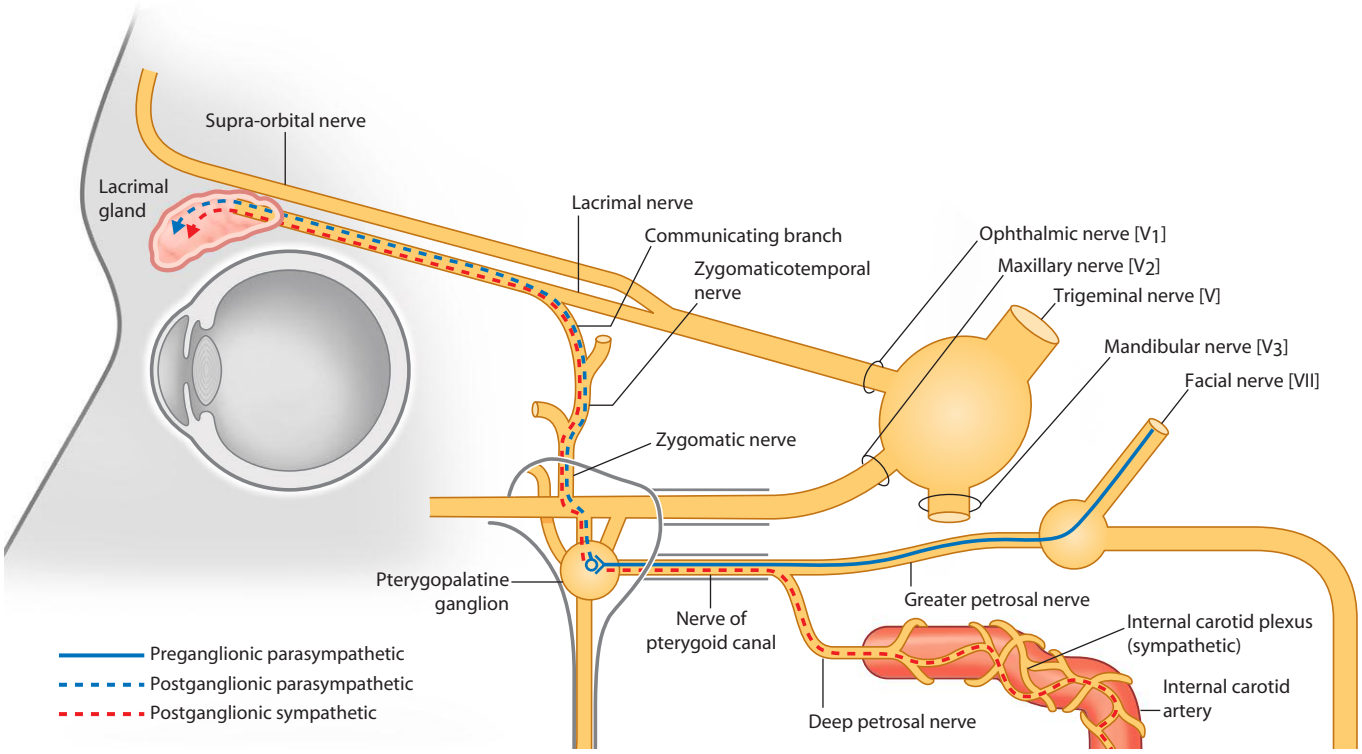
Lacrimal sac (horizontal section)



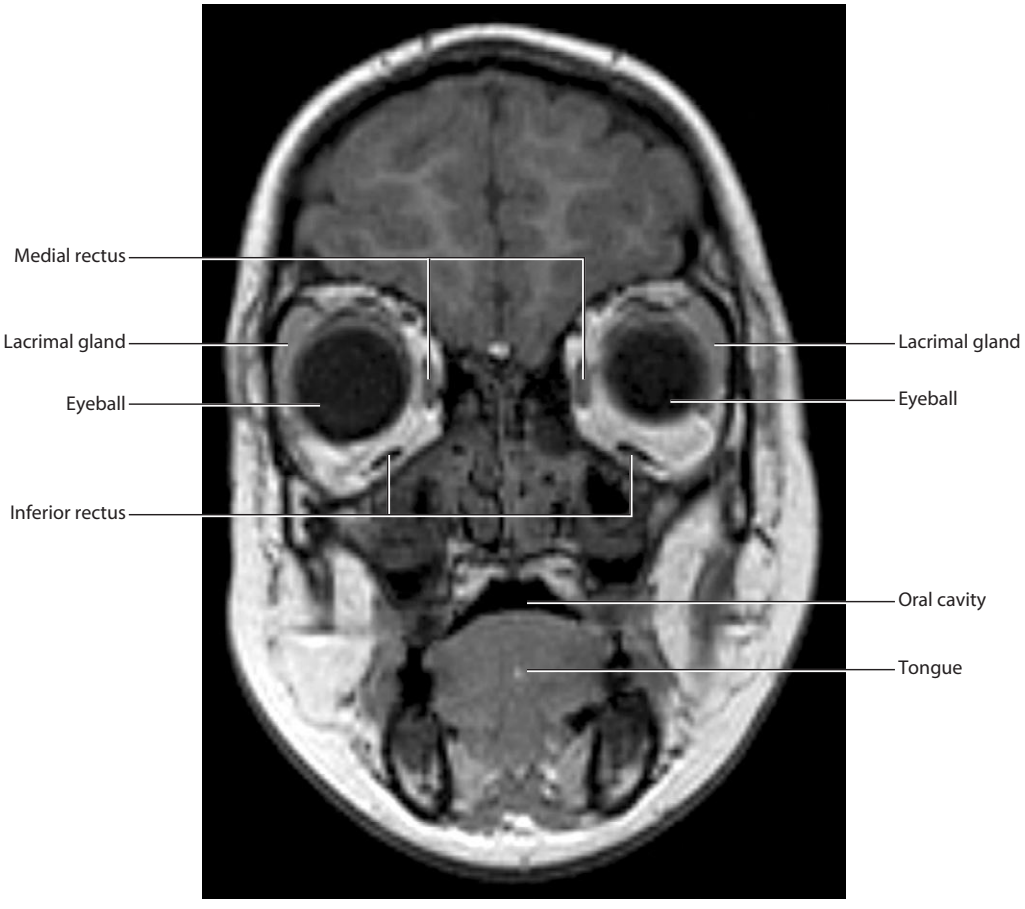
Lacrimal papilla and punctum of left eye

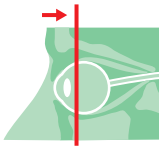


Lacrimal gland and levator palpebrae superioris (parasagittal section)

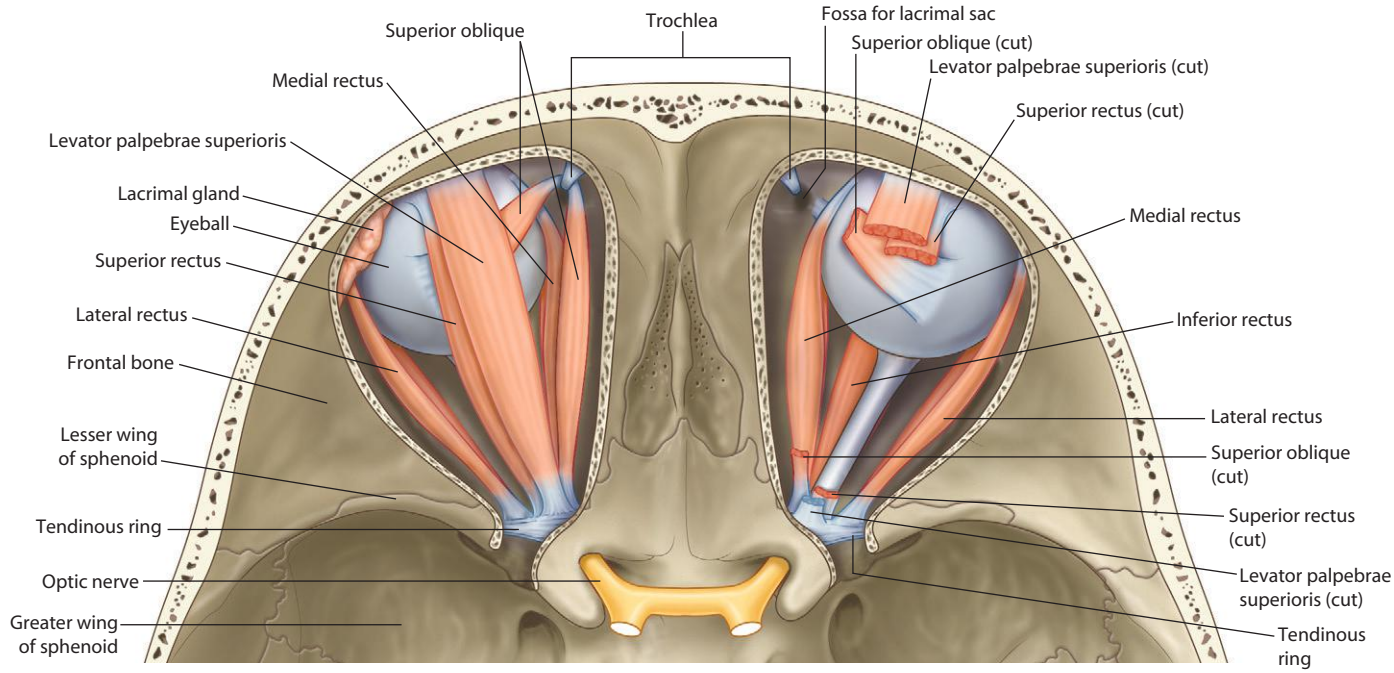


Visceral efferent (motor) innervation of the lacrimal gland

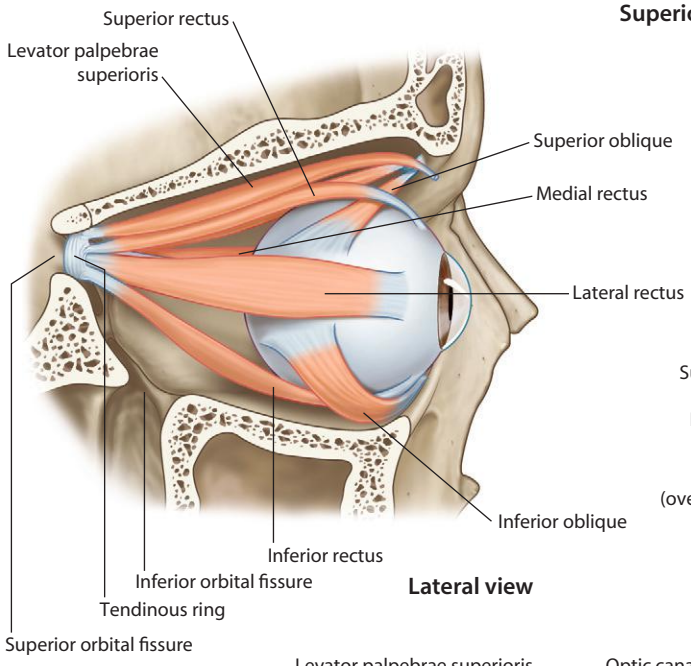




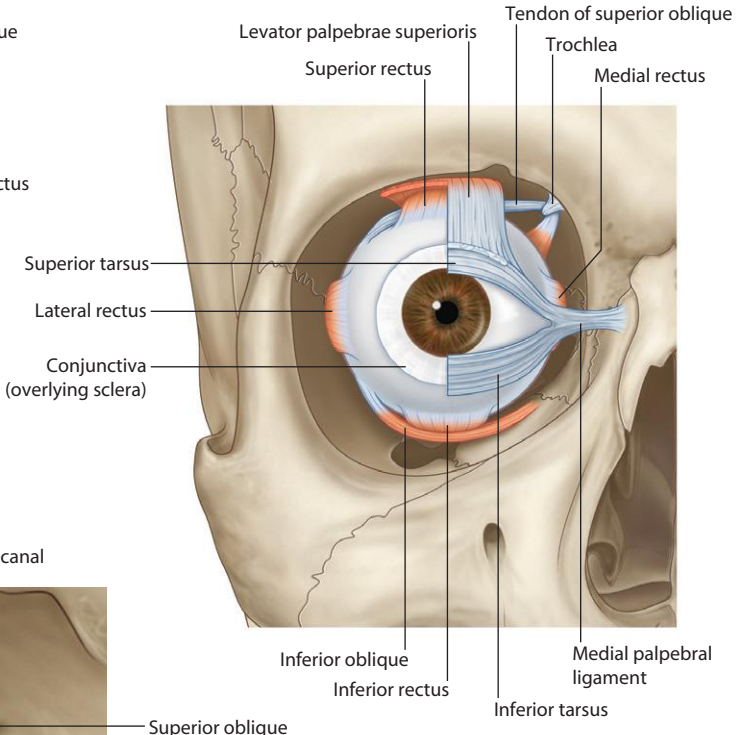
Coronal section through the orbit showing the lacrimal gland and its relationship to surrounding structures.
T1-weighted MR image in coronal plane



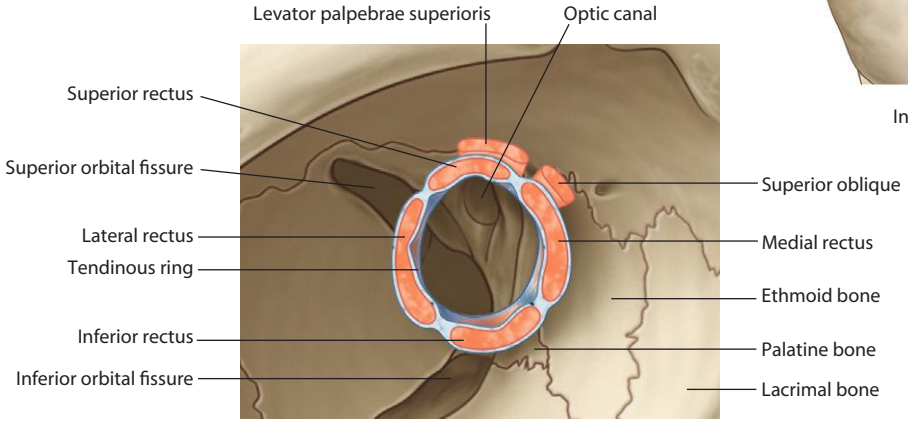
Superior view



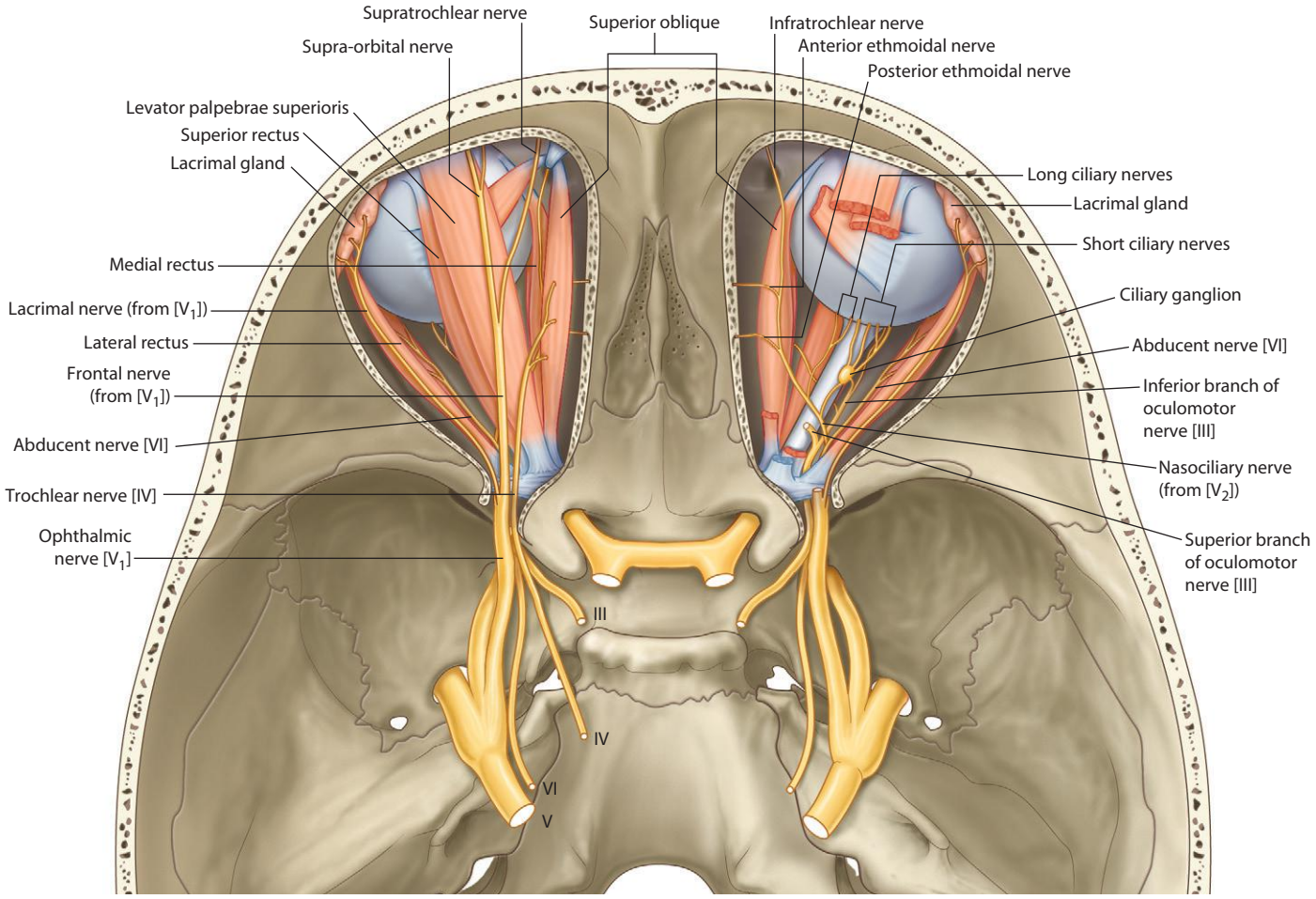
Lateral view



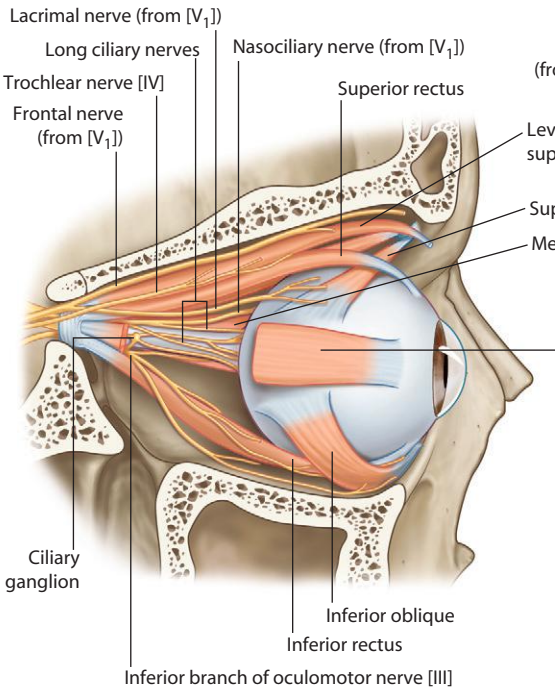
Anterior view



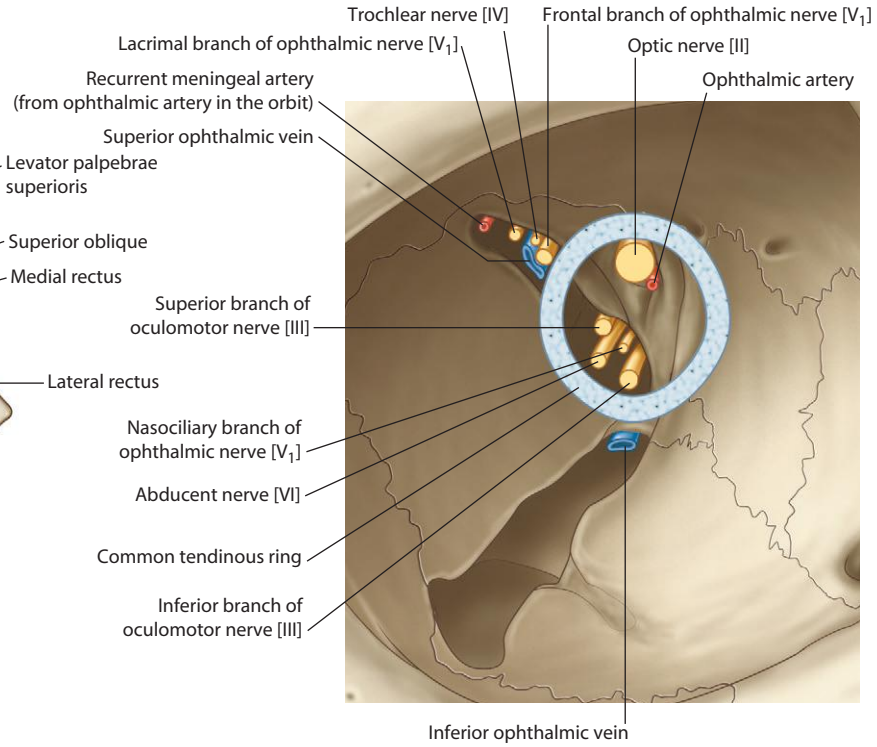
Origins of muscles of the eyeball



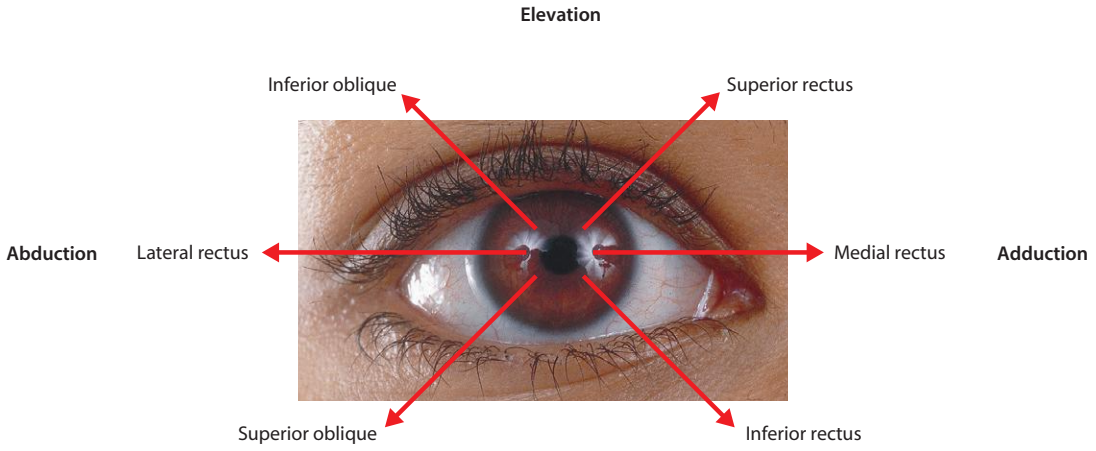
Superior view



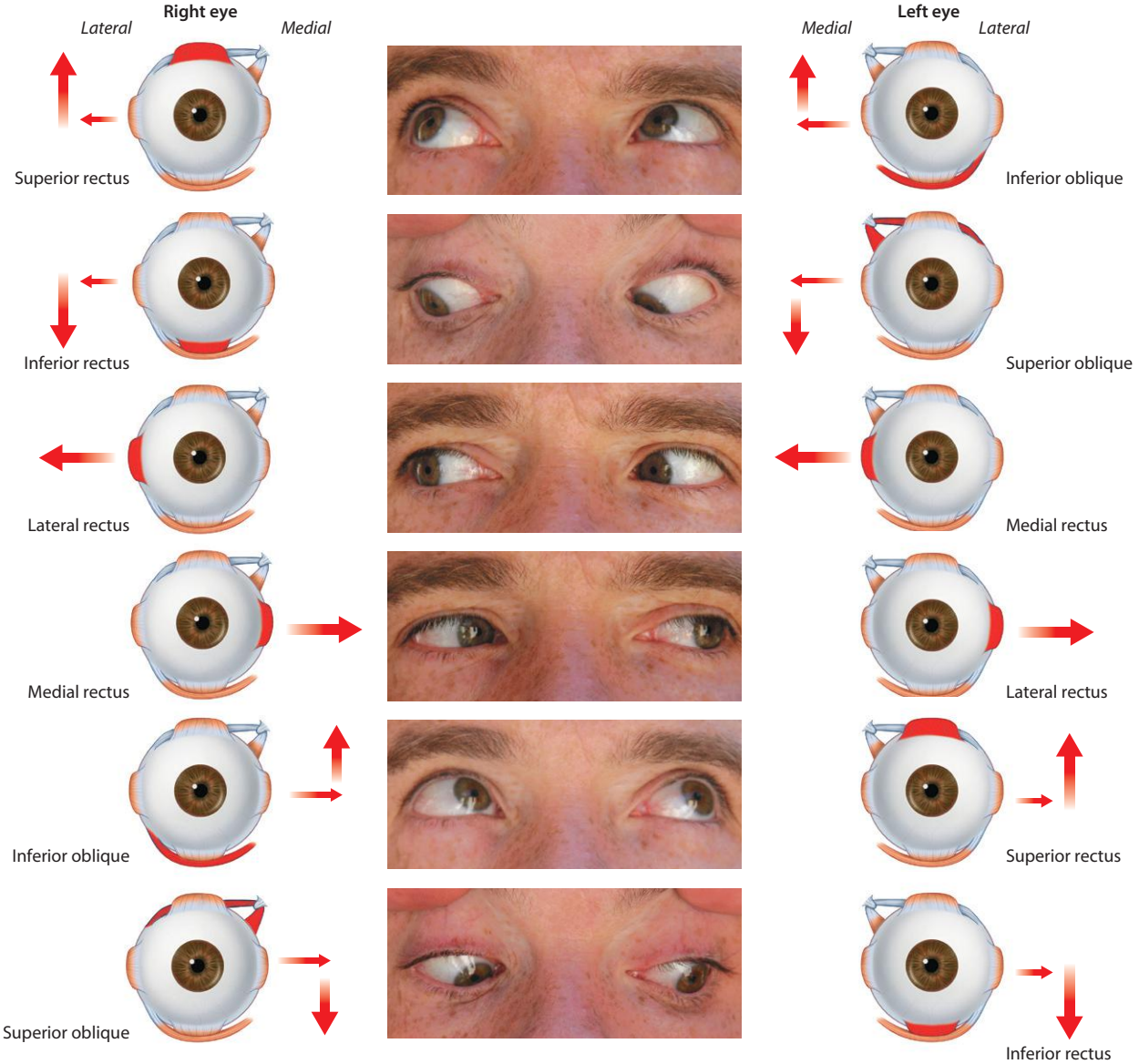
Lateral view



Anterior view

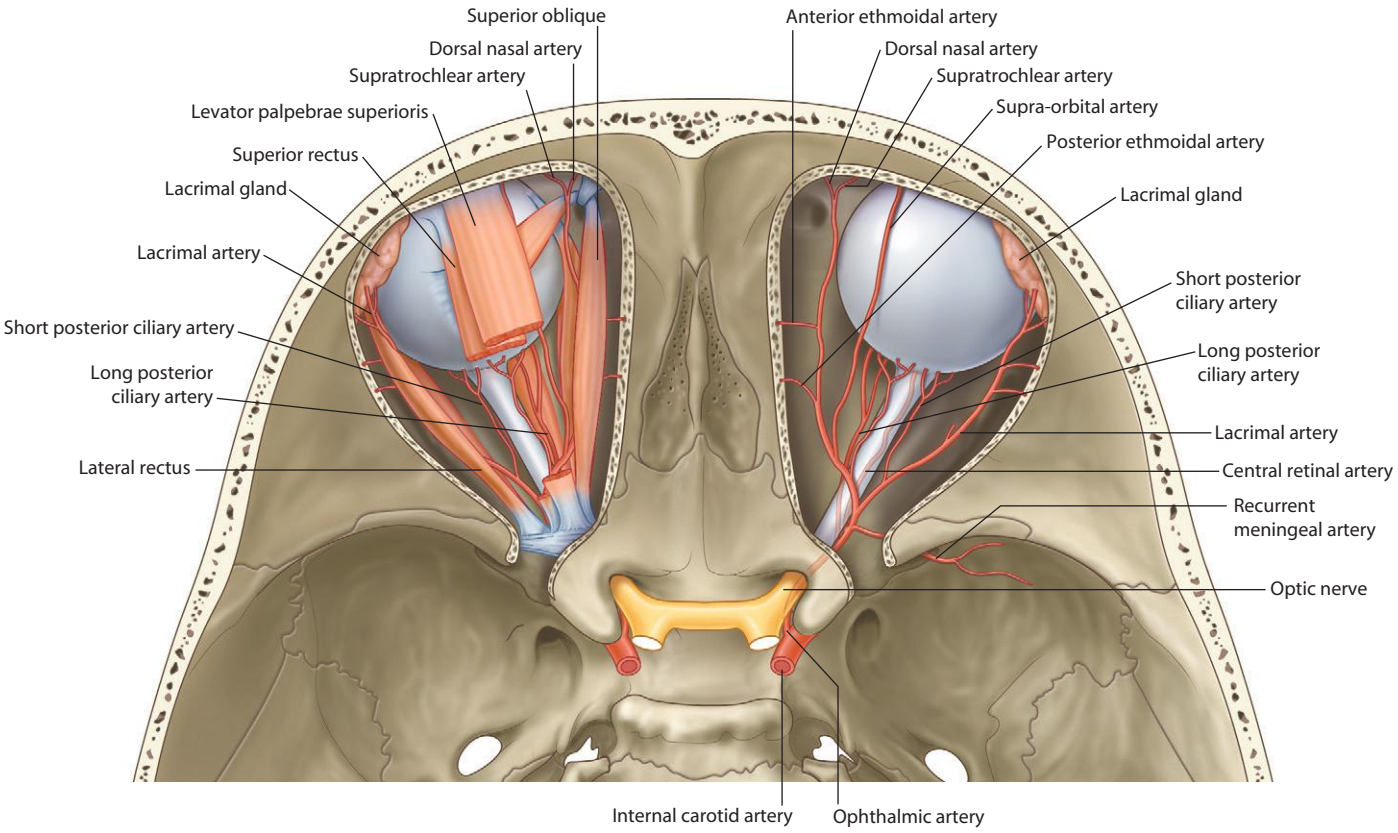


Actions of individual muscles (anatomical action)

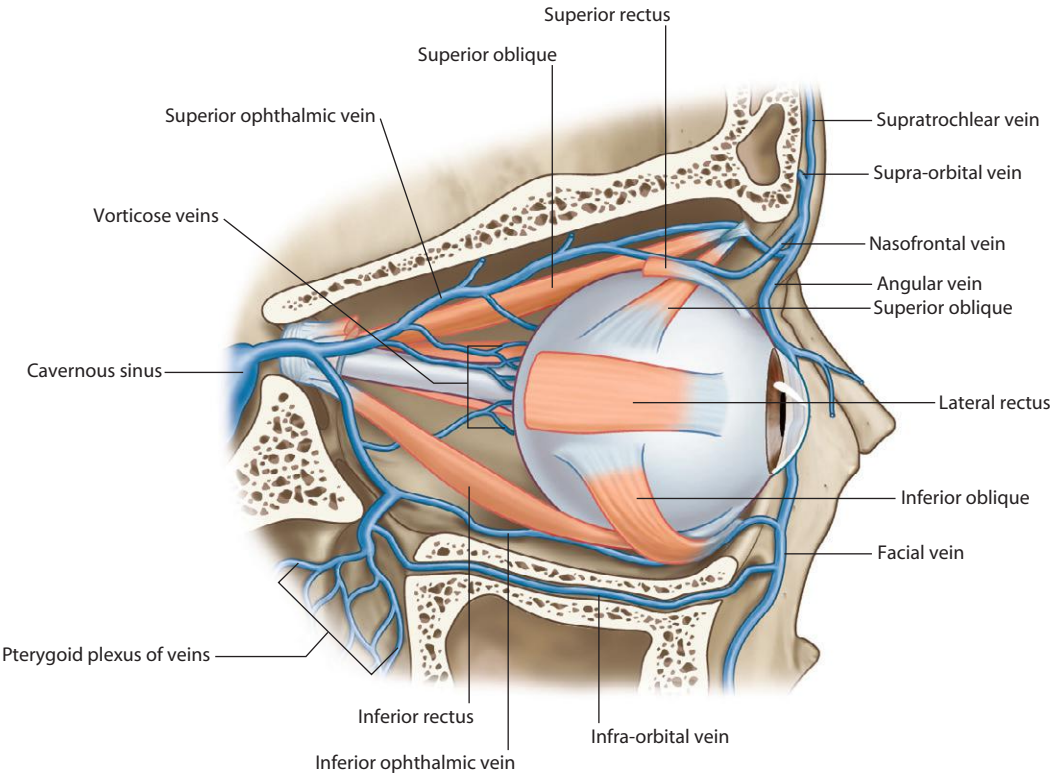


Movement of eyes when testing specific muscle (clinical testing).

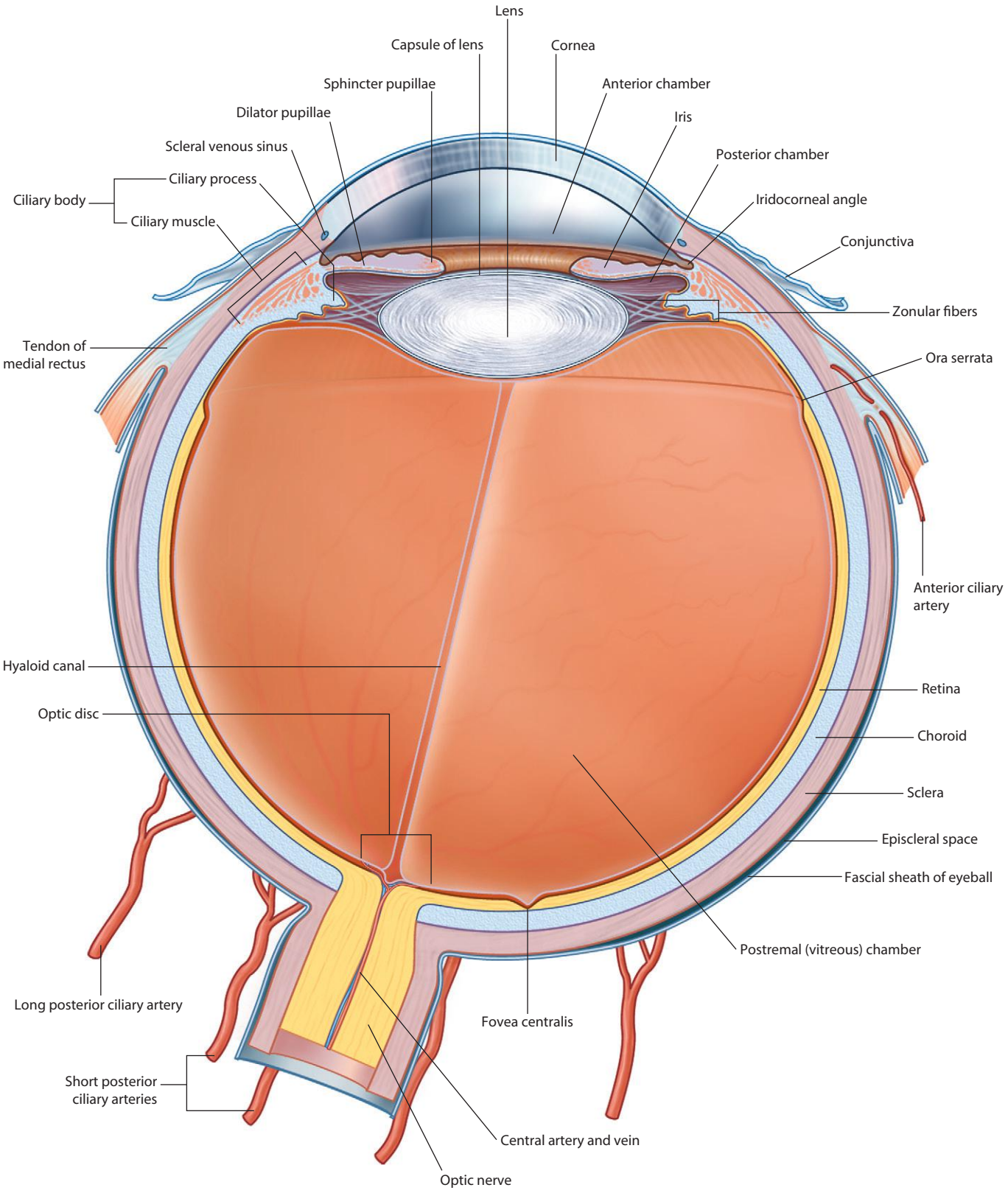
For testing some muscles, a patient is "asked" first to move the eye into a position (small arrow) where the indicated muscle can best be tested. The large arrow indicates the direction the patient is then "asked" to move the eye to test the muscle



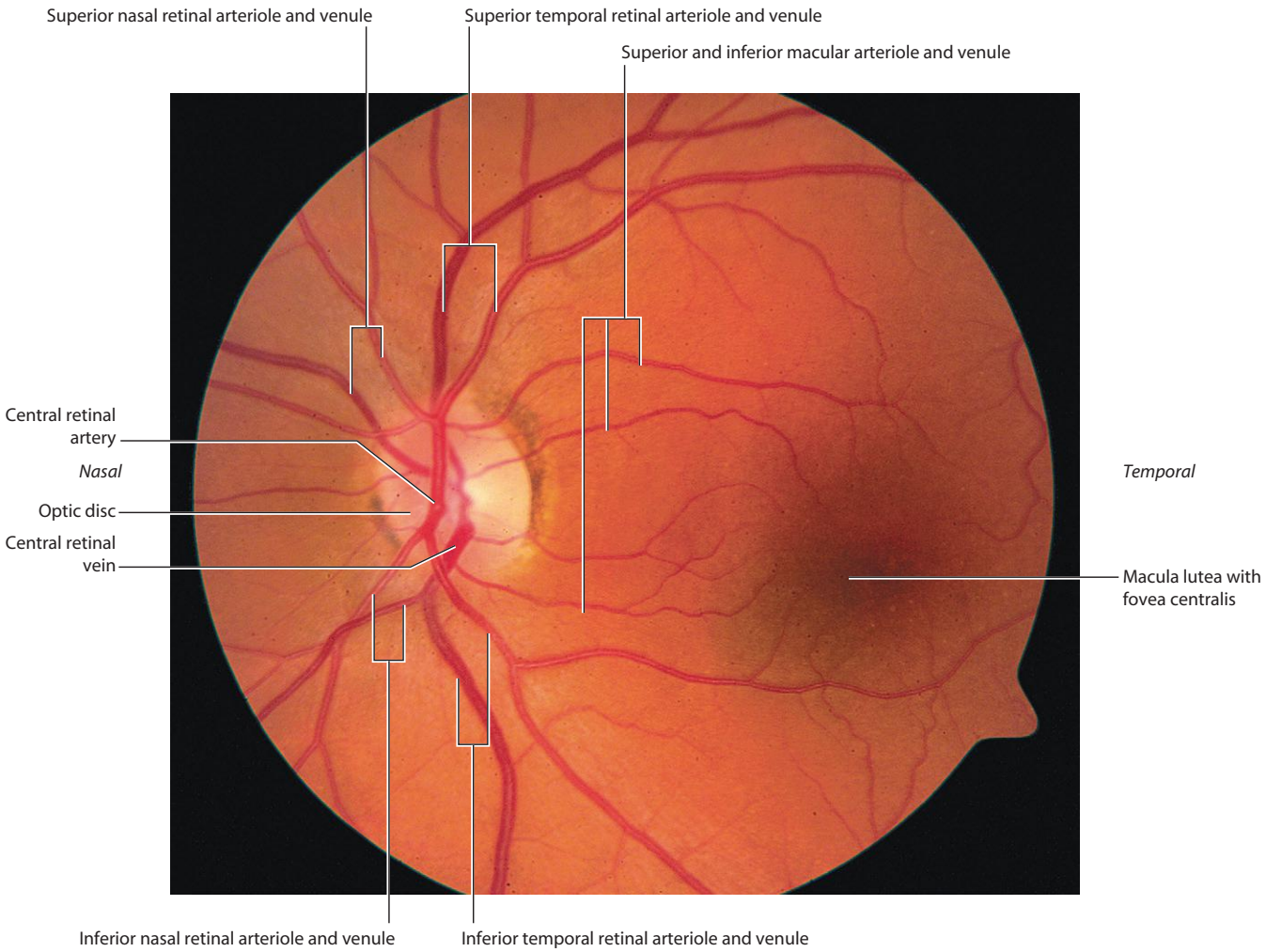
Arteries of the orbit and eyeball (superior view)



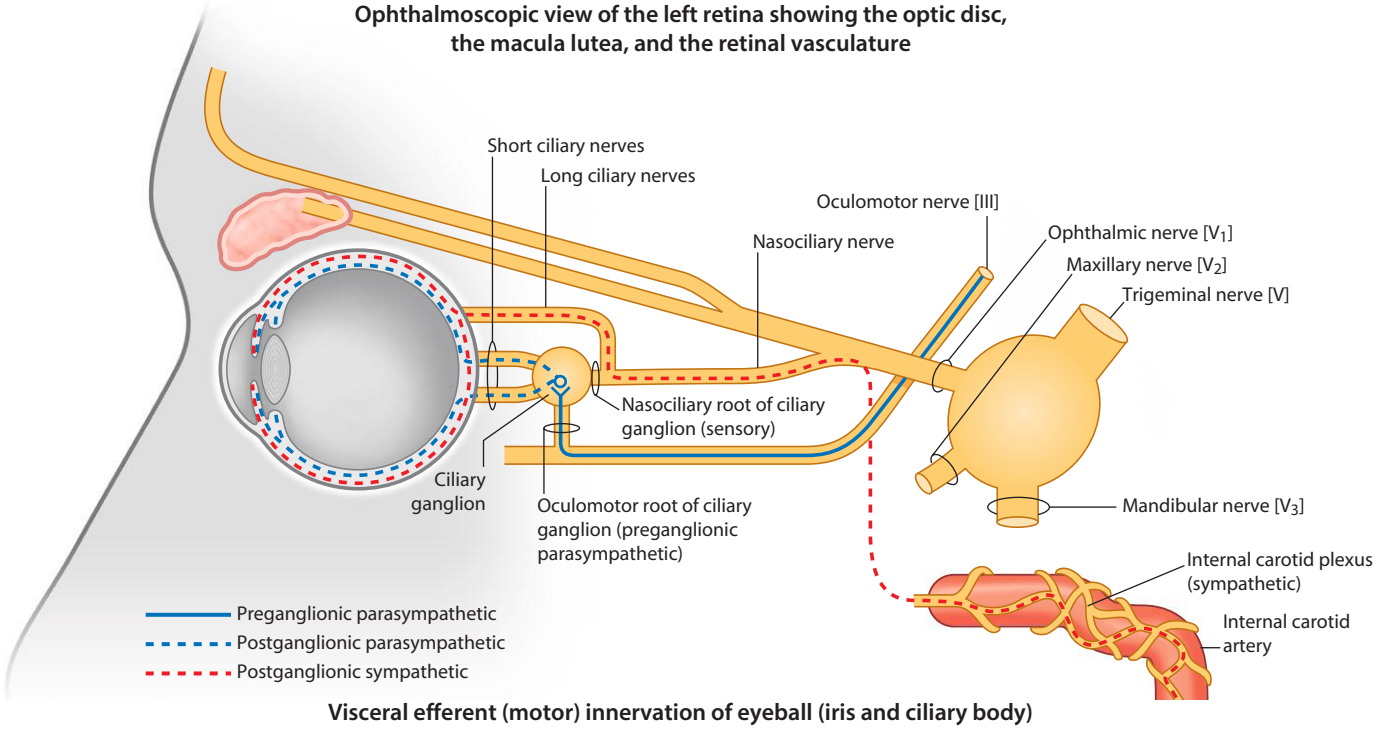
Veins of the orbit and eyeball (lateral view)



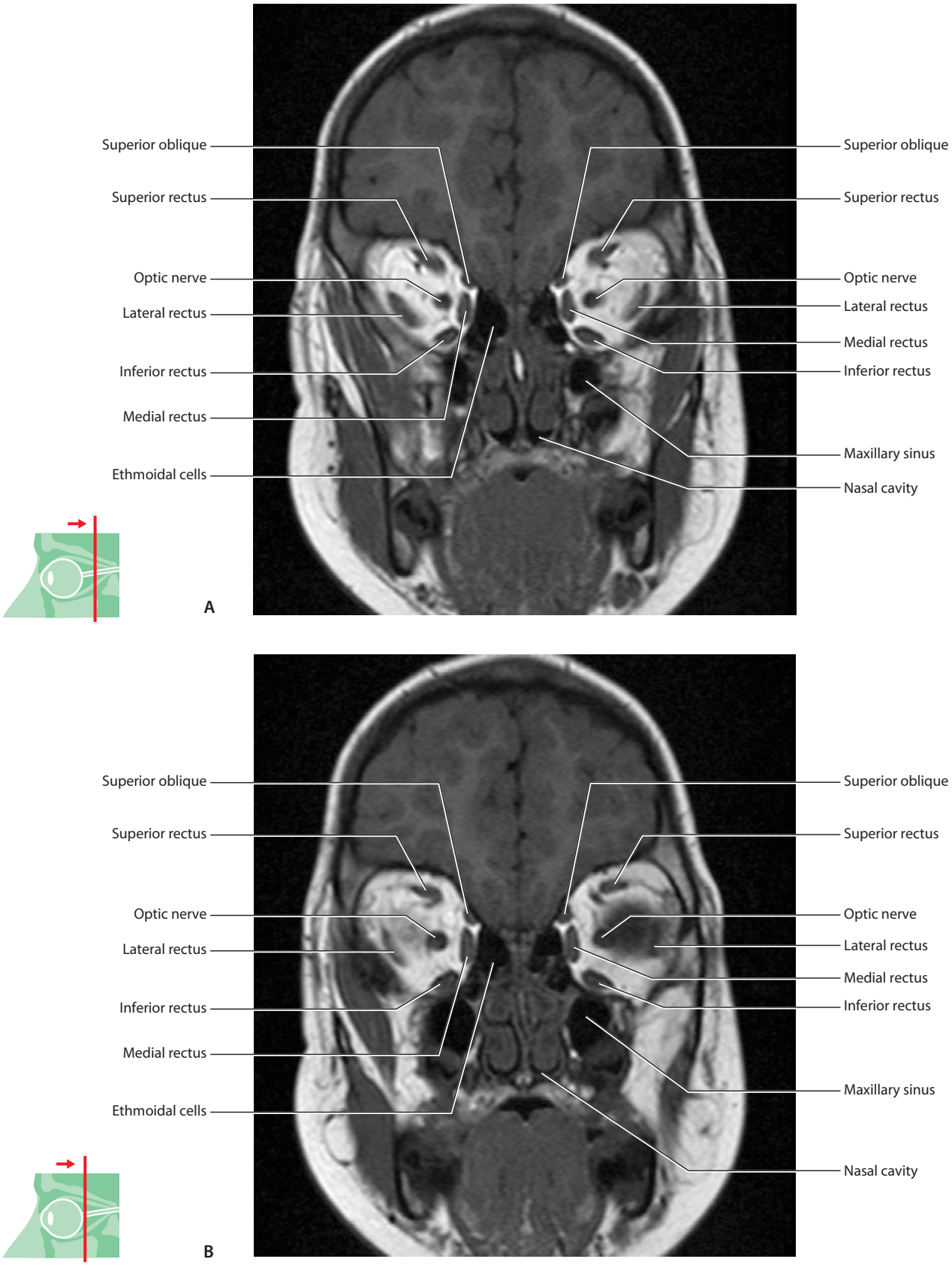
Eyeball (horizontal section)



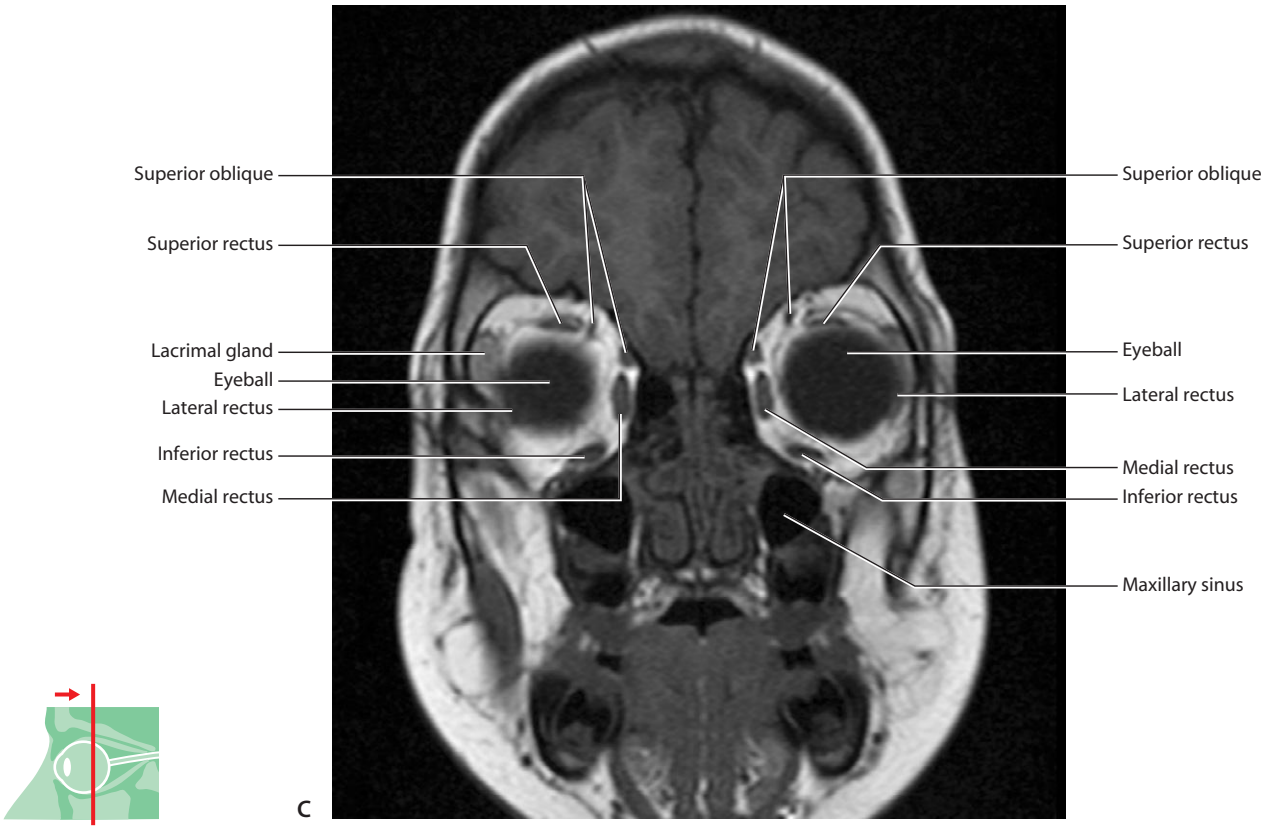
Ophthalmoscopic view of the left retina showing the optic disc, the macula lutea, and the retinal vasculature



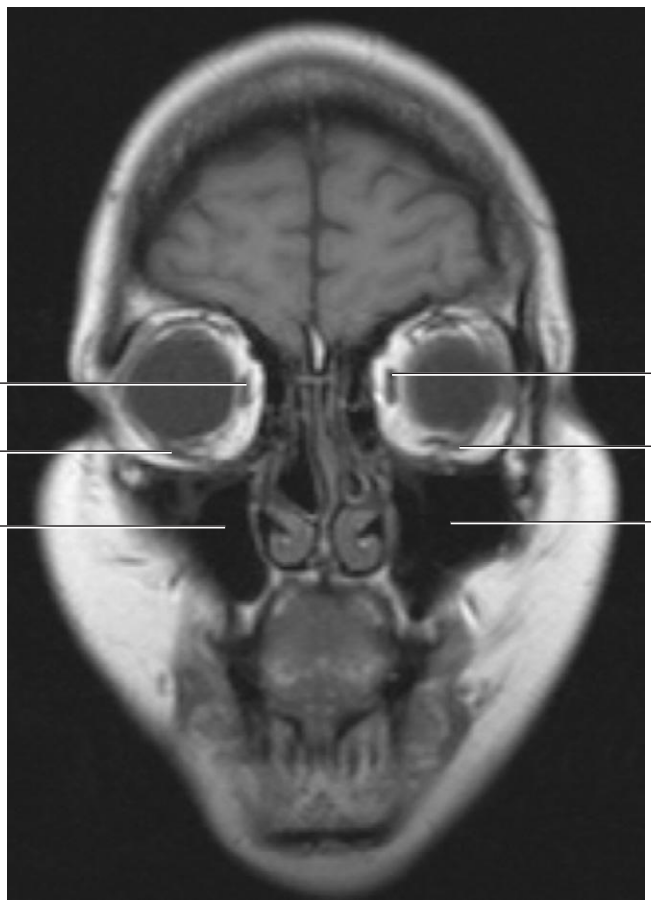
Visceral efferent (motor) innervation of eyeball (iris and ciliary body)



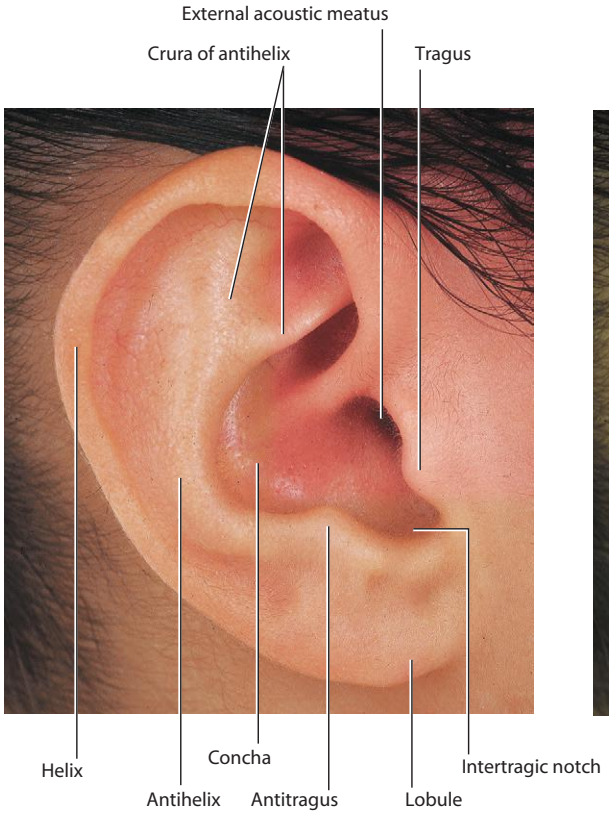
A through D – Coronal sections that pass through the orbit from posterior to anterior showing the extrinsic (extra-ocular) muscles and their relationships with each other and with other structures.
T1-weighted MR images in coronal plane


Superior oblique
Superior rectus
Lacrimal gland
Eyeball
Lateral rectus
Inferior rectus
Medial rectus
Superior oblique
Superior rectus
Eyeball
Lateral rectus
Medial rectus
Inferior rectus
Maxillary sinus

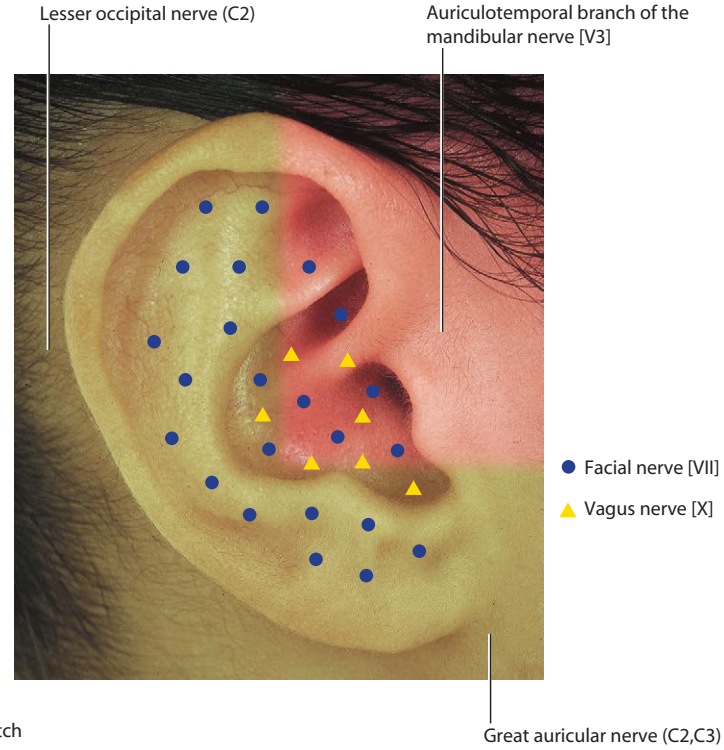
C


Medial rectus
Inferior oblique
Maxillary sinus
Medial rectus
Inferior oblique
Maxillary sinus

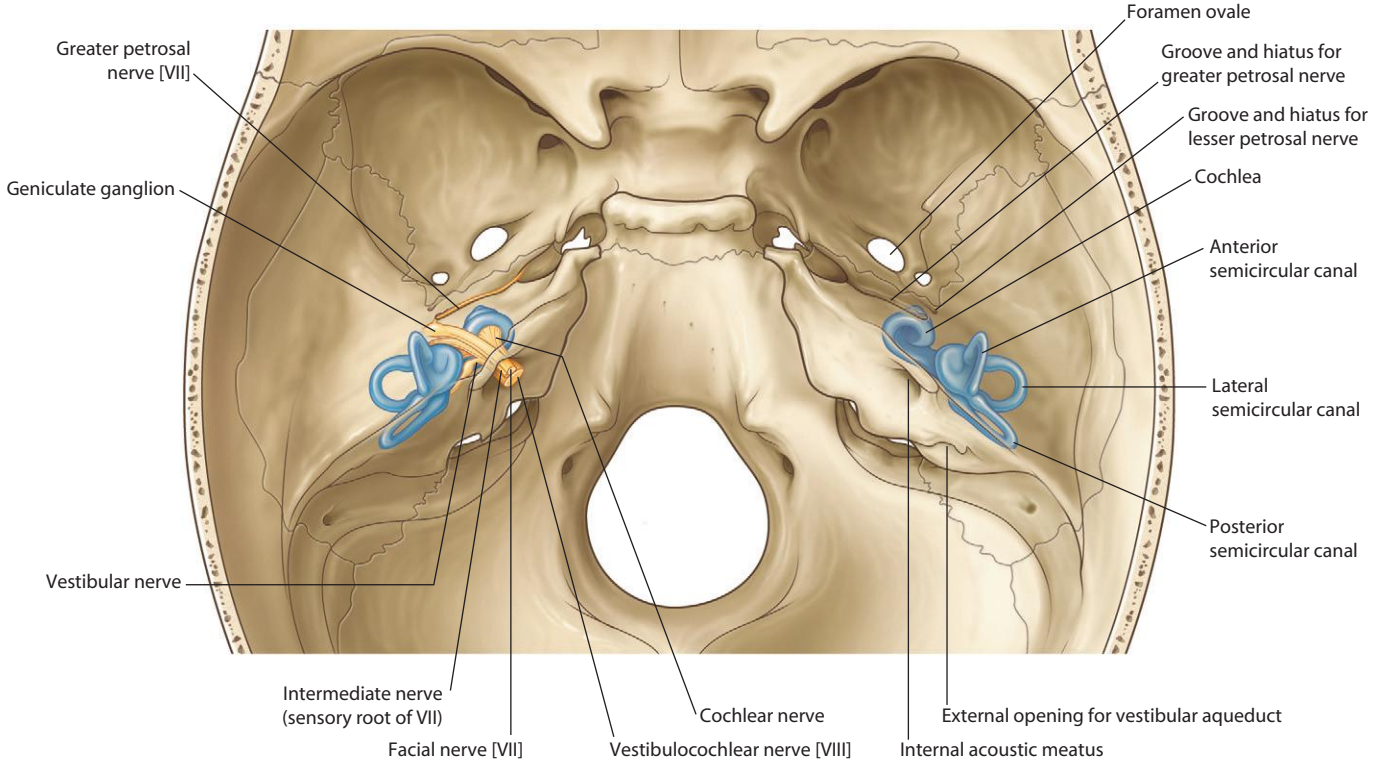
D



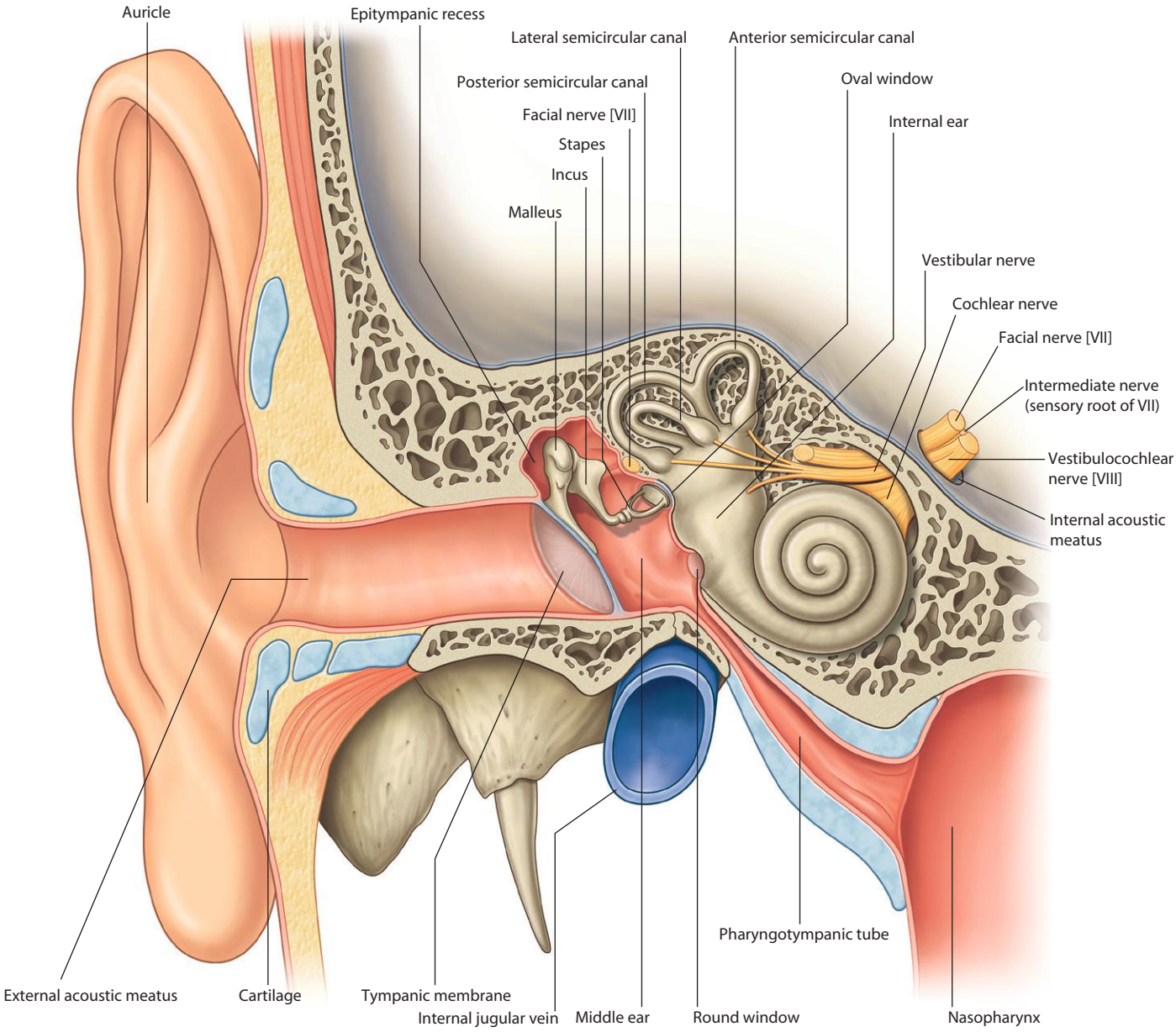
External ear (auricle)

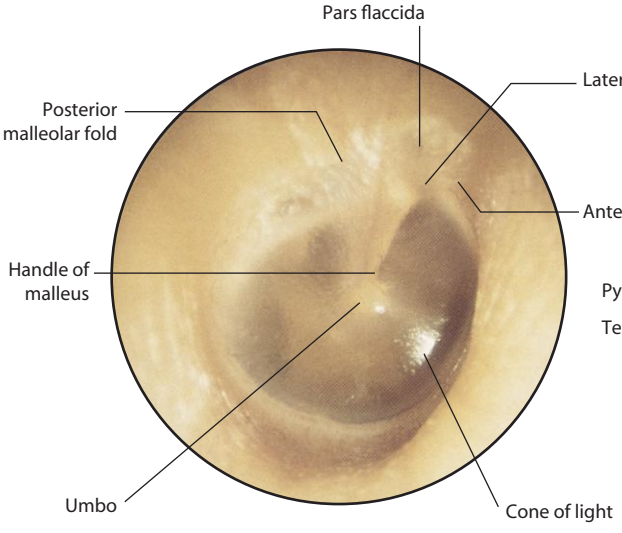


Sensory innervation of the auricle

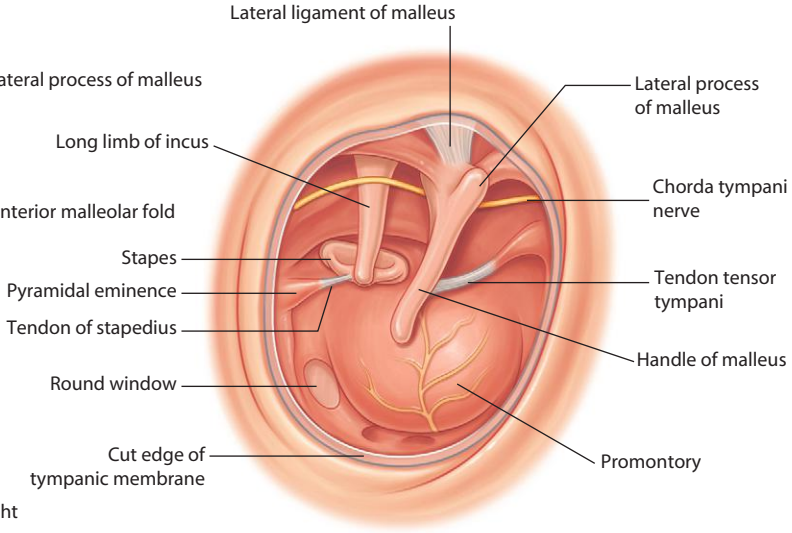


Superior projection of internal ear in the temporal bone

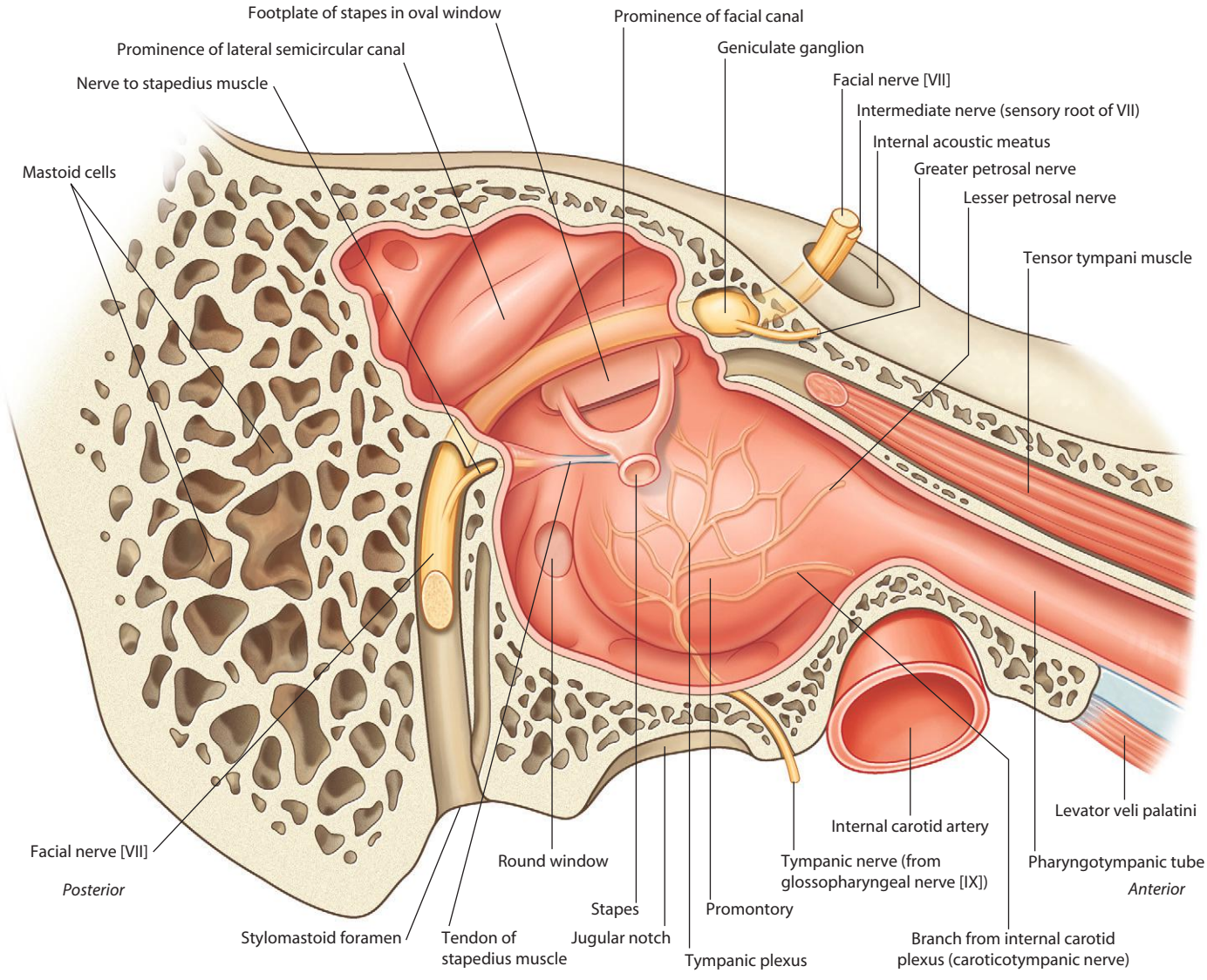




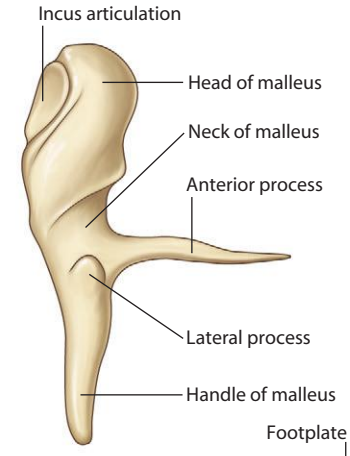
Right tympanic membrane



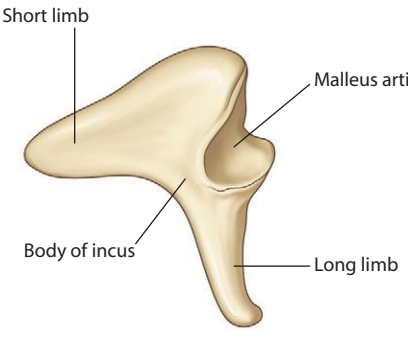
View into right tympanic cavity (tympanic membrane removed)



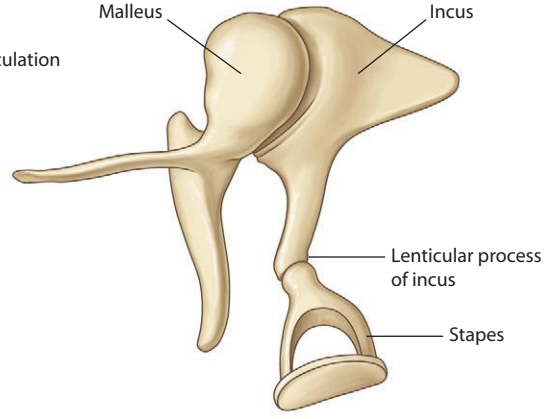
Right medial wall of the middle ear



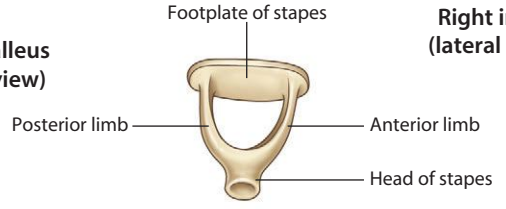
Right malleus (lateral view)



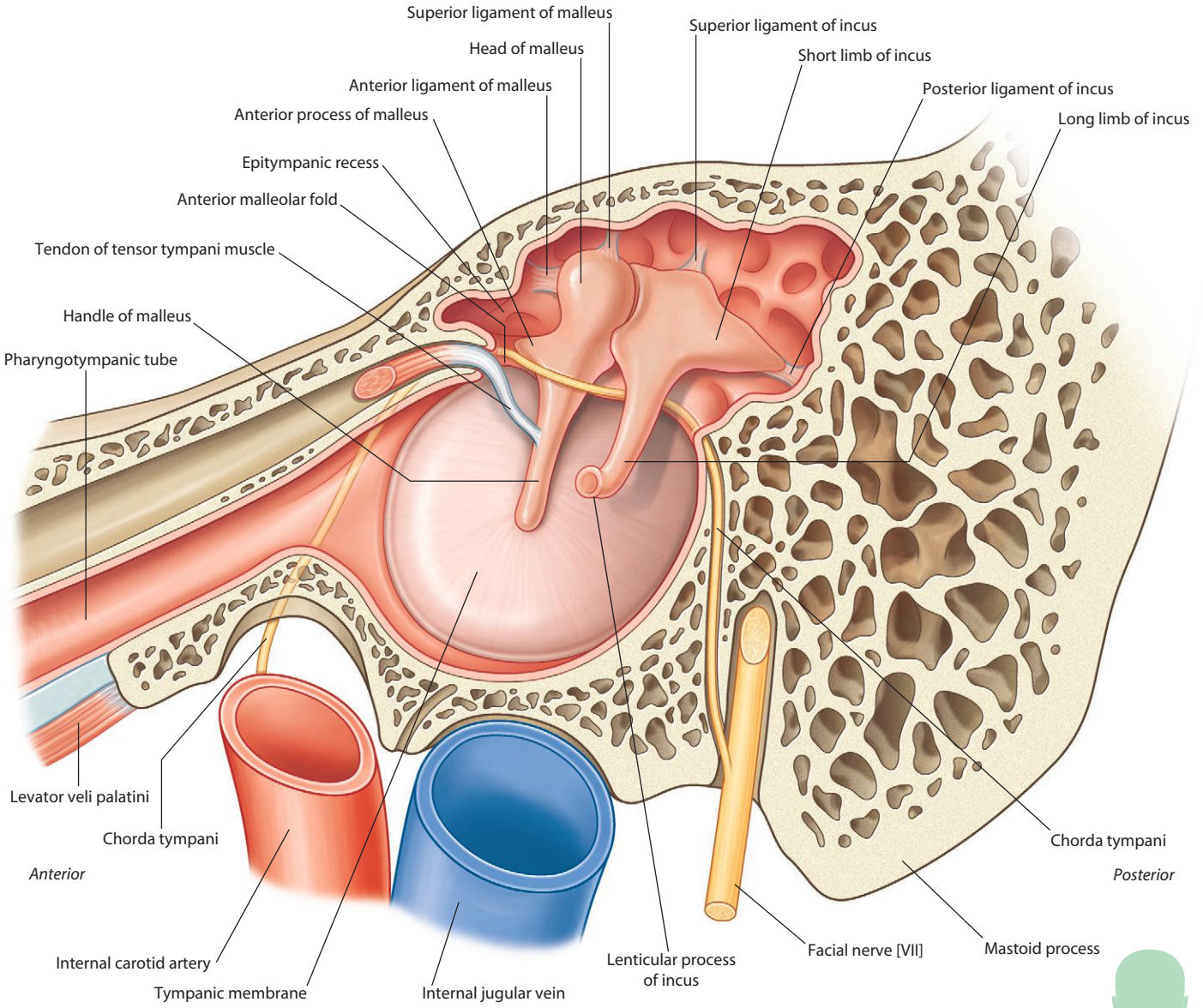
Right incus (lateral view)



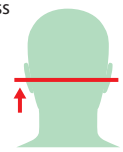
Right auditory ossicles articulated (medial view)

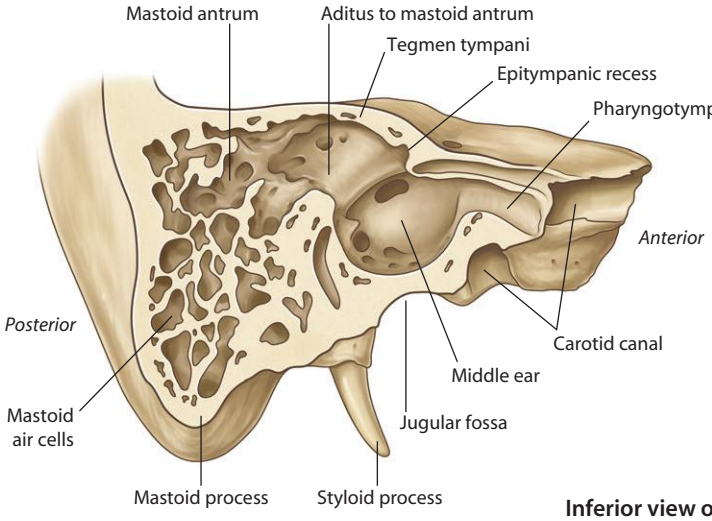


Right stapes (superolateral view)



Right lateral wall of the middle ear

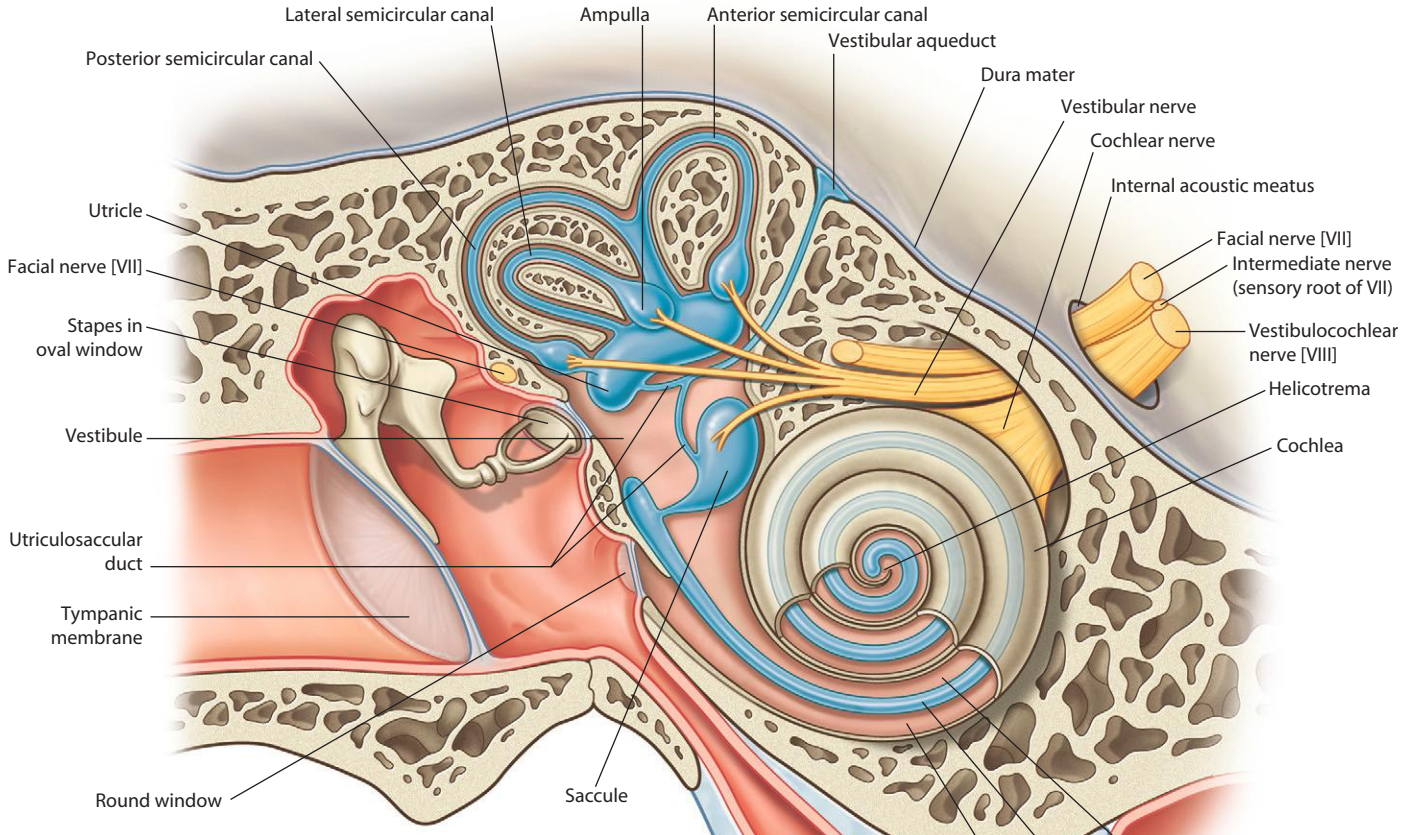




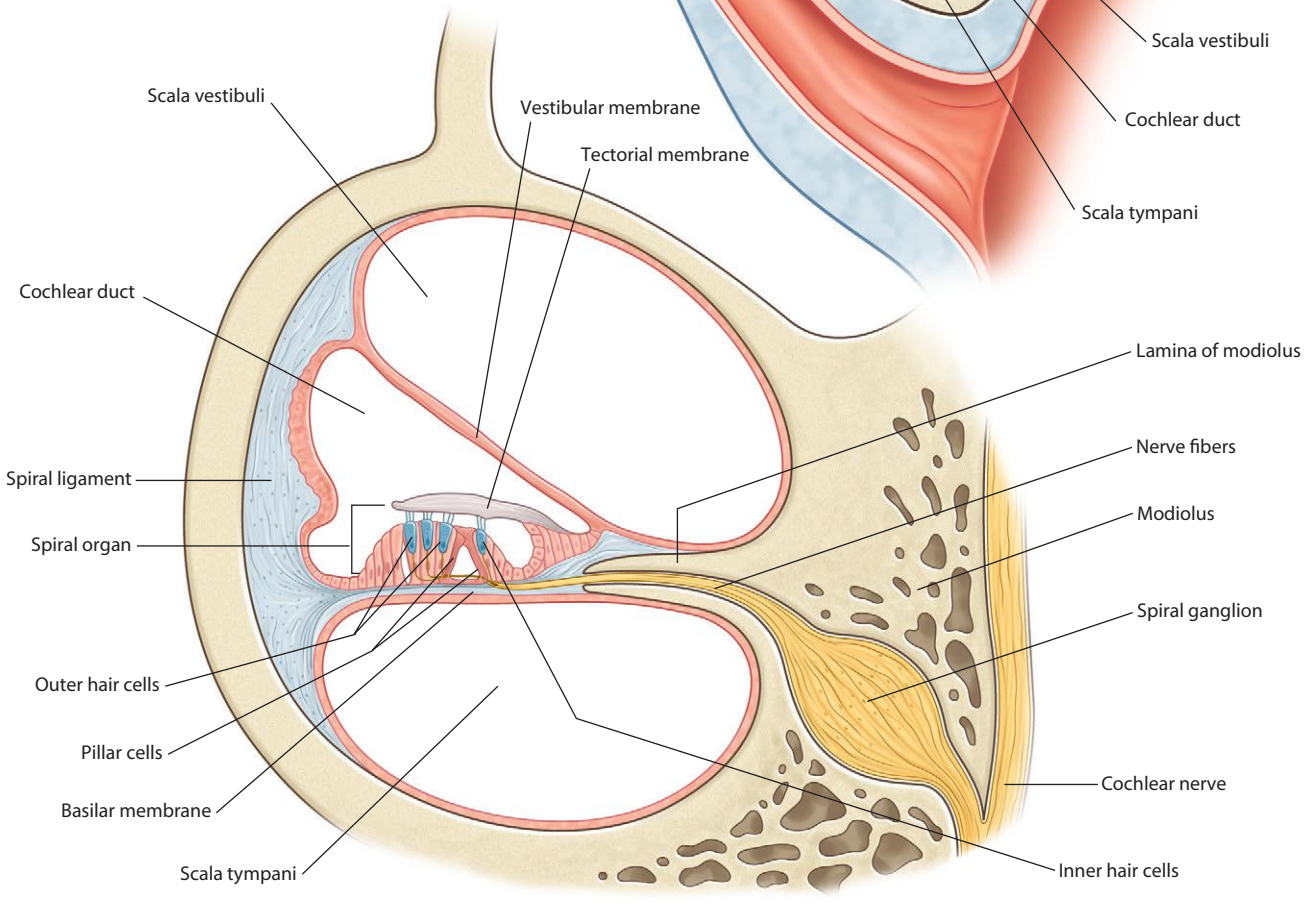
Right mastoid antrum and surrounding bone



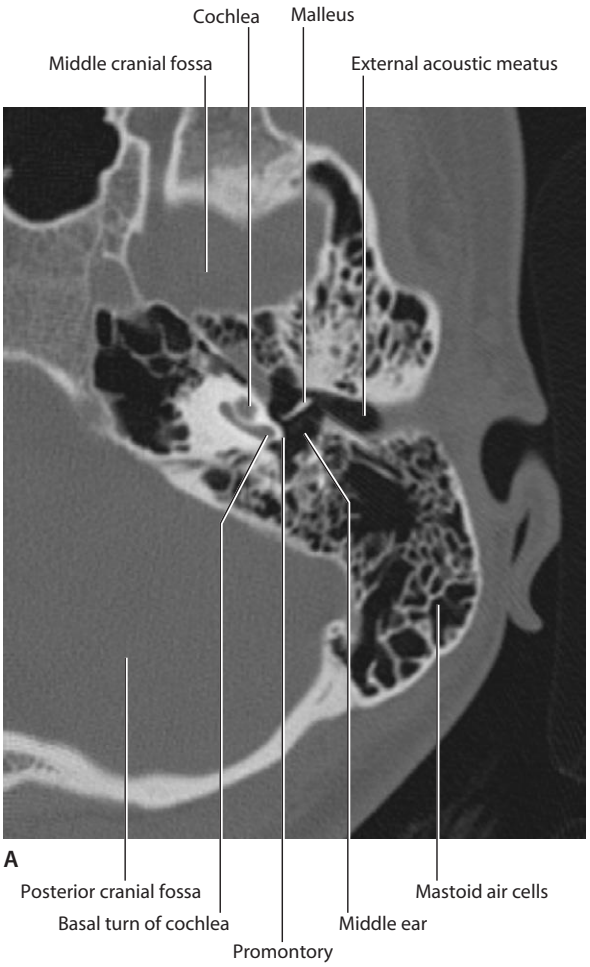
Inferior view of the mastoid area on the right side of the skull.
CT image in axial plane



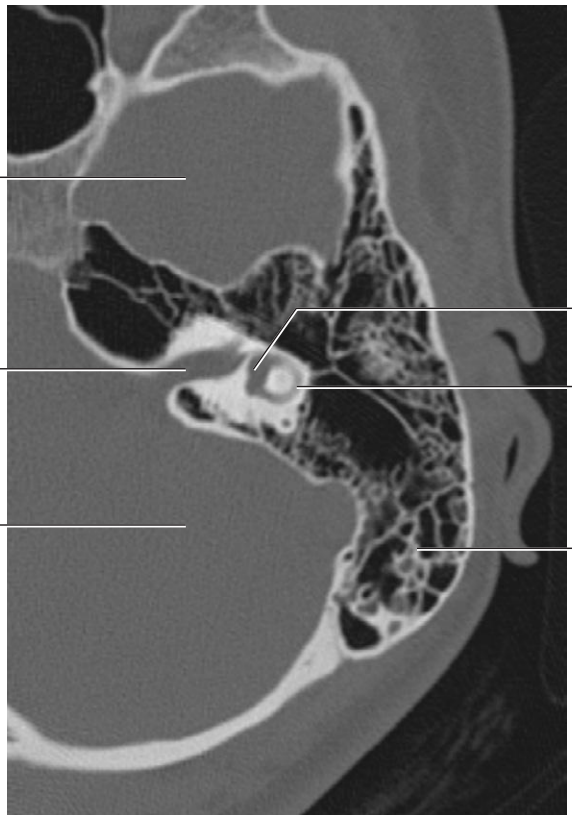
Structures of the internal ear (right)

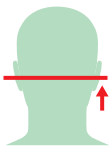


Cross section through cochlea

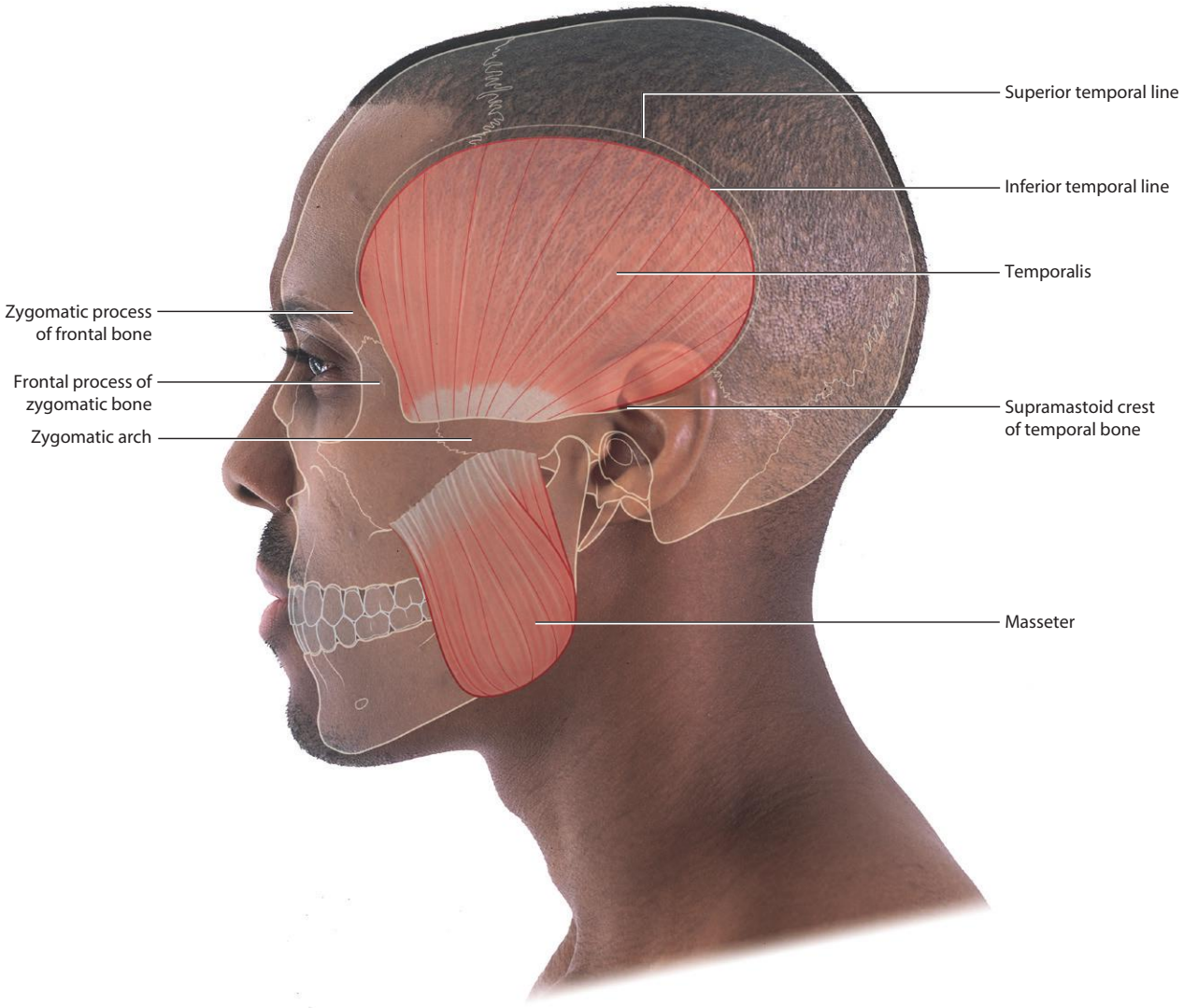


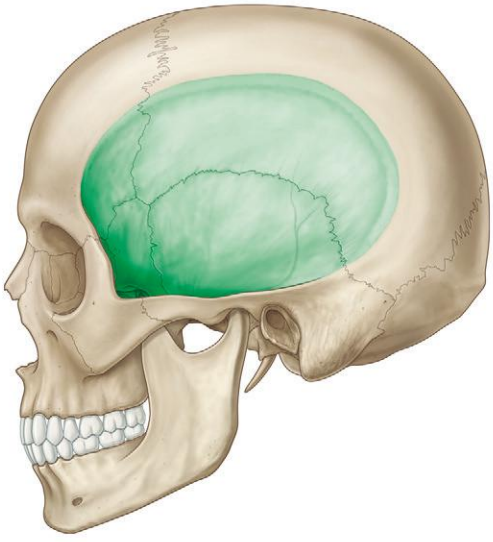




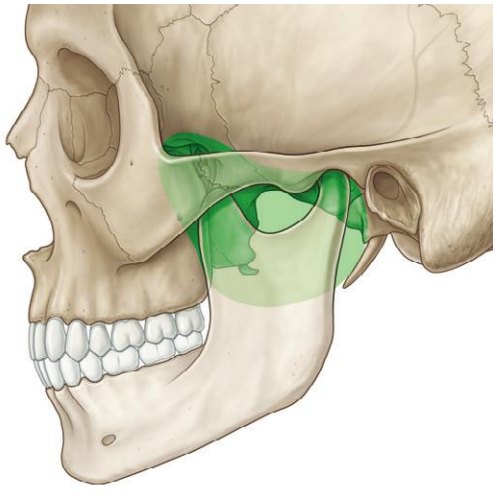


A through C – Axial sections that pass through the left ear from inferior to superior showing various structures in the right ear and their relationships with surrounding structures.
CT images in axial plane

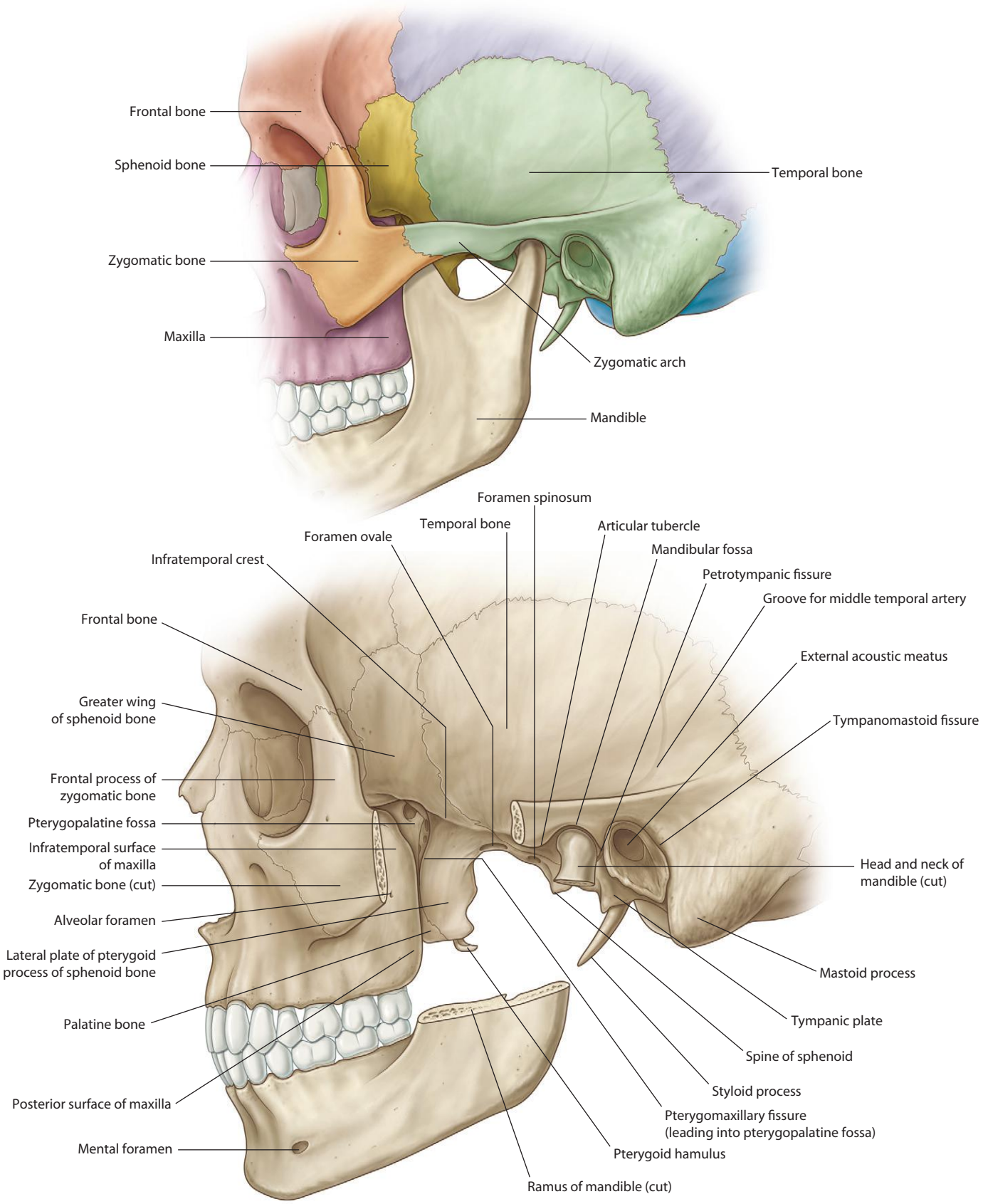




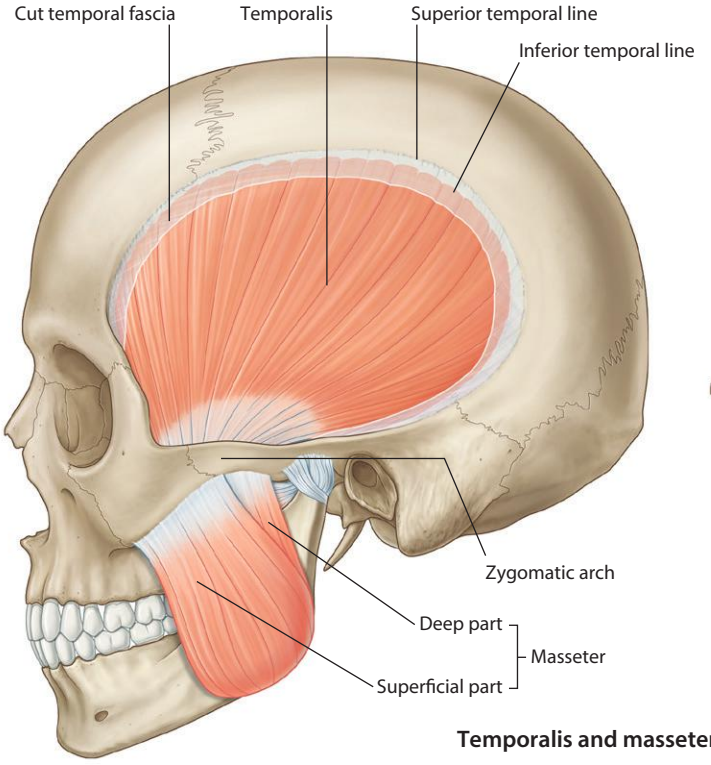
Temporal fossa



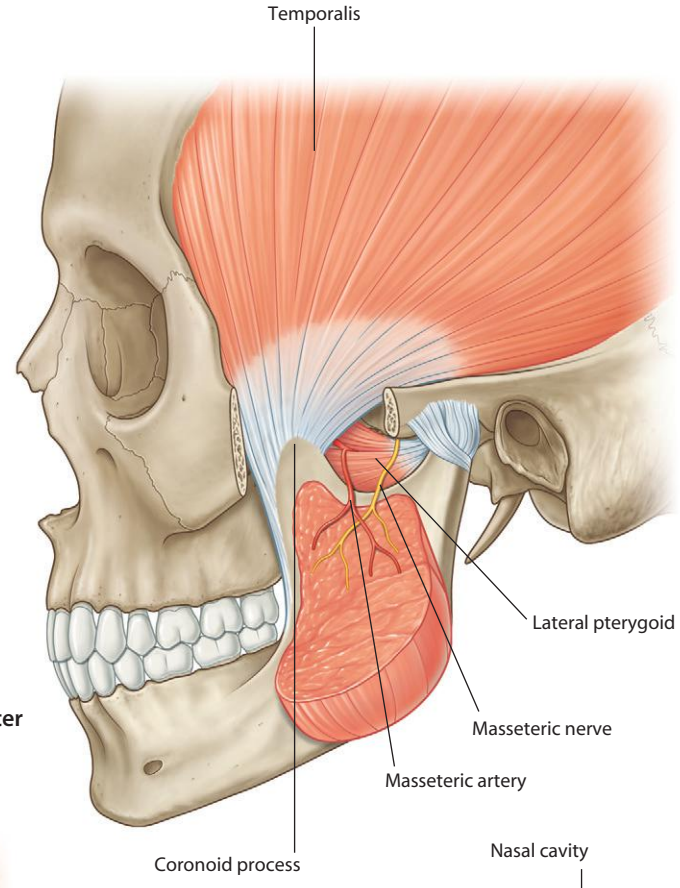
Infratemporal fossa

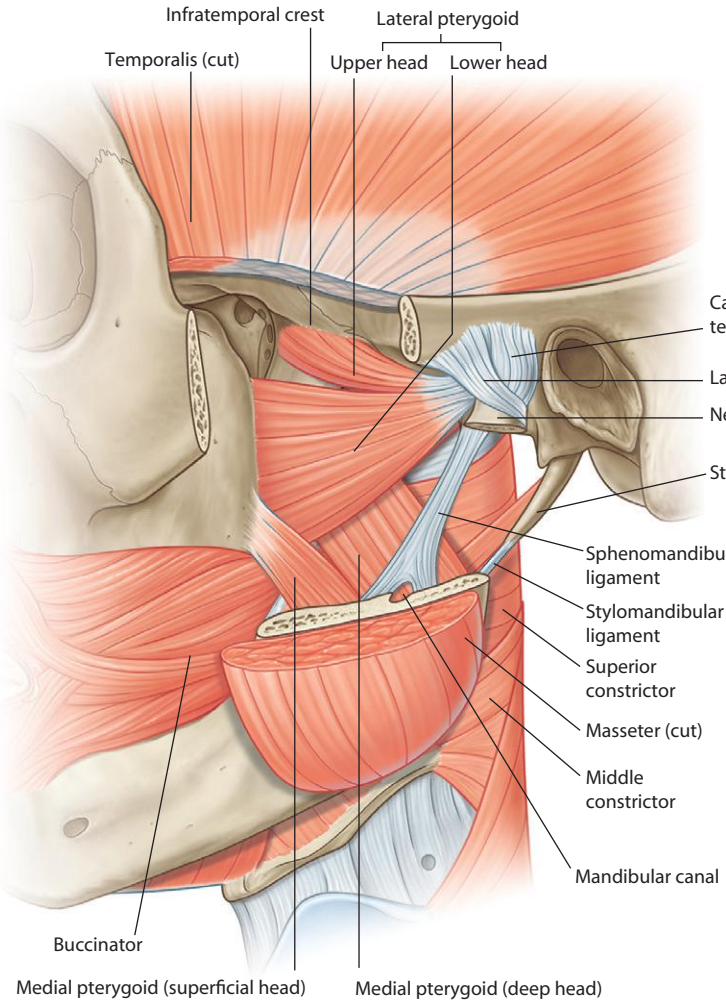


Bones of the temporal and infratemporal fossae

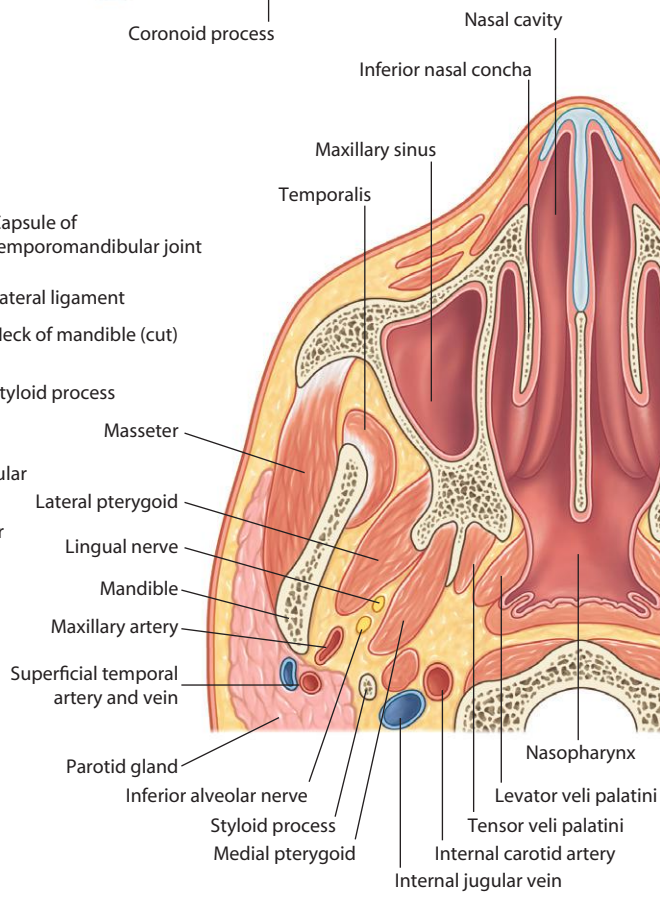


Temporalis and masseter



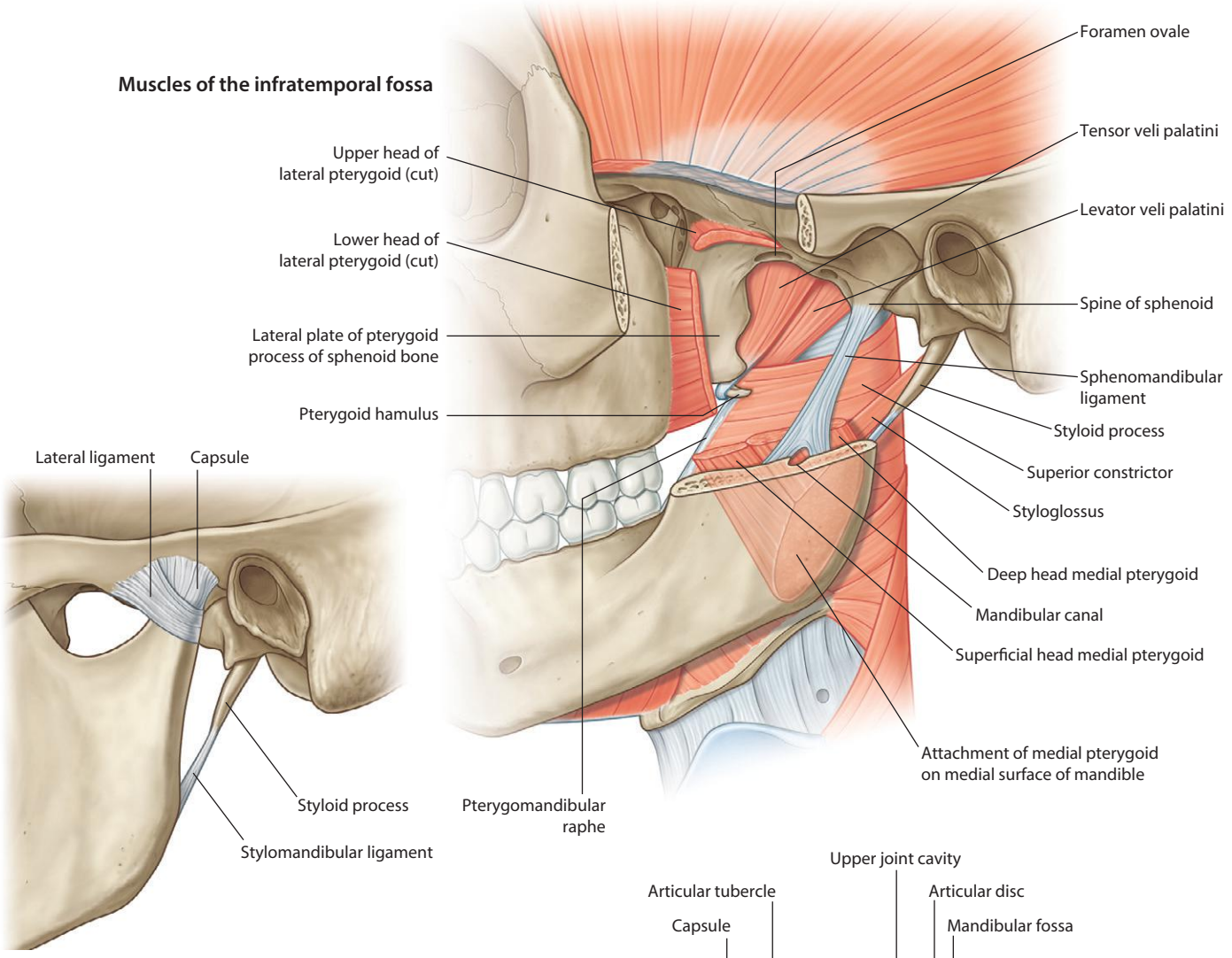


Muscles of the infratemporal fossa

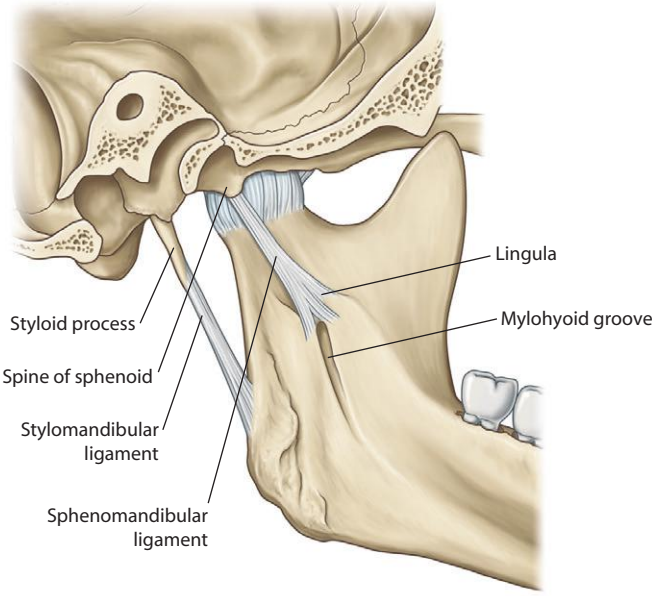


Horizontal (axial) through infratemporal fossa (inferior view)

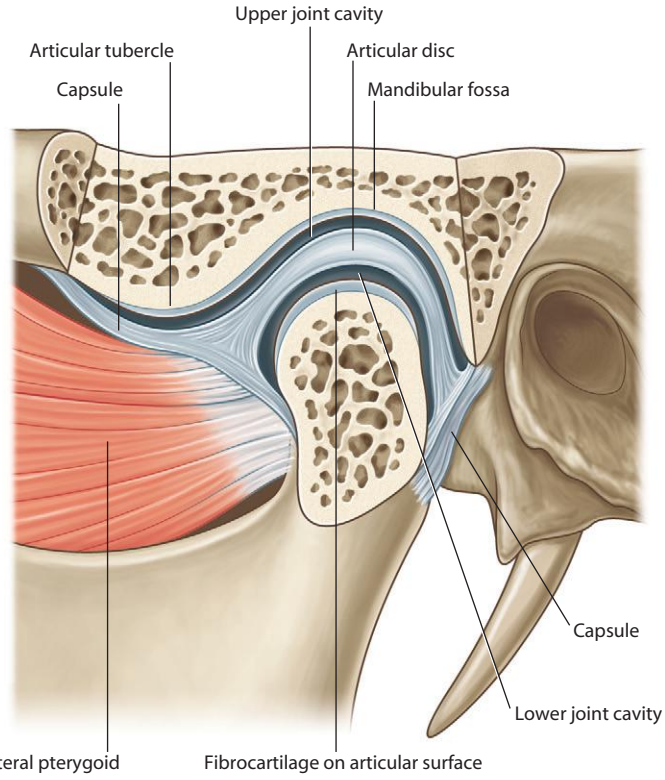
Muscles of the infratemporal fossa



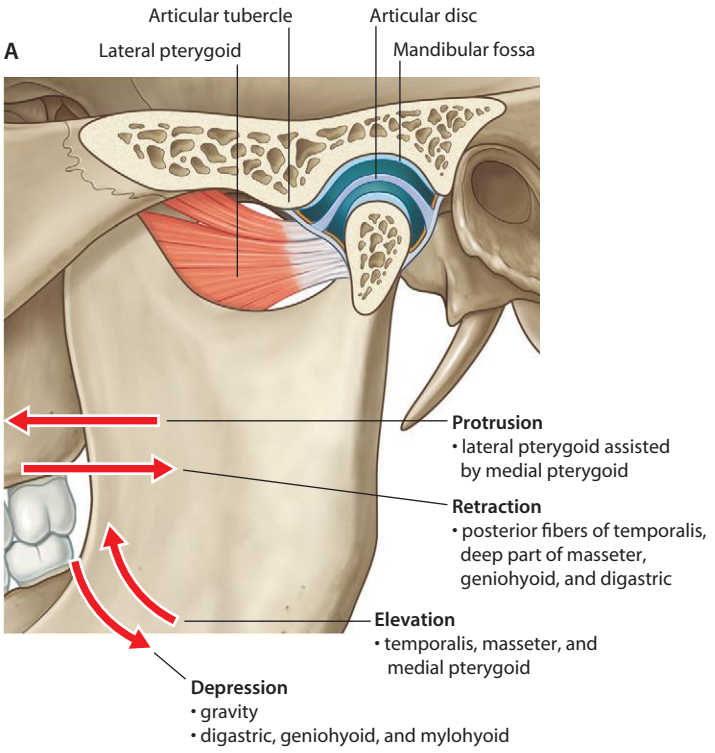
Temporomandibular joint (lateral view)

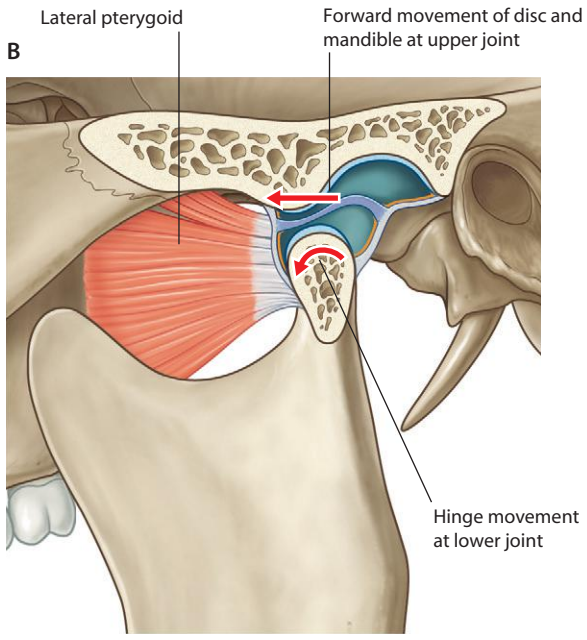


Temporomandibular joint (medial view)

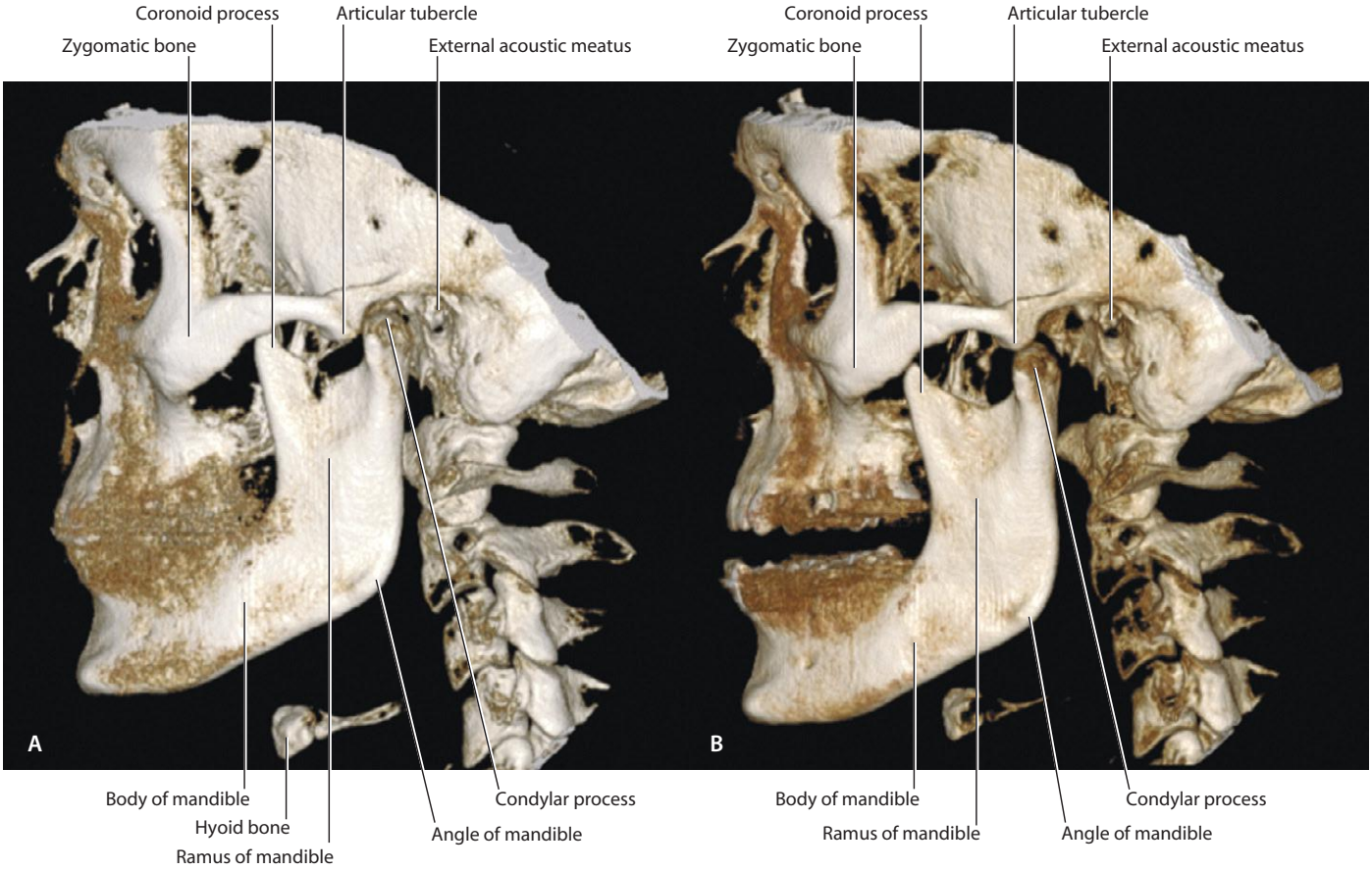


Sagittal section through temporomandibular joint

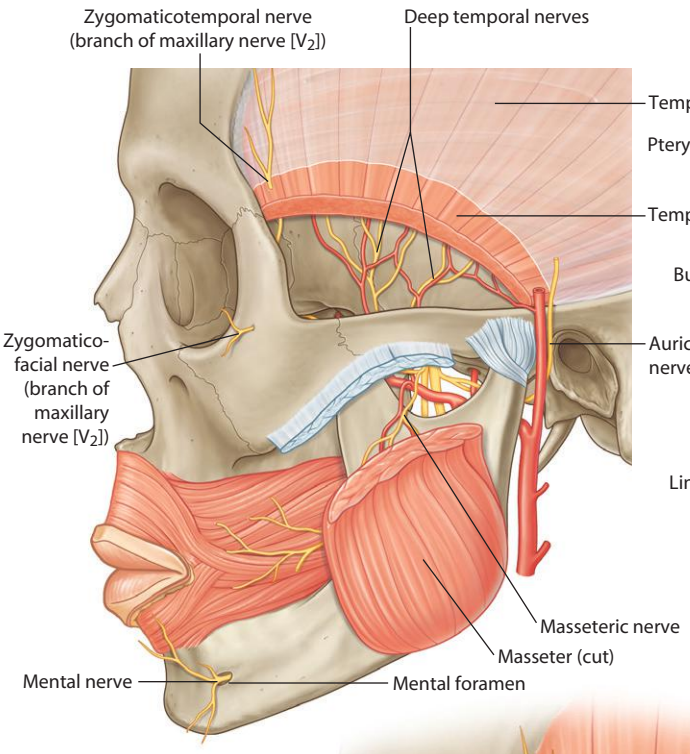


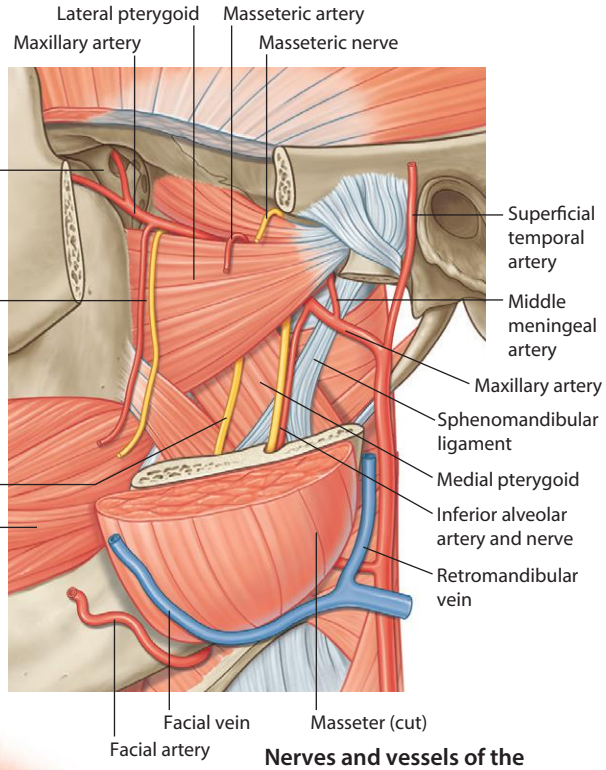


Movements of the temporomandibular joint
A. Mouth closed B. Mouth open



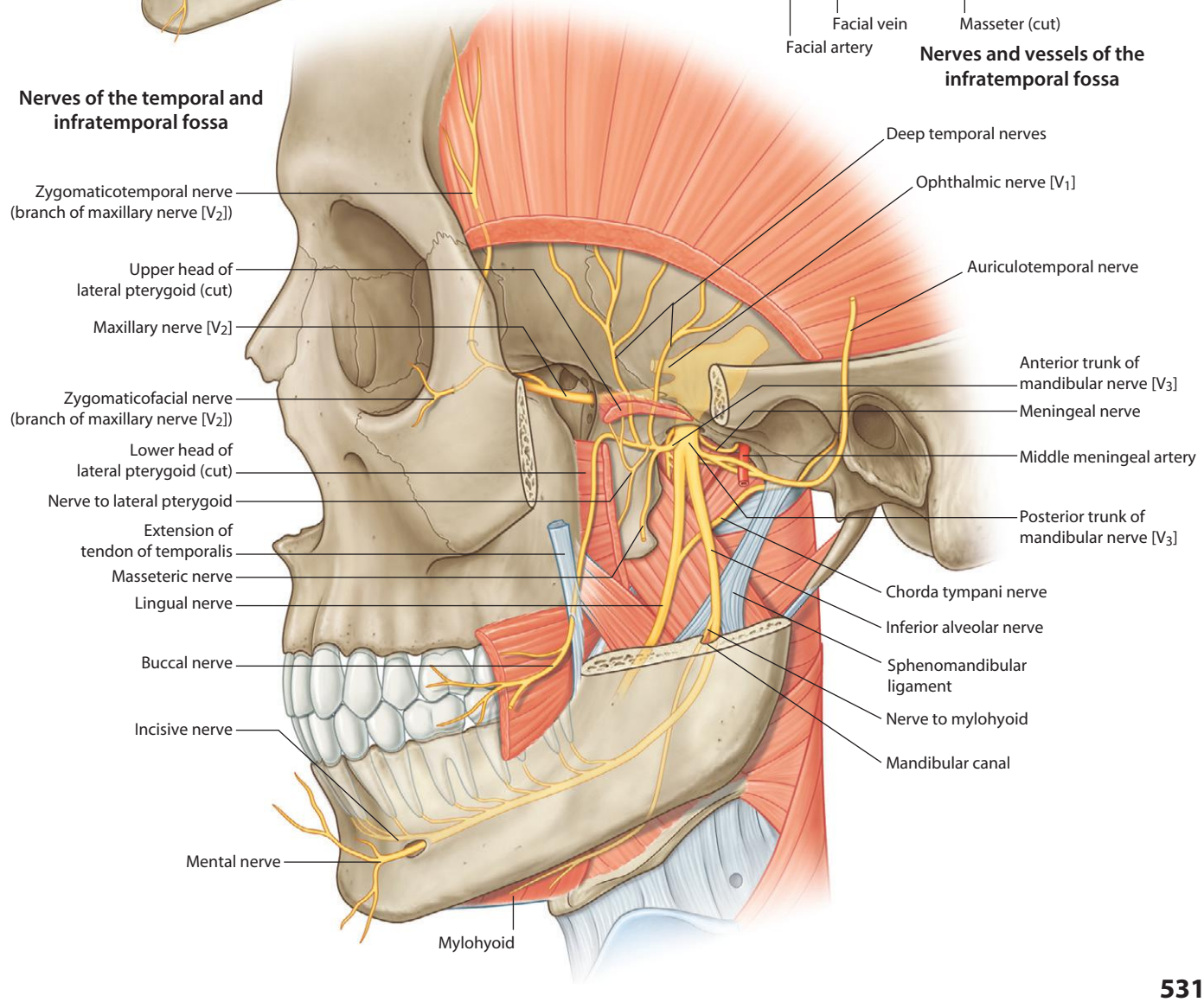
Lateral view of the right temporomandibular joint
A. Mouth closed B. Mouth open.
Image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology viewed in the radiographic mode

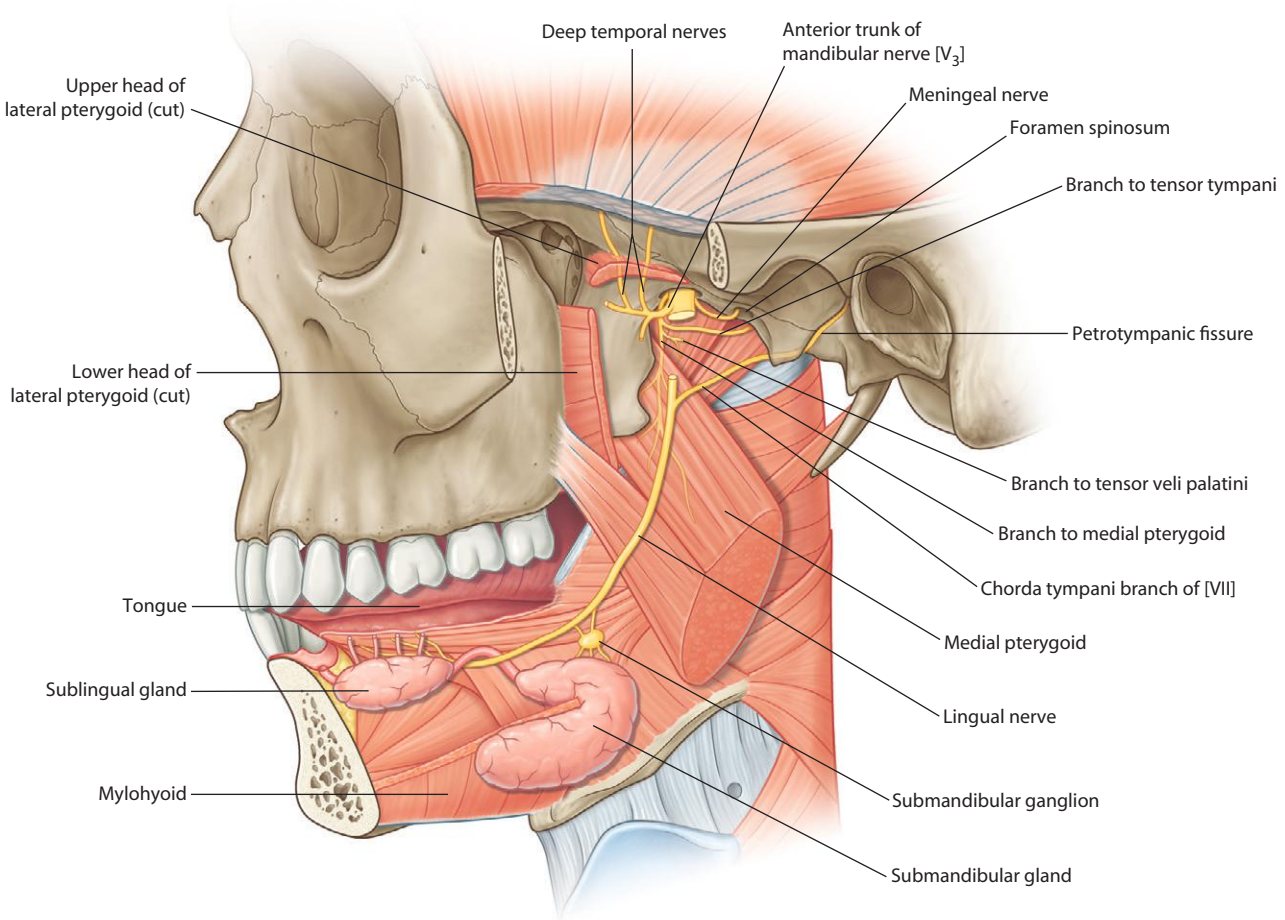




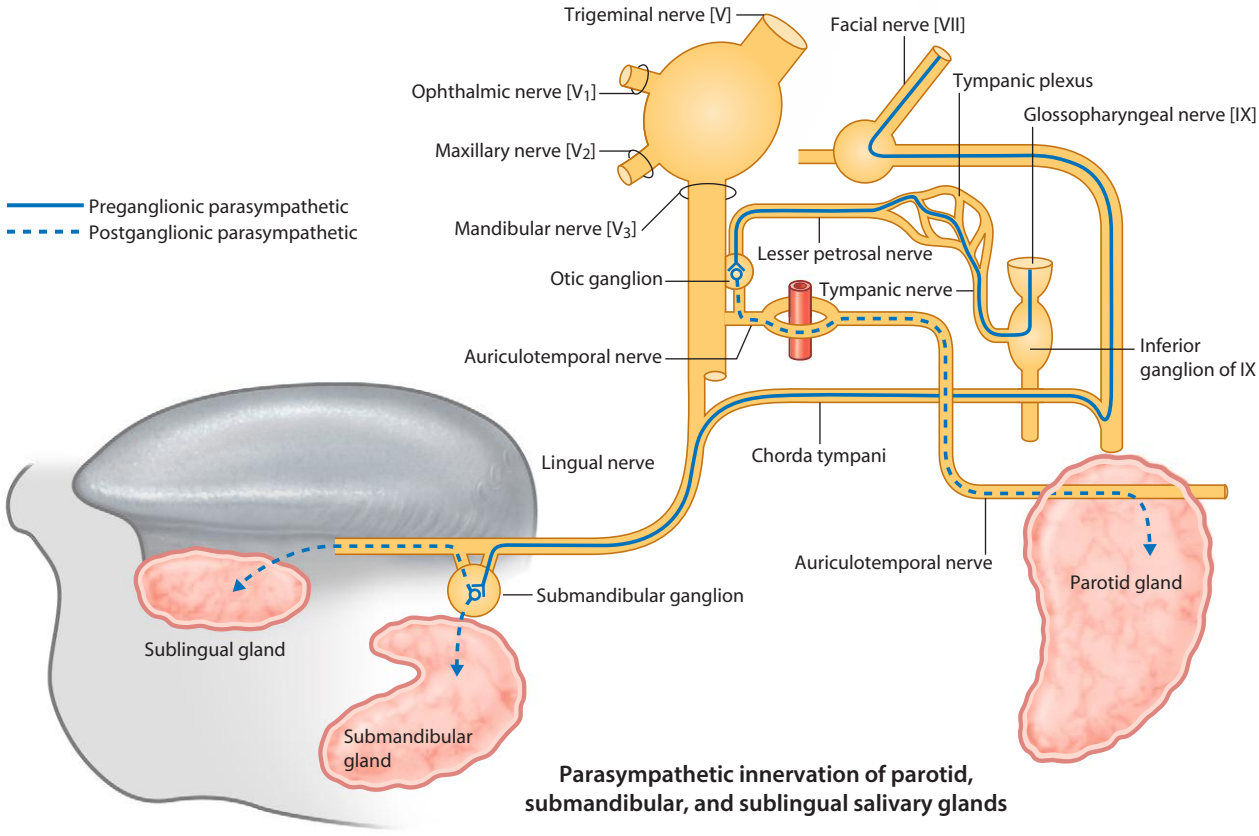
Nerves and vessels of the infratemporal fossa

Nerves of the temporal and infratemporal fossa



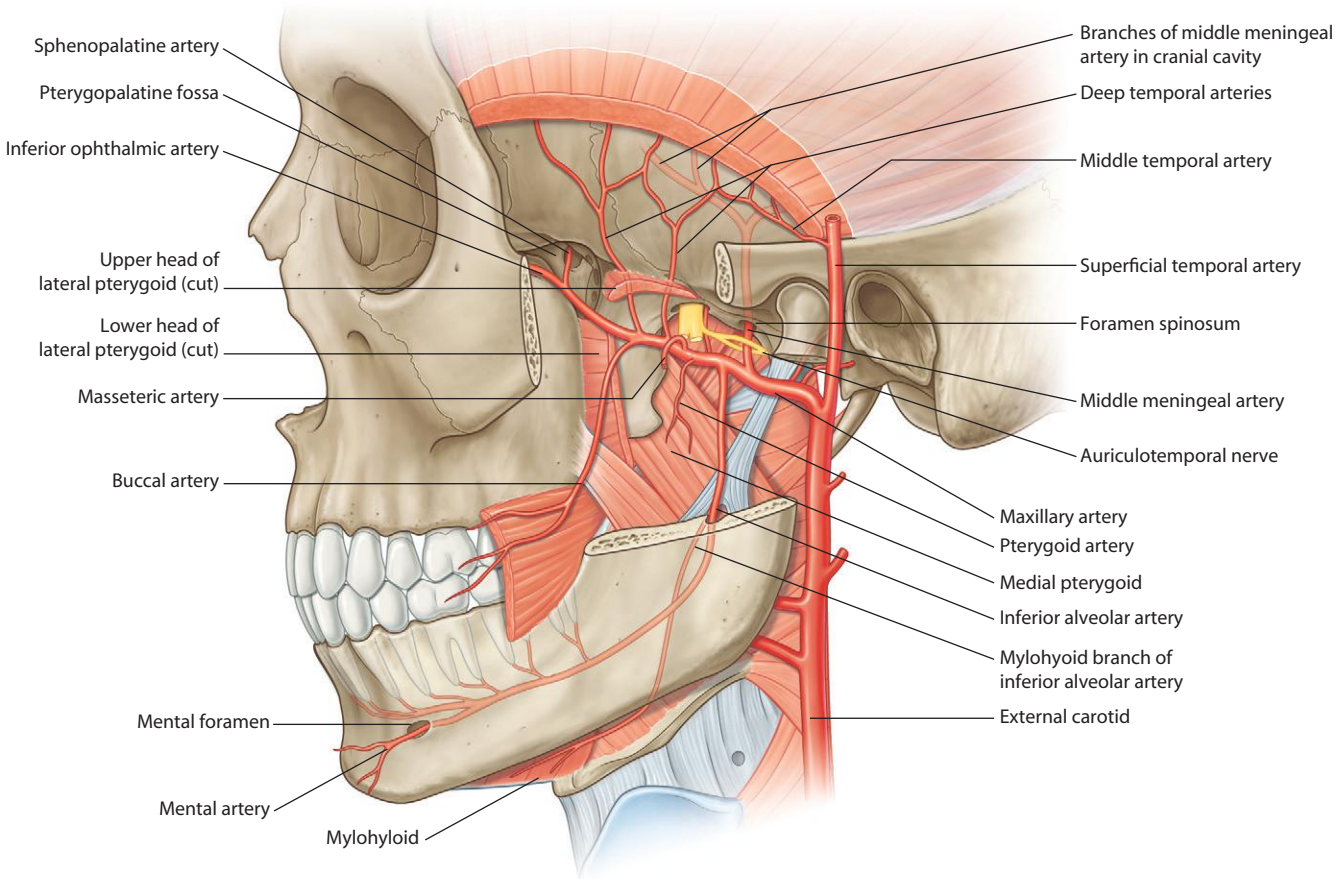


Nerves of the infratemporal fossa

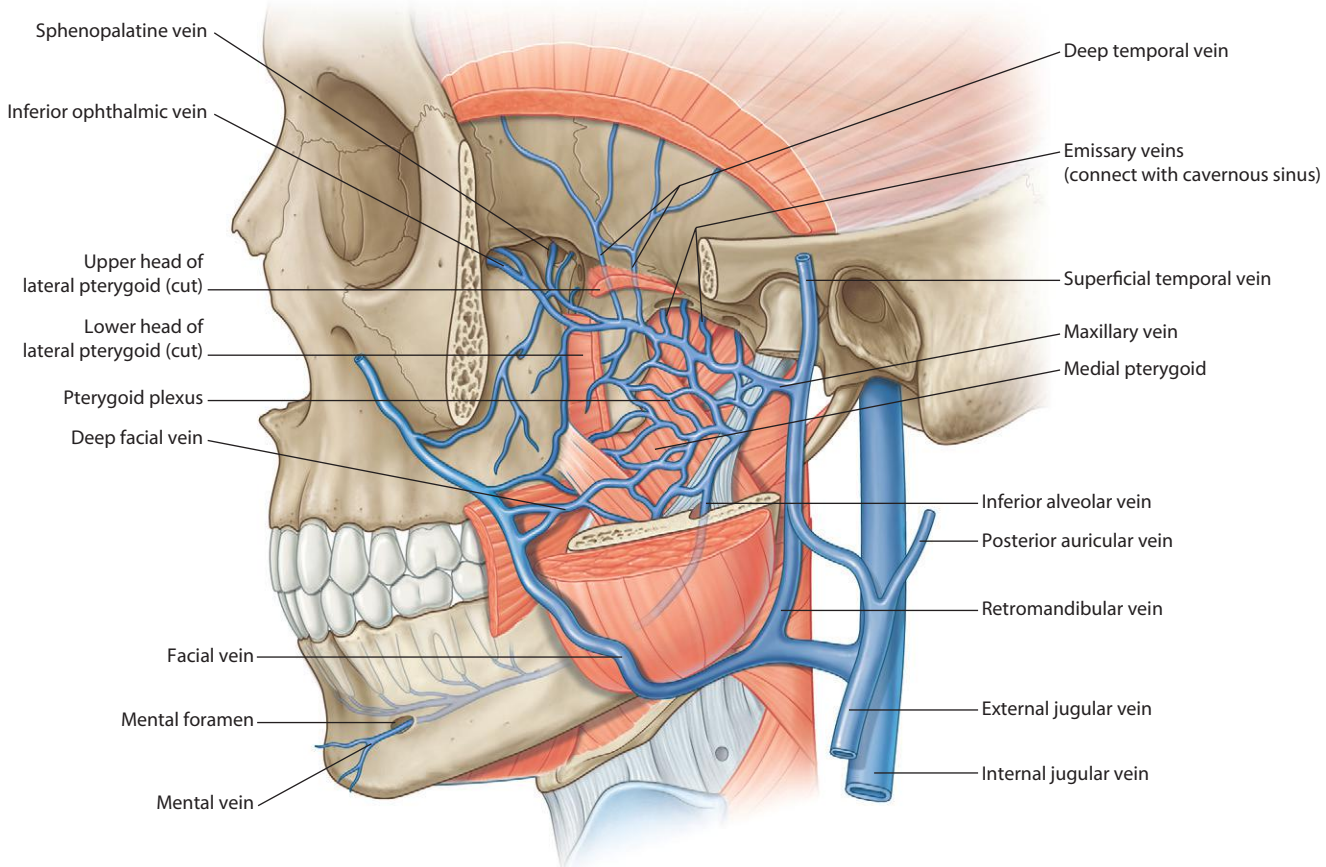


Parasympathetic innervation of parotid, submandibular, and sublingual salivary glands

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

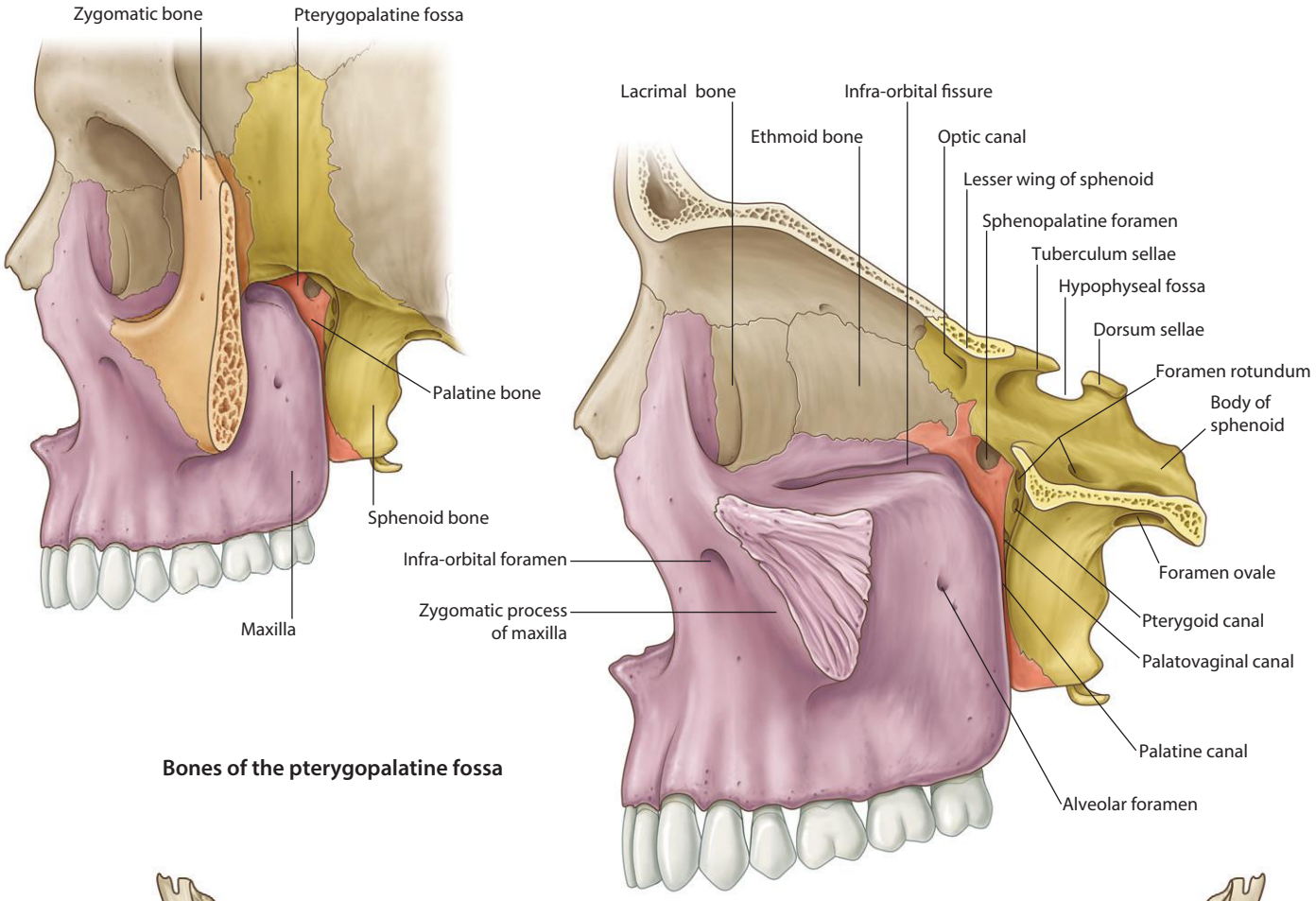


Arteries of the temporal and infratemporal fossae

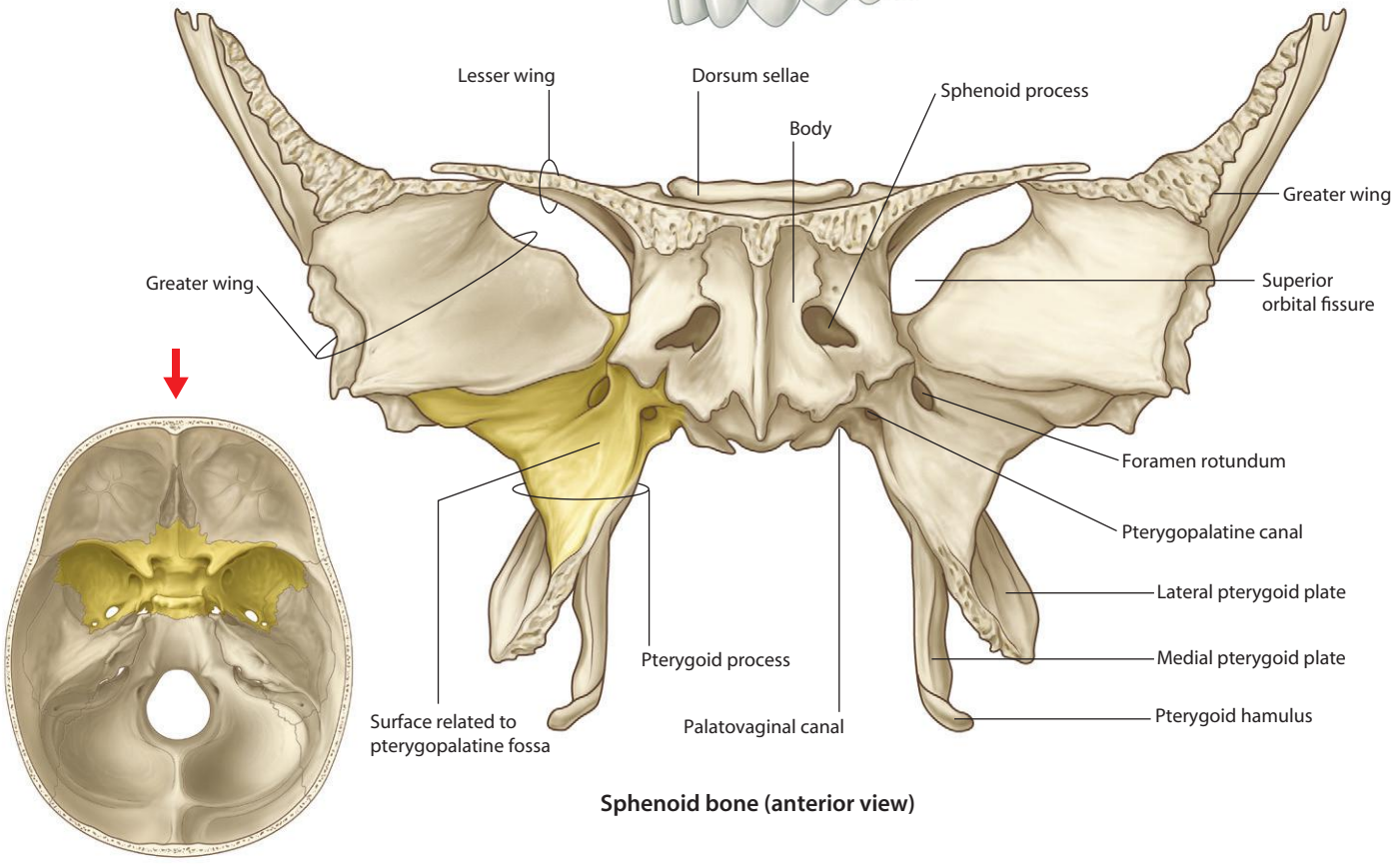


Veins of the temporal and infratemporal fossae

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

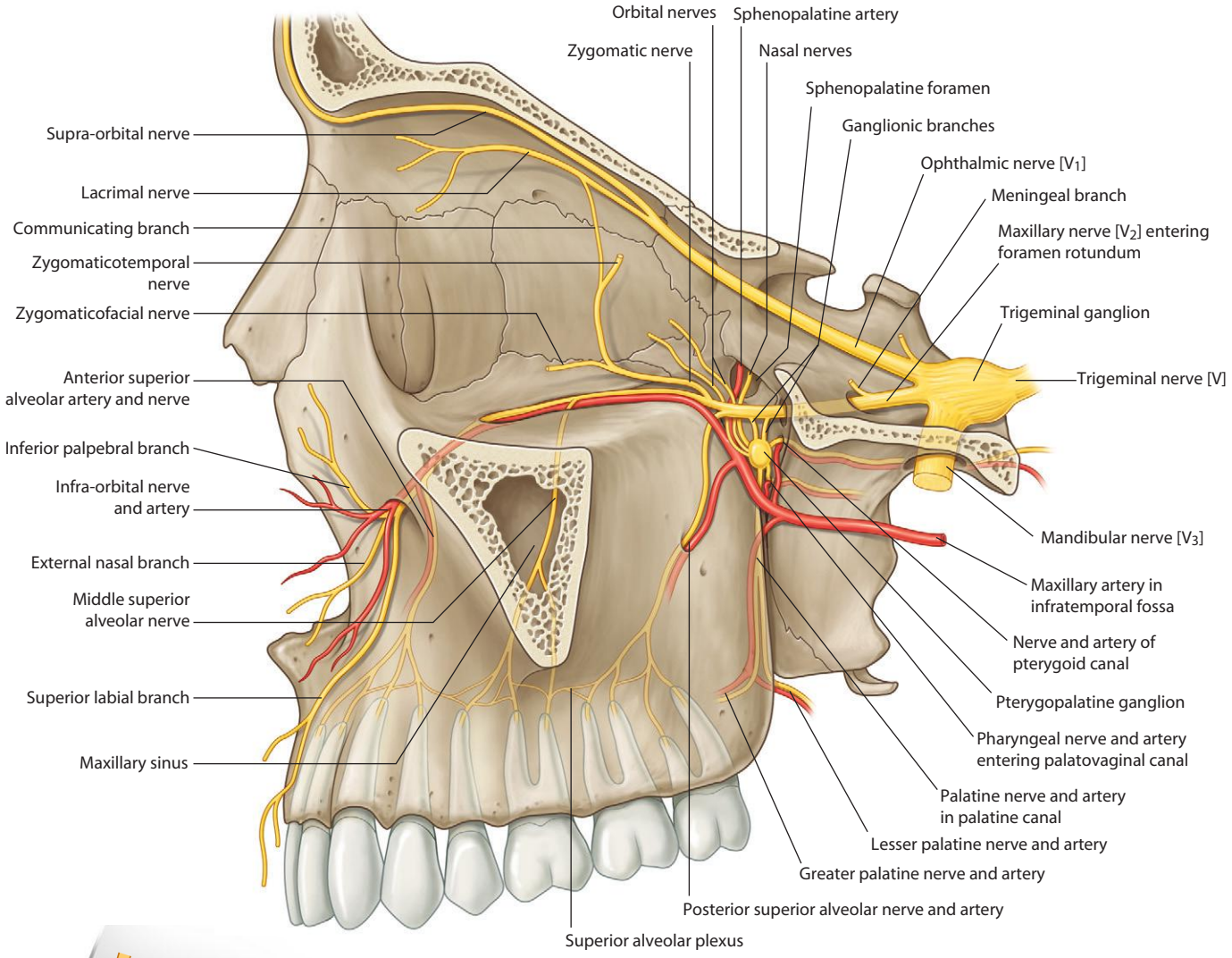


Bones of the pterygopalatine fossa

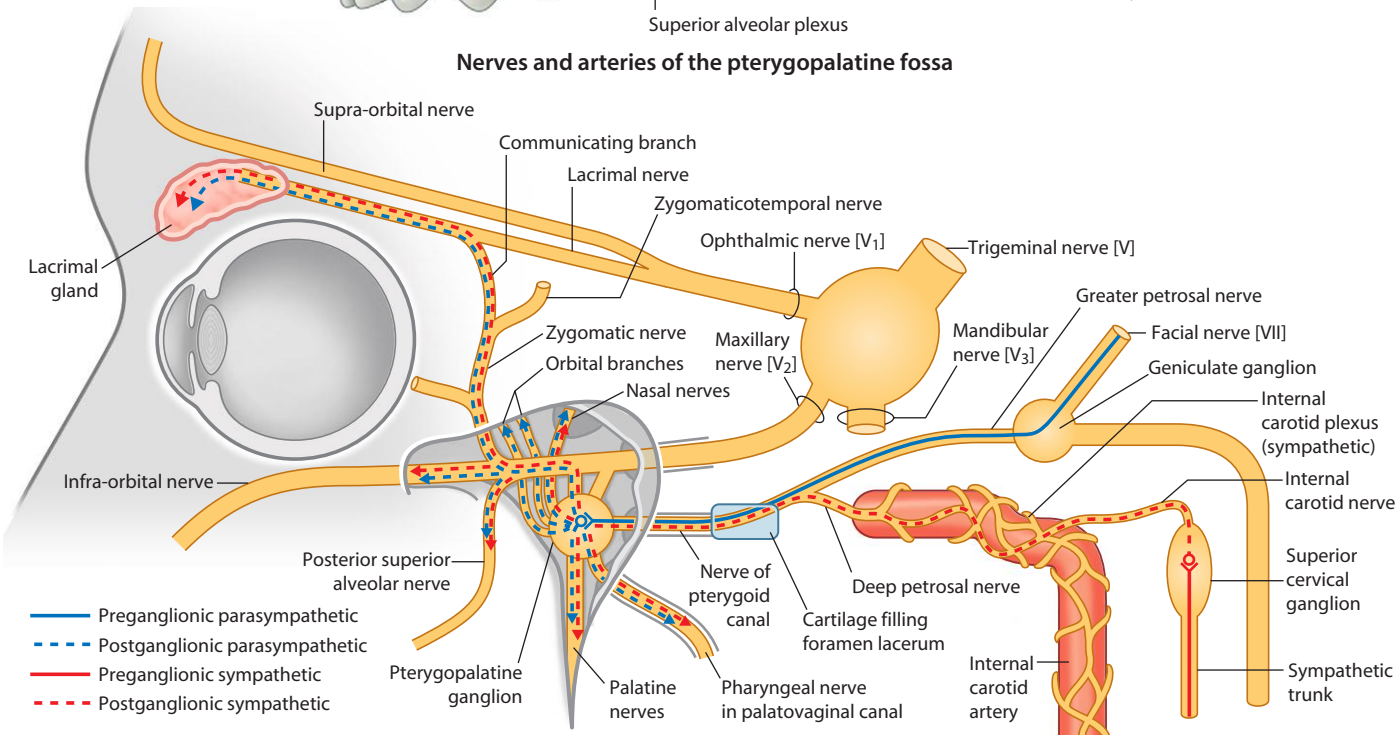


Sphenoid bone (anterior view)

tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir

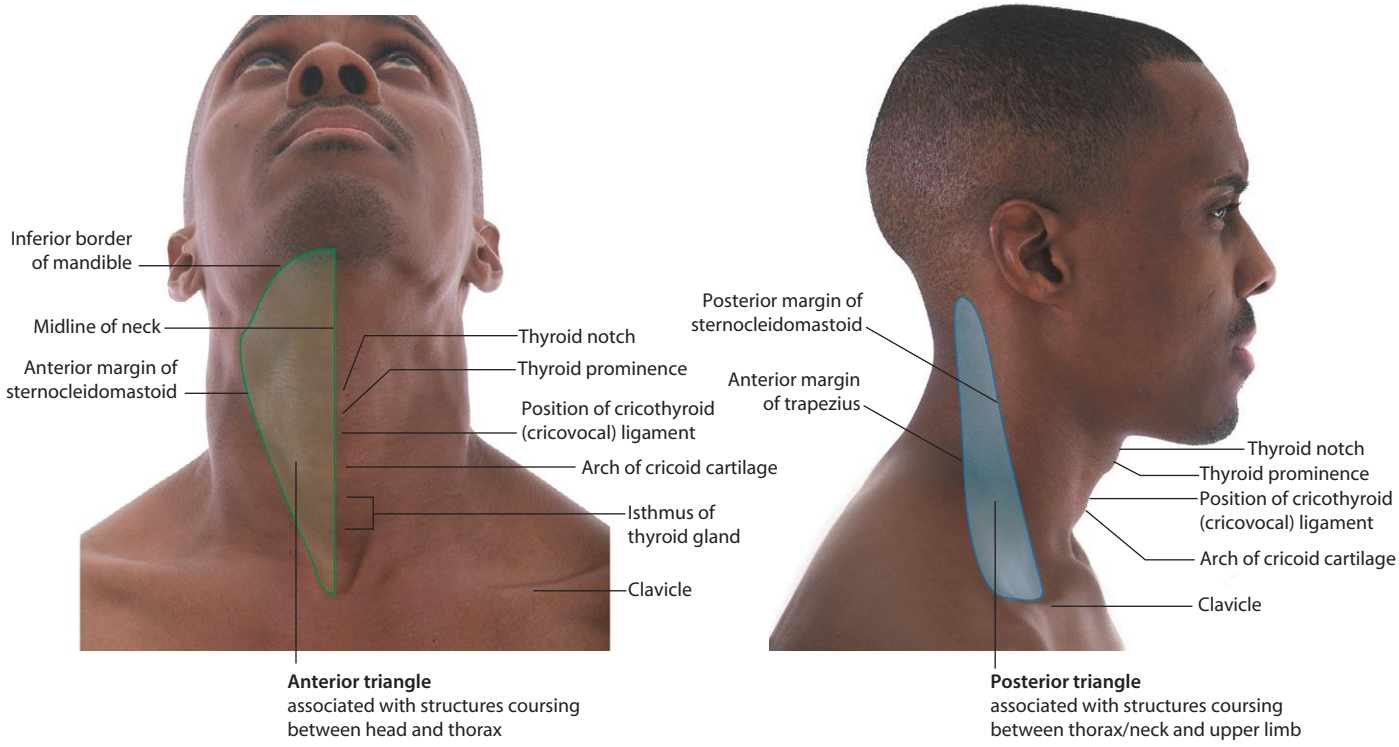


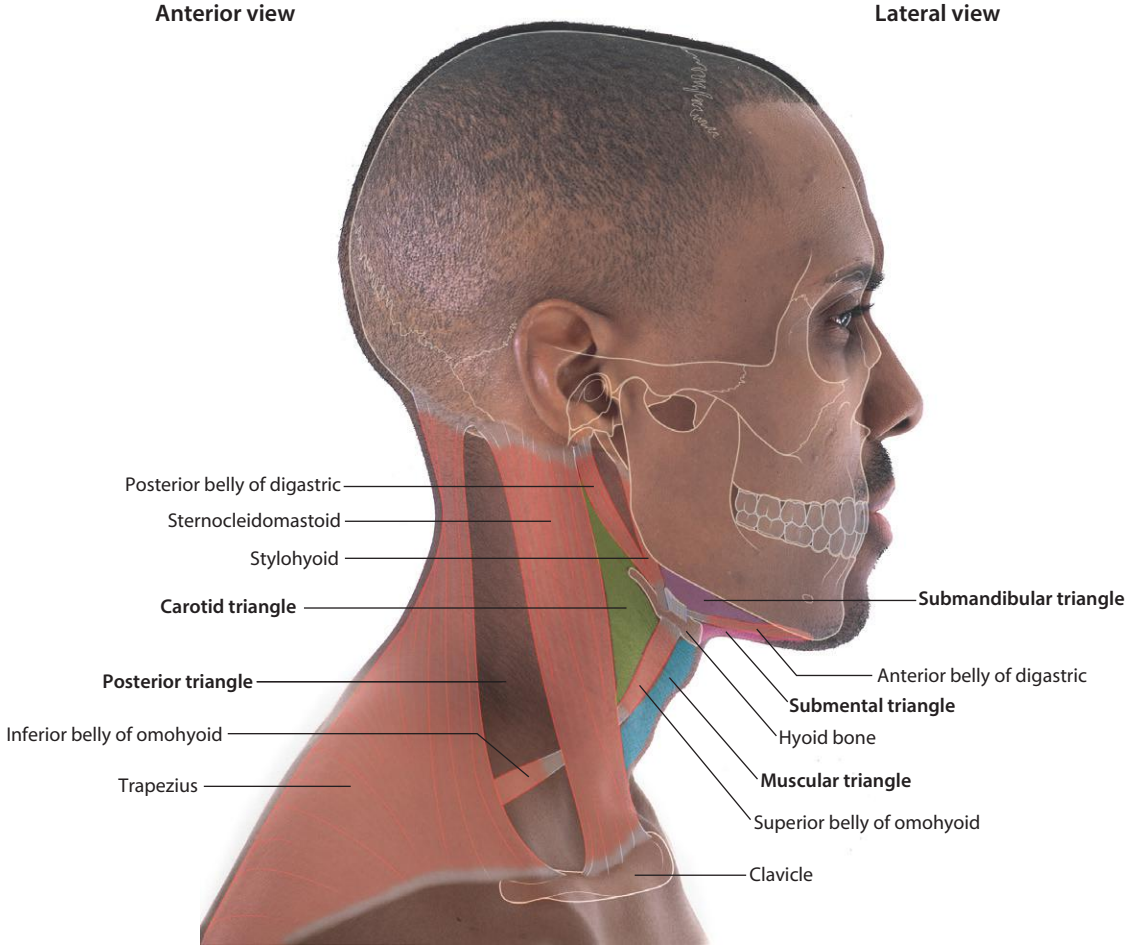
Nerves and arteries of the pterygopalatine fossa



Visceral efferent (motor) pathways through the pterygopalatine fossa

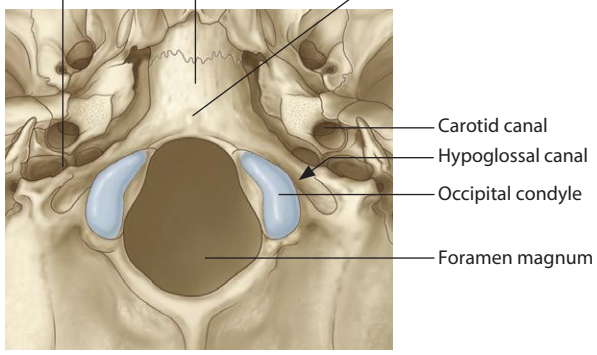
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



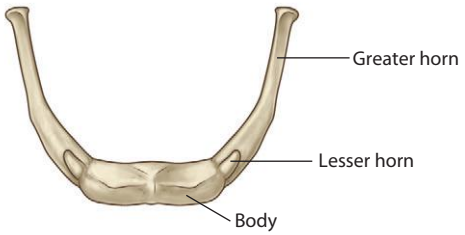


Boundaries and subdivisions of the anterior triangle and boundaries of the posterior triangle

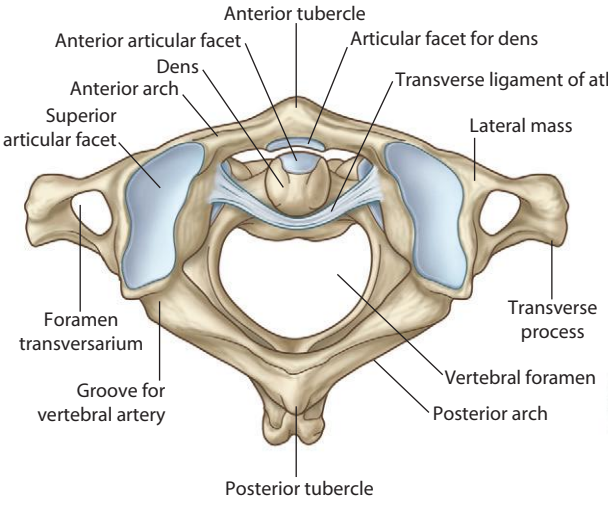
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



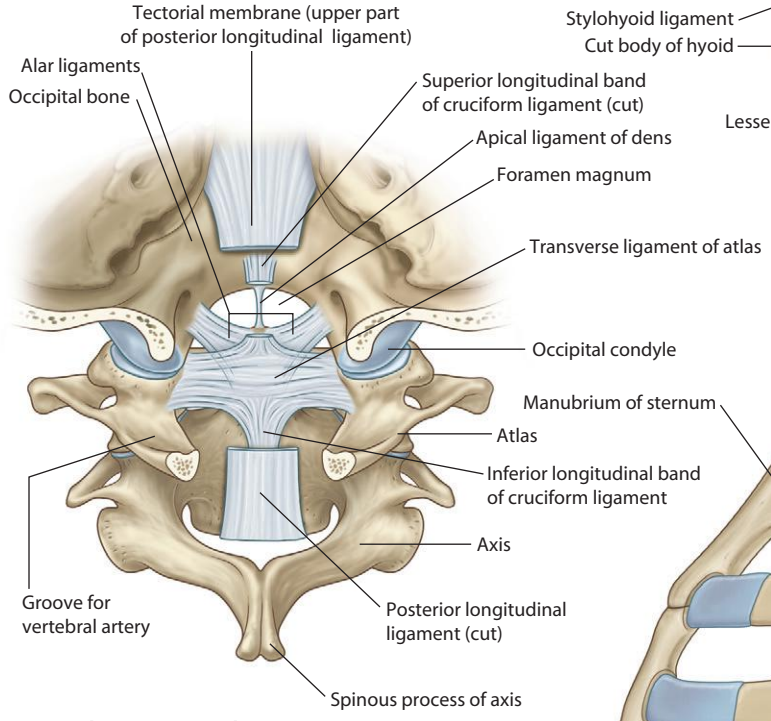
Occipital condyles of skull (inferior view)



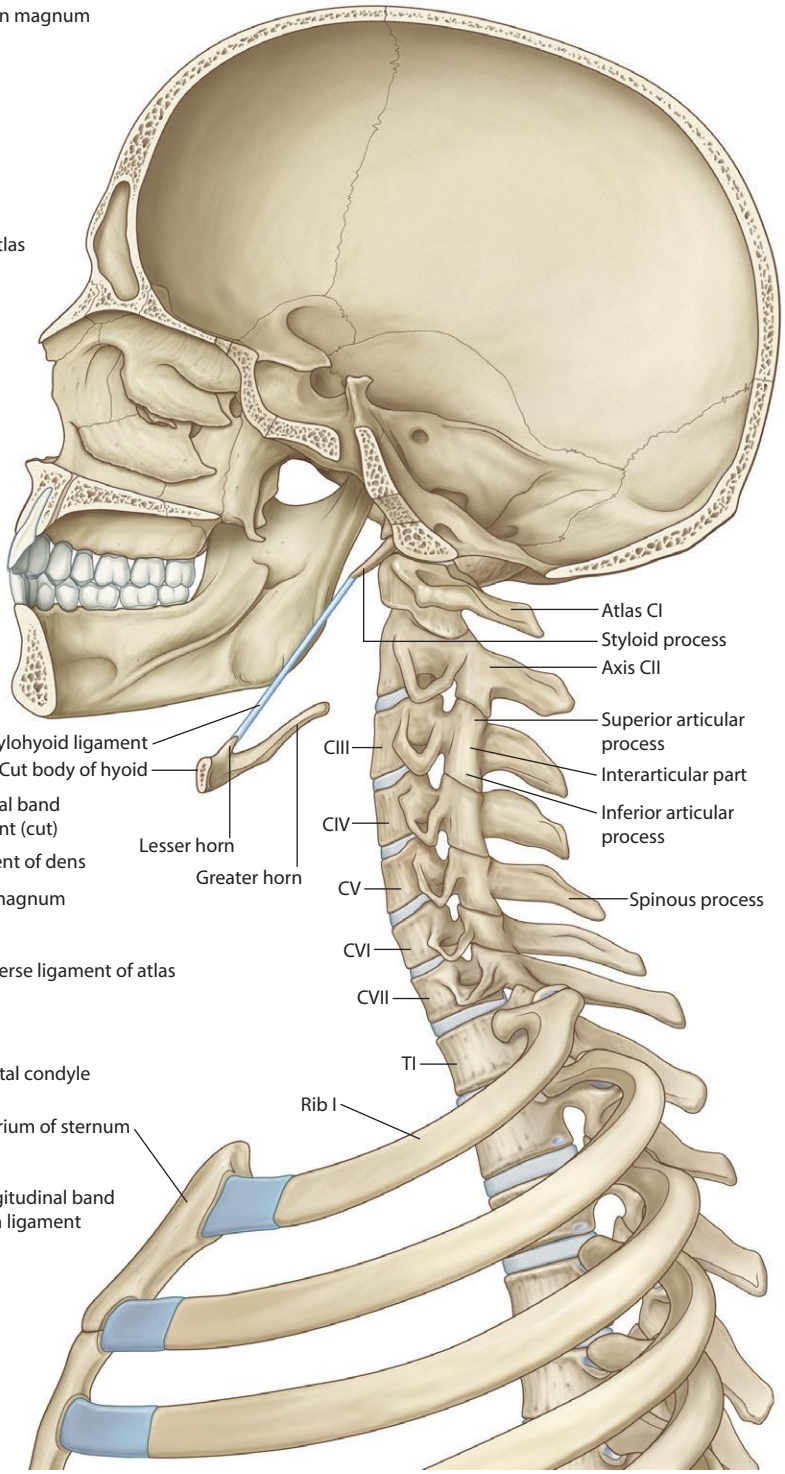
Hyoid bone (superior view)



Atlas and axis (superior view)

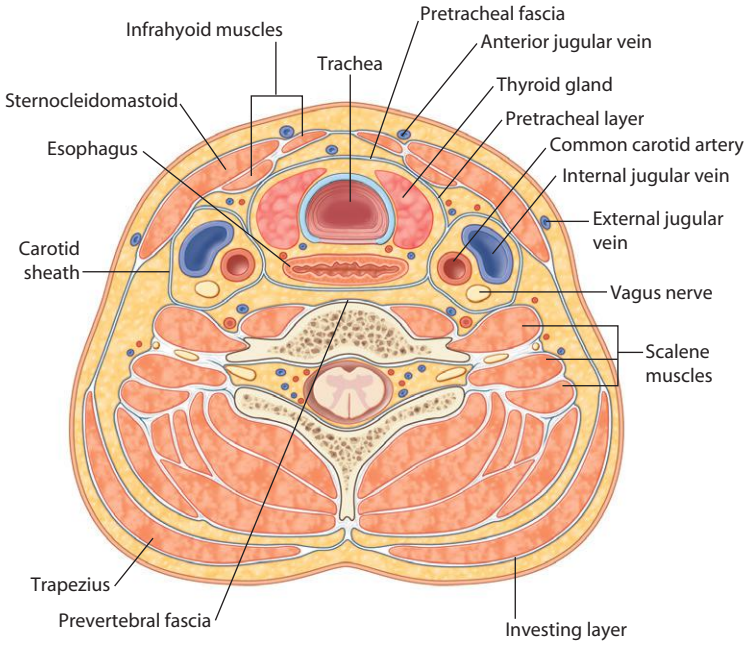


Atlanto-occipital joint (posterior view)

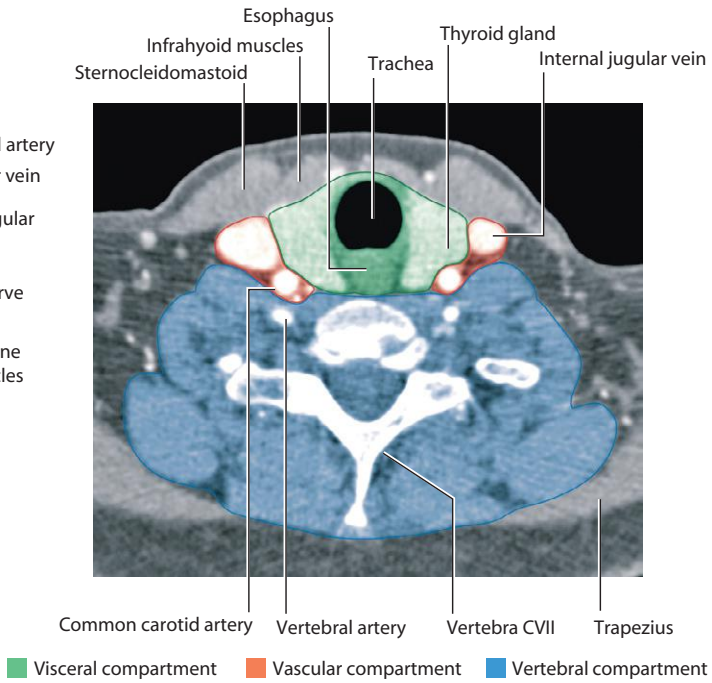


Bones of the neck (lateral view)

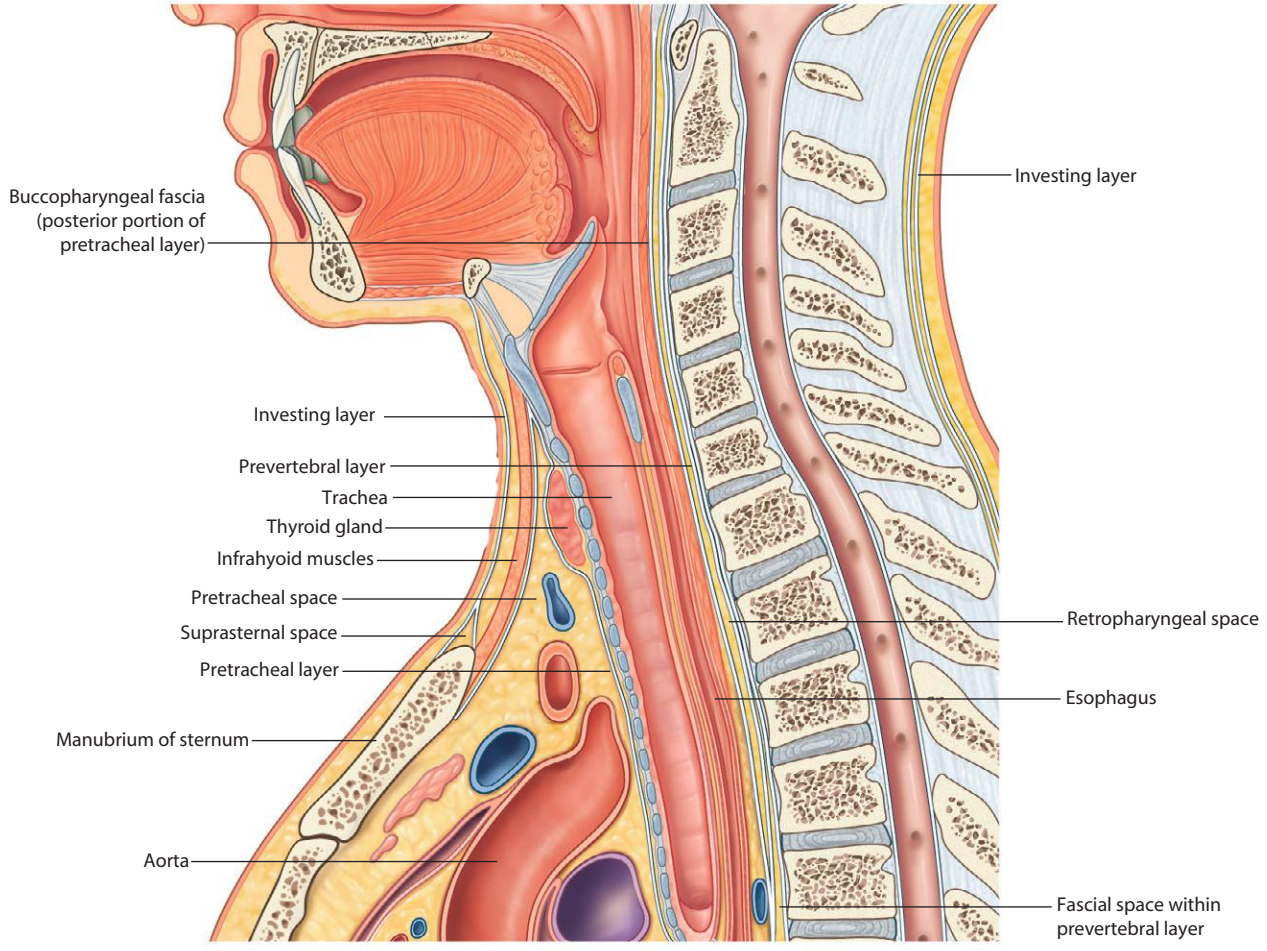
tahir99-VRG & vip.persianss.ir



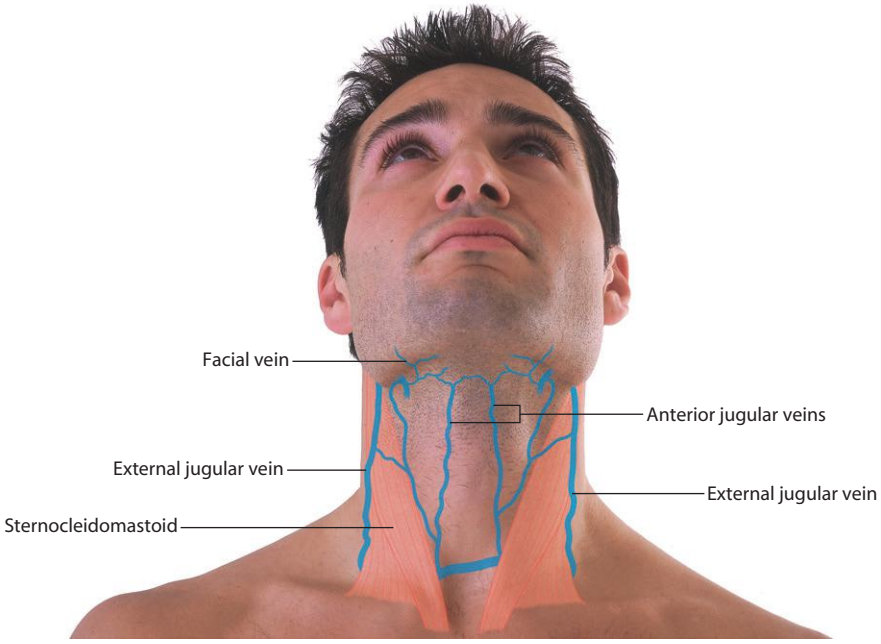
Fascia of the neck (transverse view)



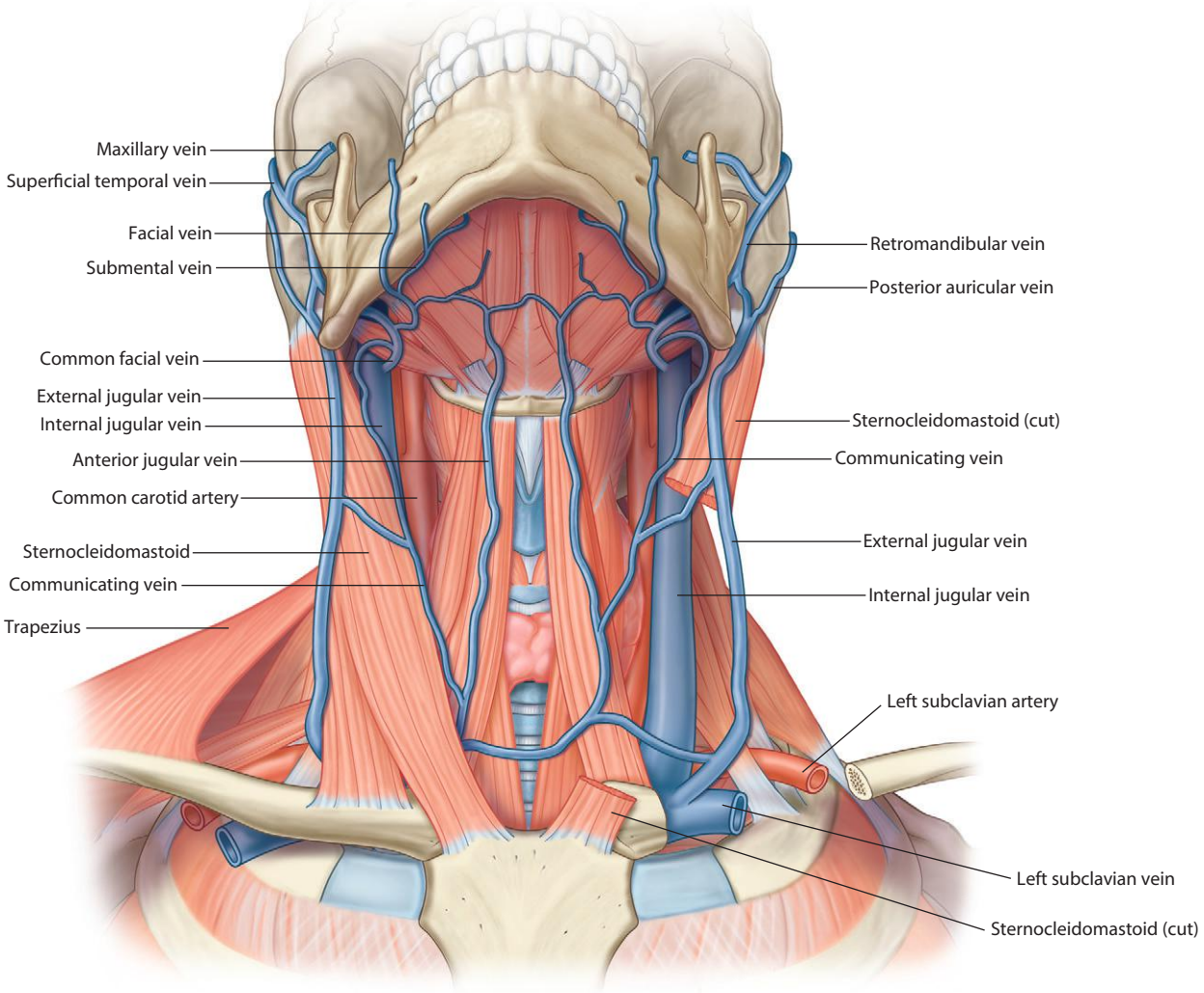
Fascia compartments of the neck.
CT image, with contrast, in axial plane



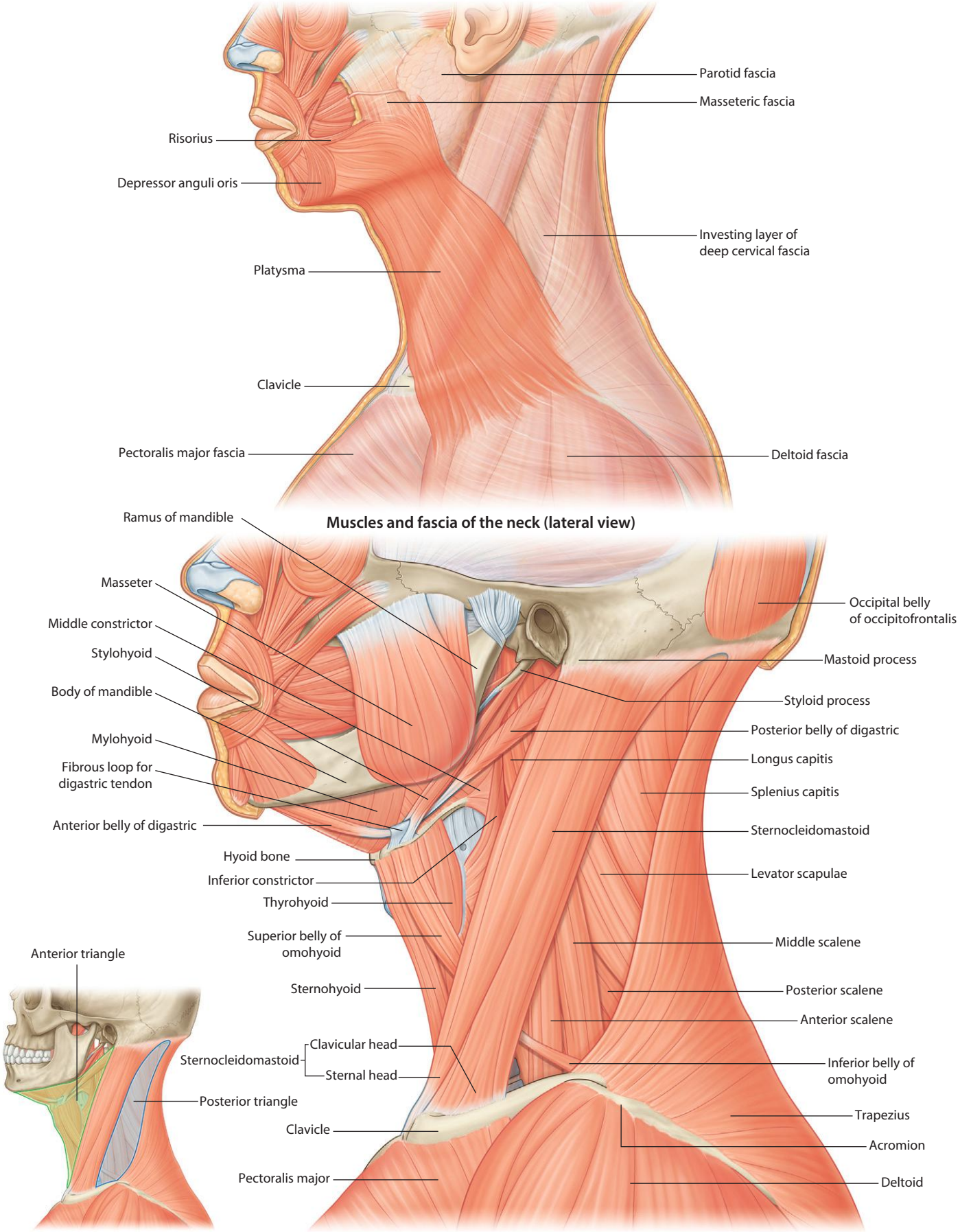
Fascia of the neck (sagittal view)



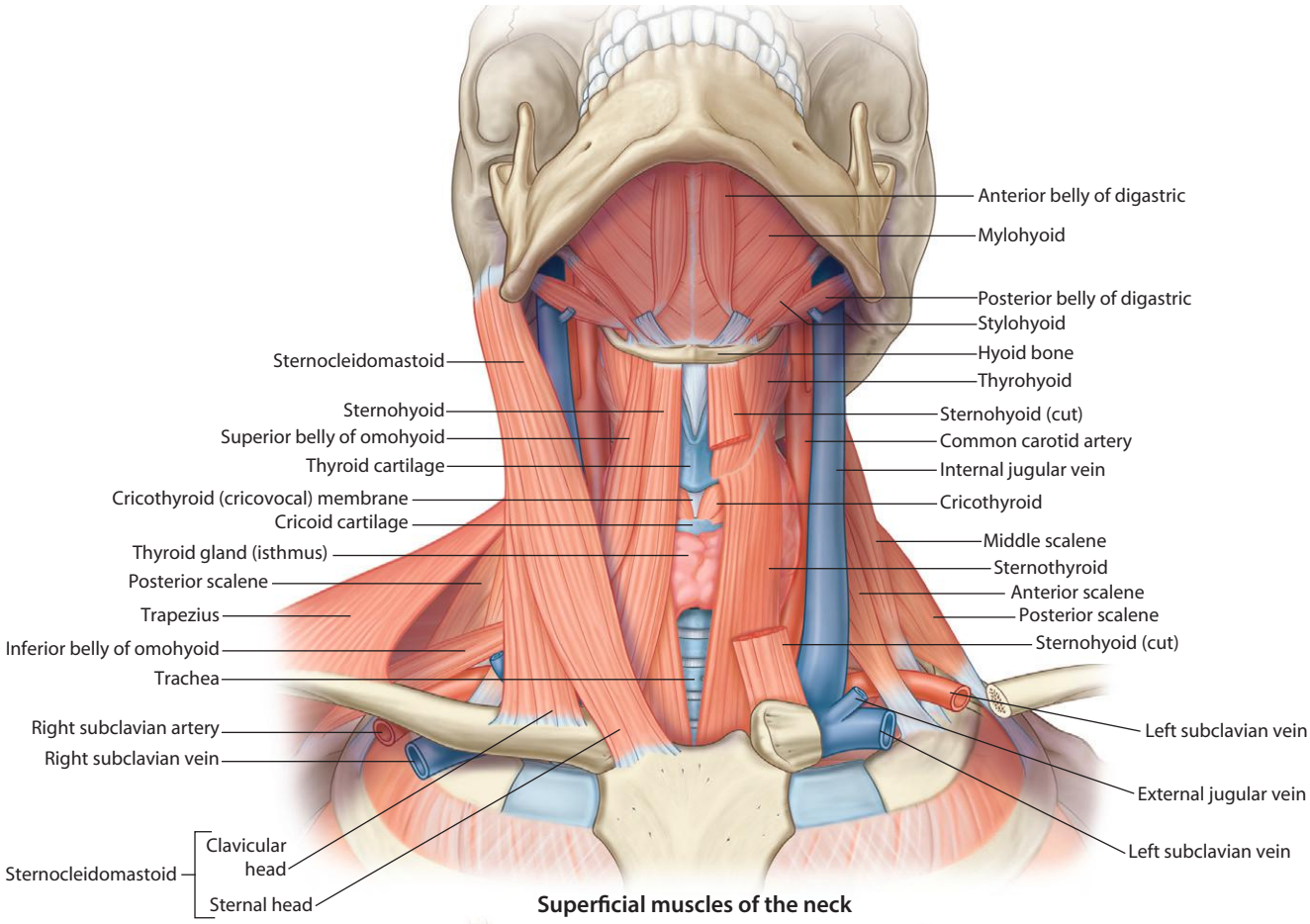
Palpable veins of the neck (or visible)



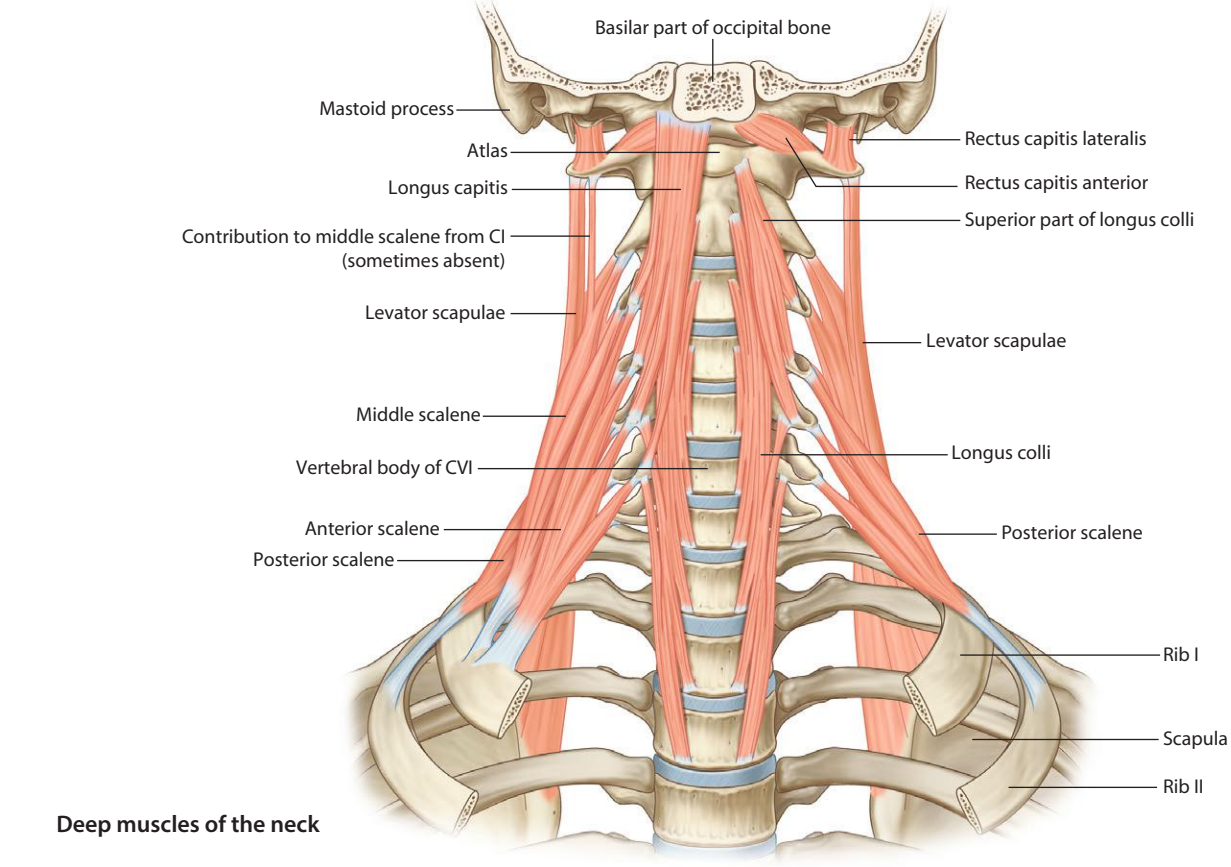
Superficial veins of the neck



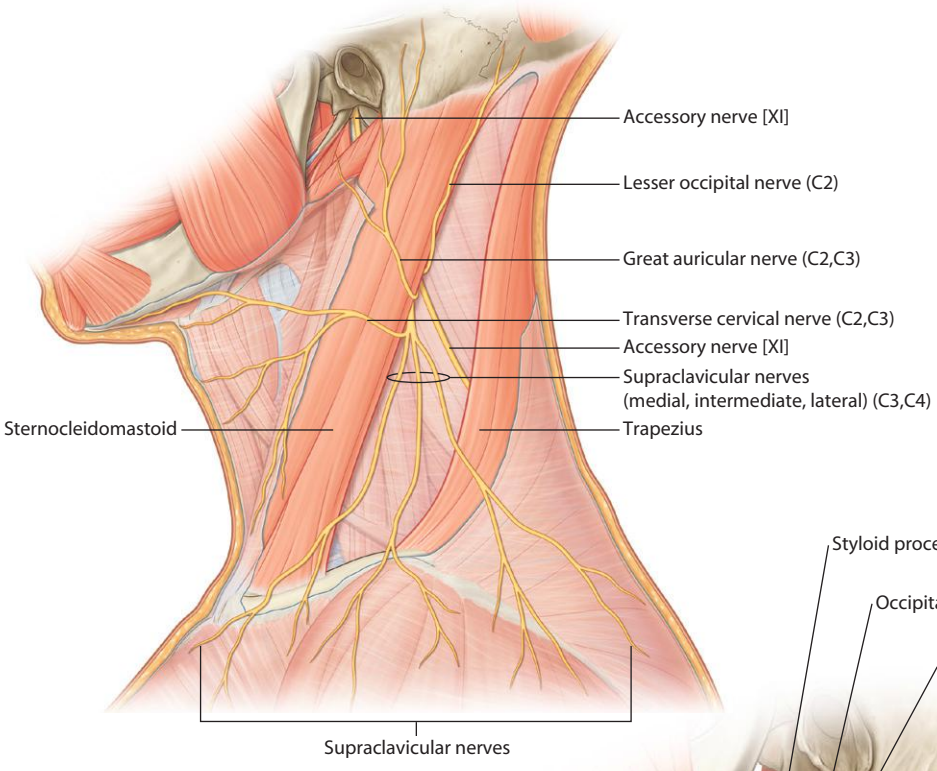
Muscles and fascia of the neck (lateral view)



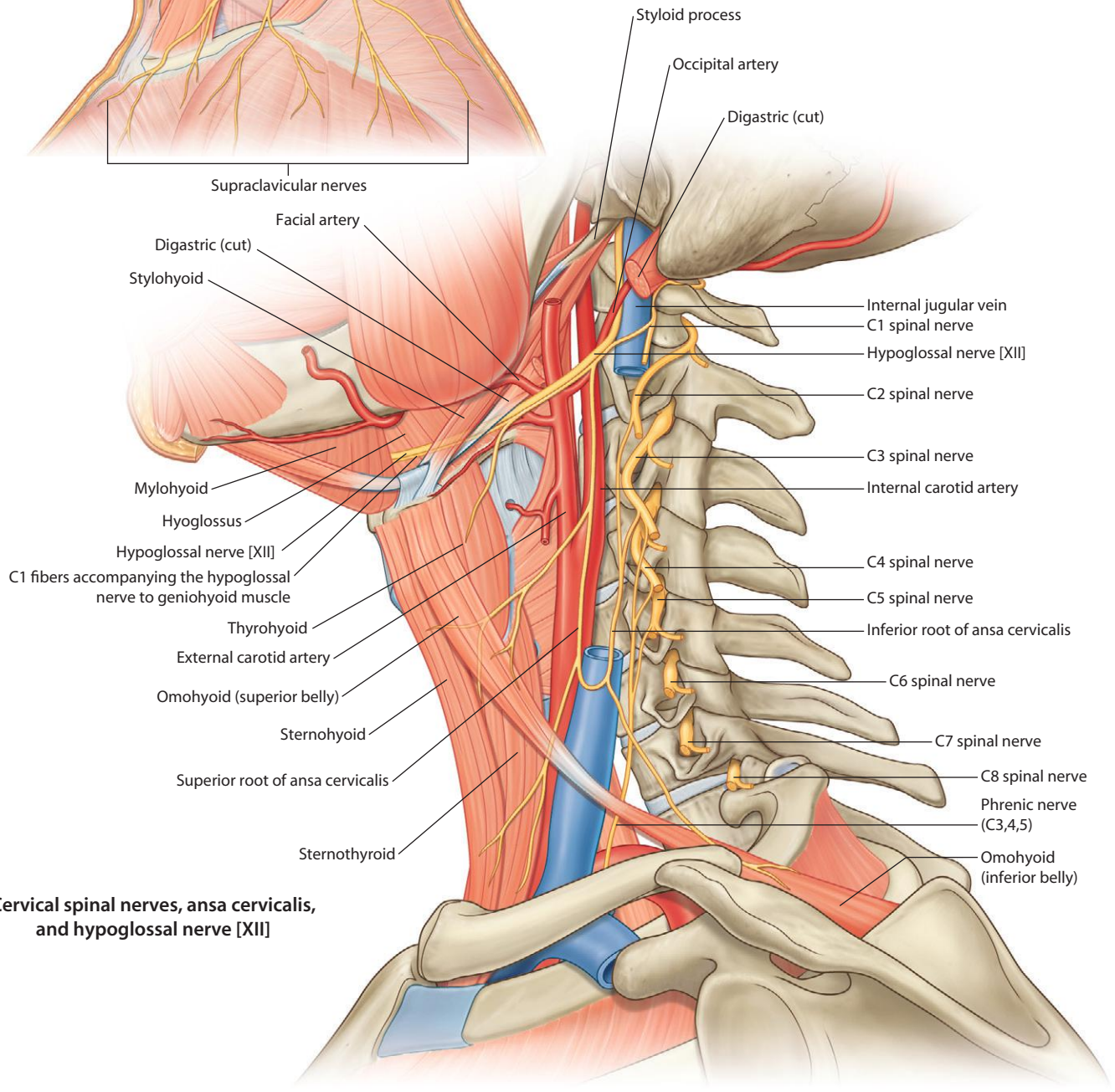
Superficial muscles of the neck



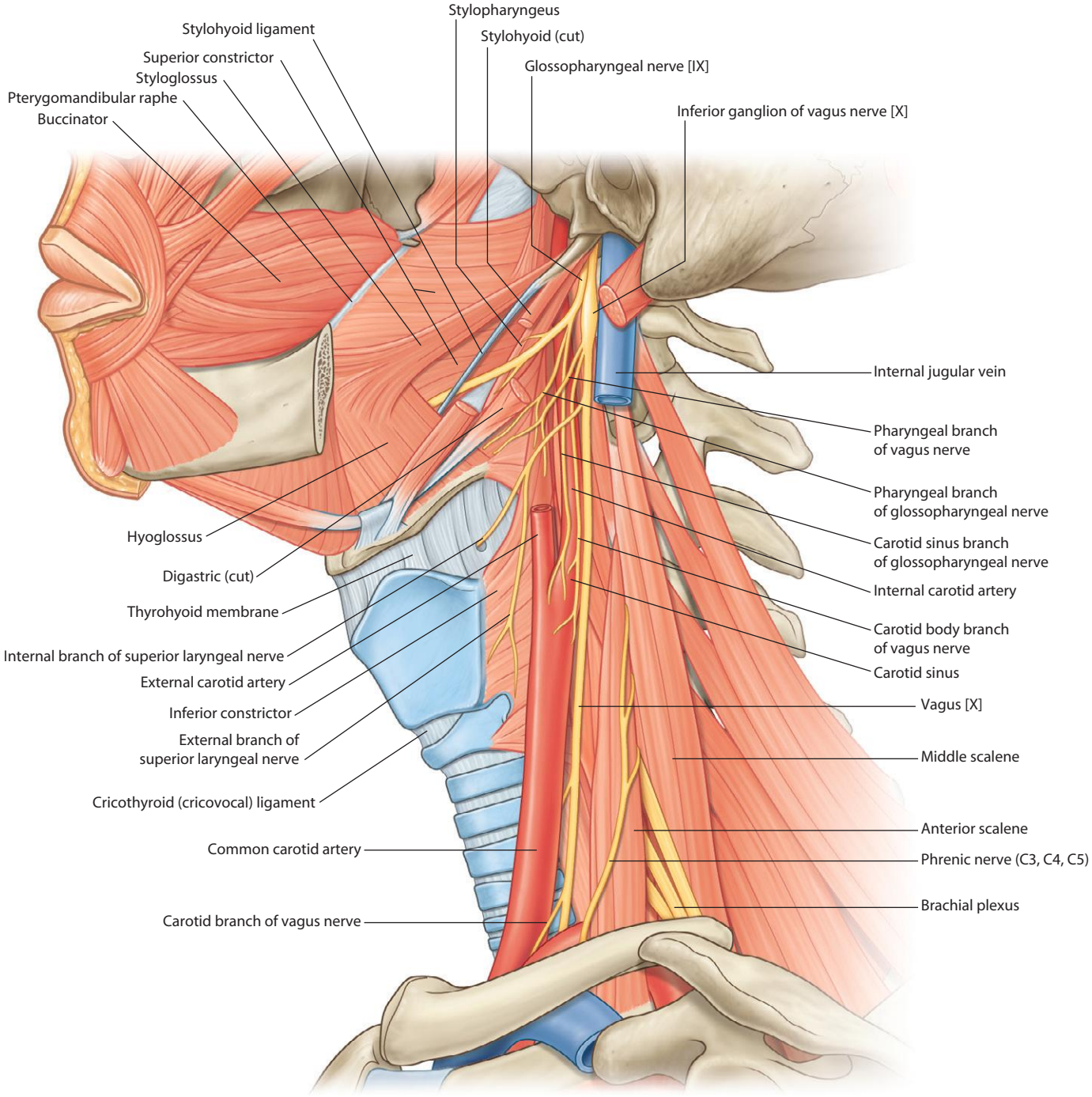
Deep muscles of the neck



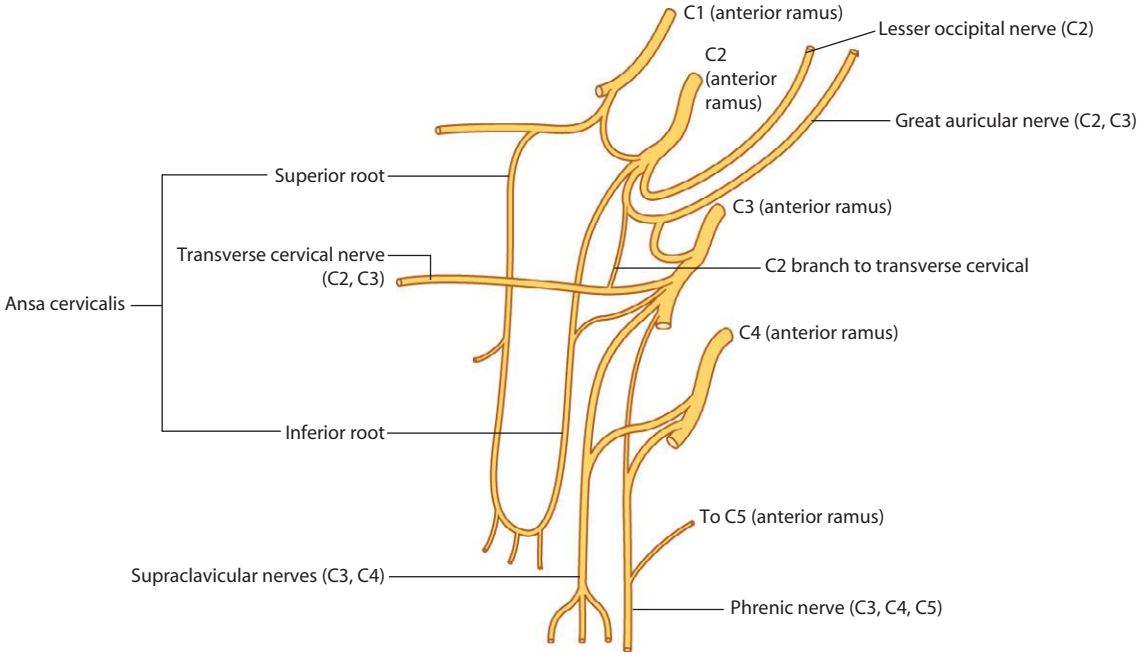
Accessory nerve and branches of the cervical plexus



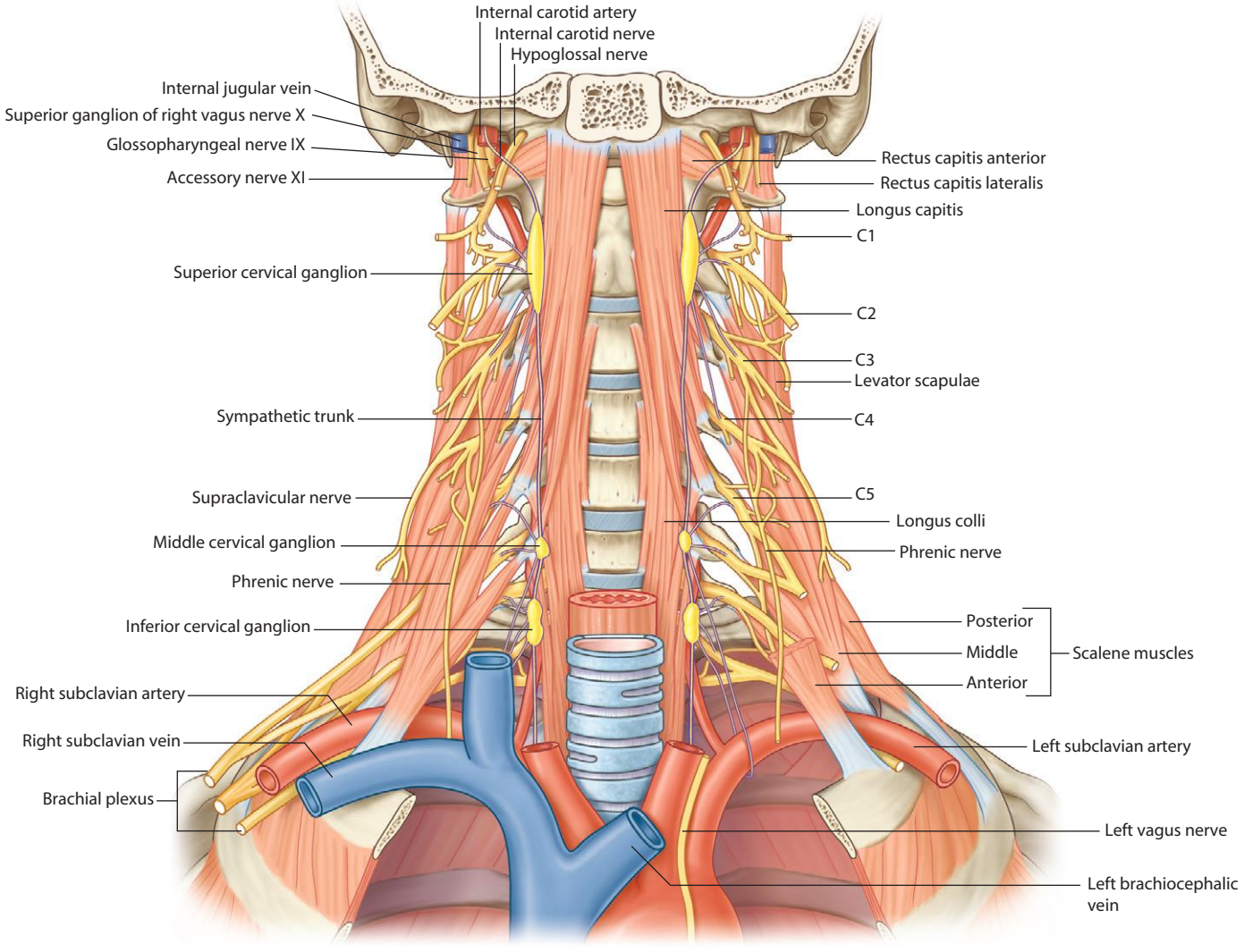
Cervical spinal nerves, ansa cervicalis, and hypoglossal nerve [XII]



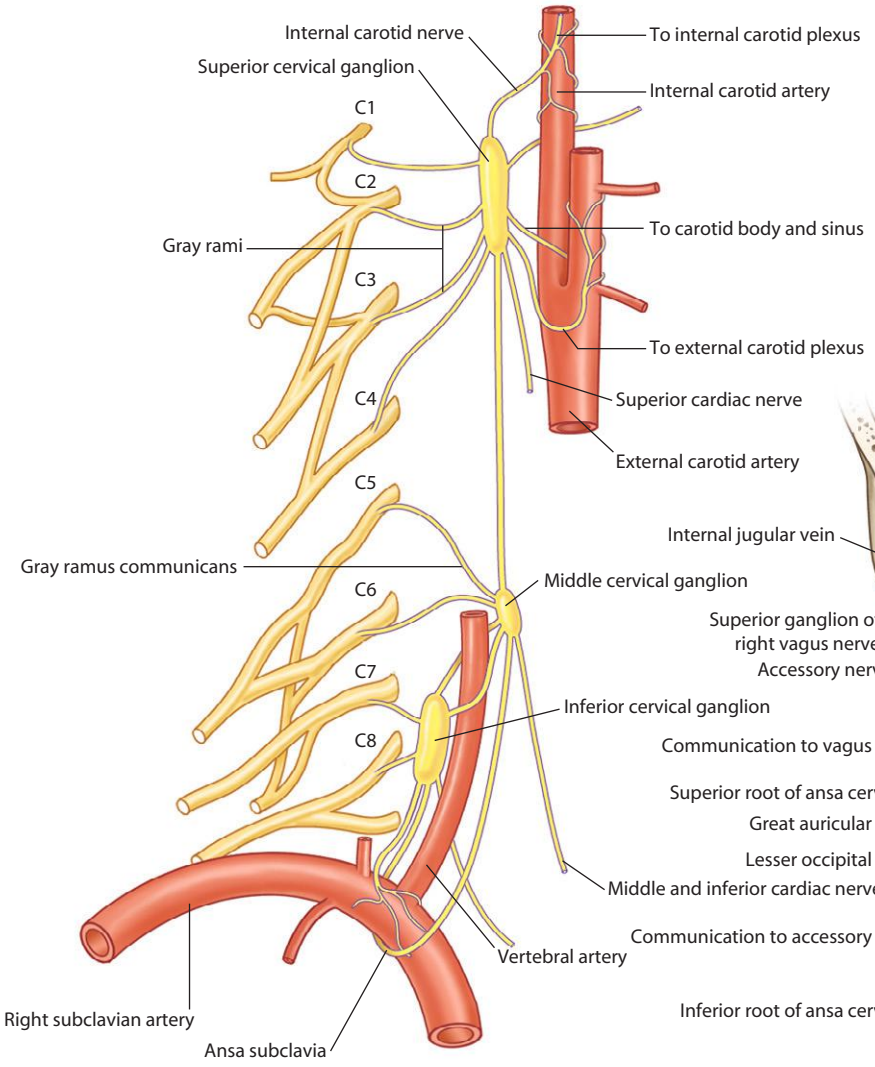
Branches of glossopharyngeal [IX] and vagus nerves [X] in neck



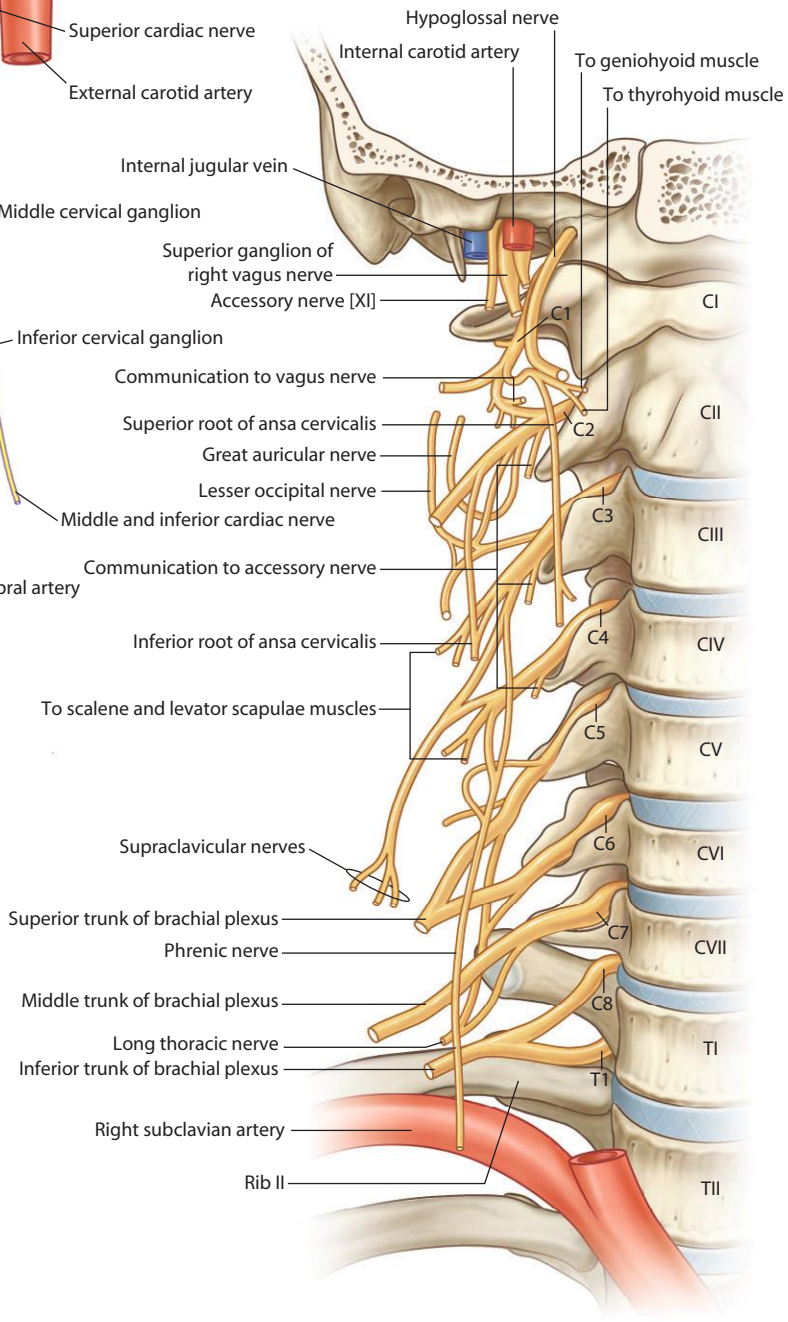
Cervical plexus



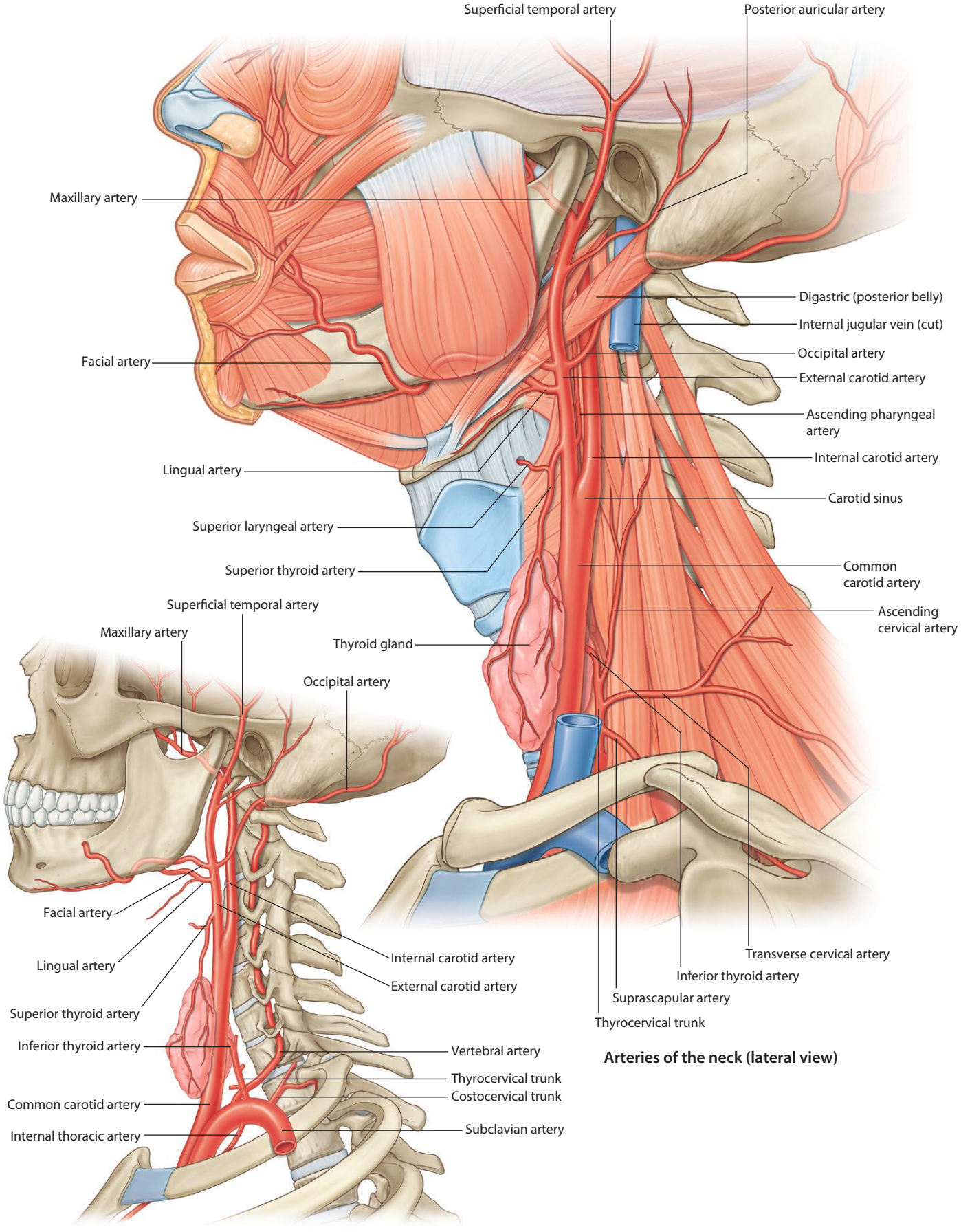
Components of the sympathetic nervous system in the root of the neck



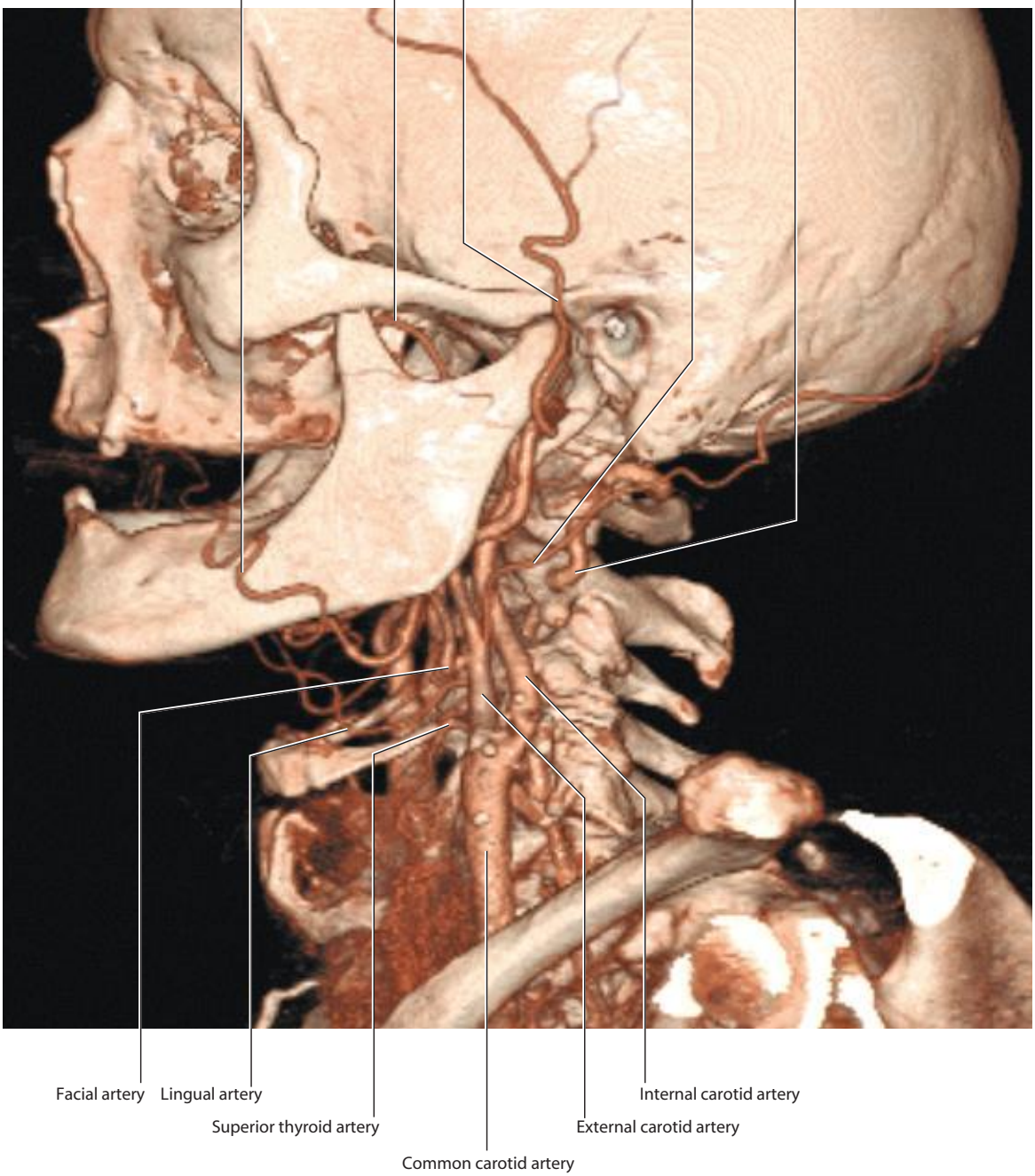
Cervical part of the sympathetic trunk



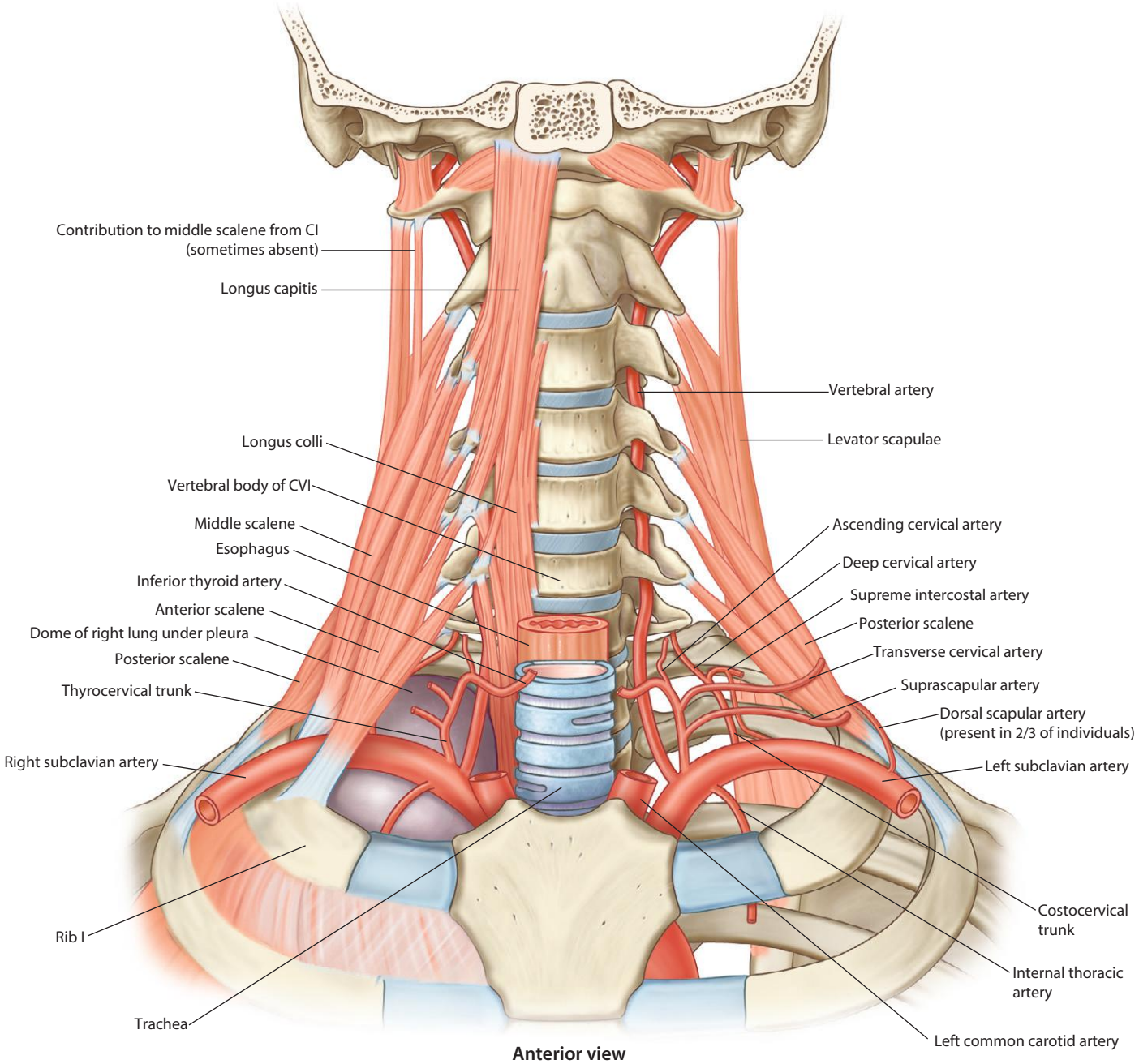
Branches of the cervical plexus (rib I removed)



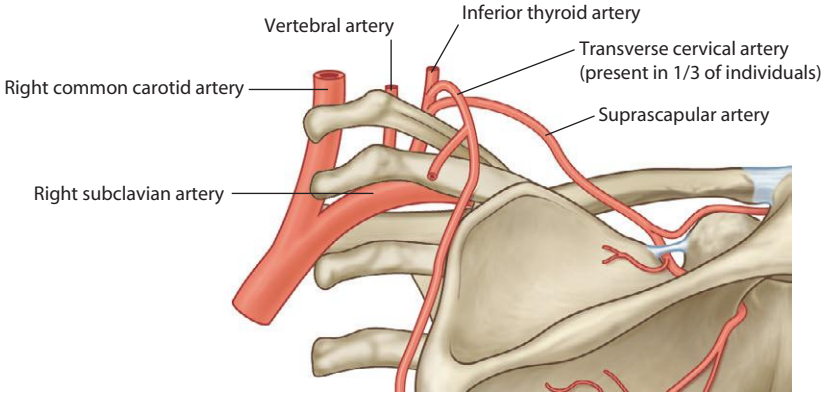
Arteries of the neck (lateral view)



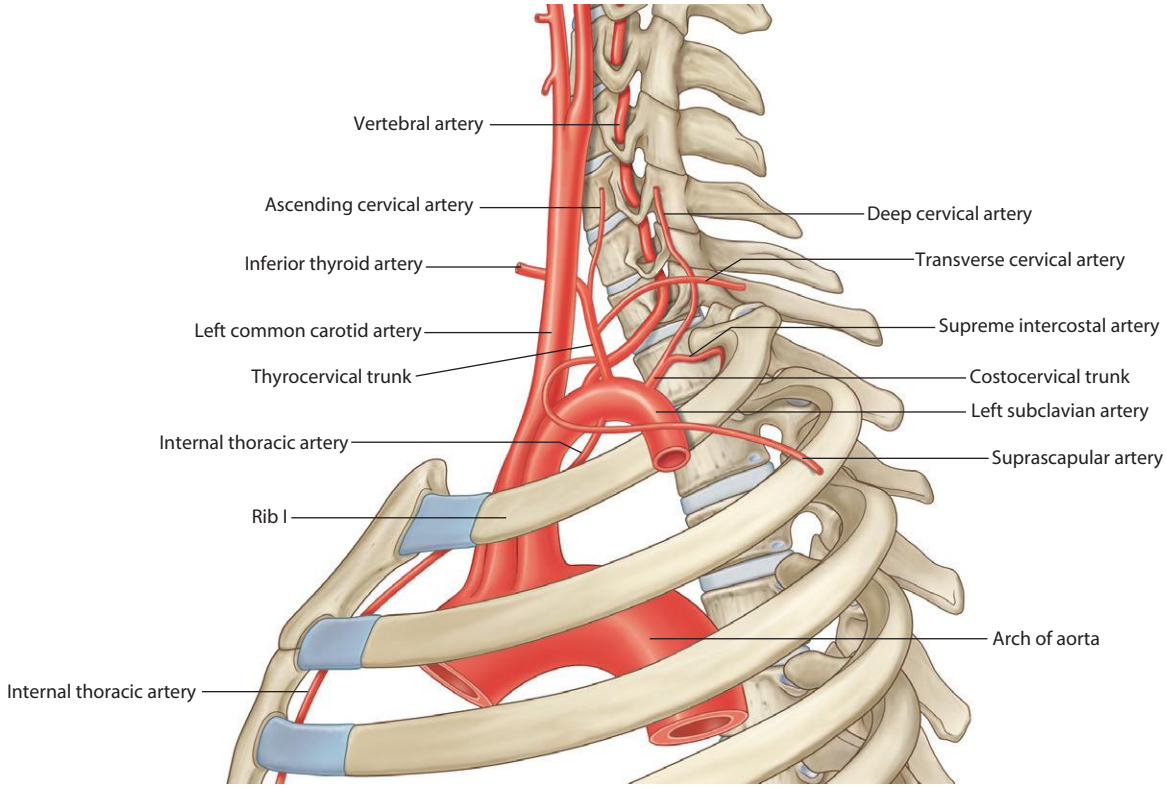
Lateral view of the branches of the external carotid artery.
Volume-rendered angiographic image, with contrast, using multidetector CT



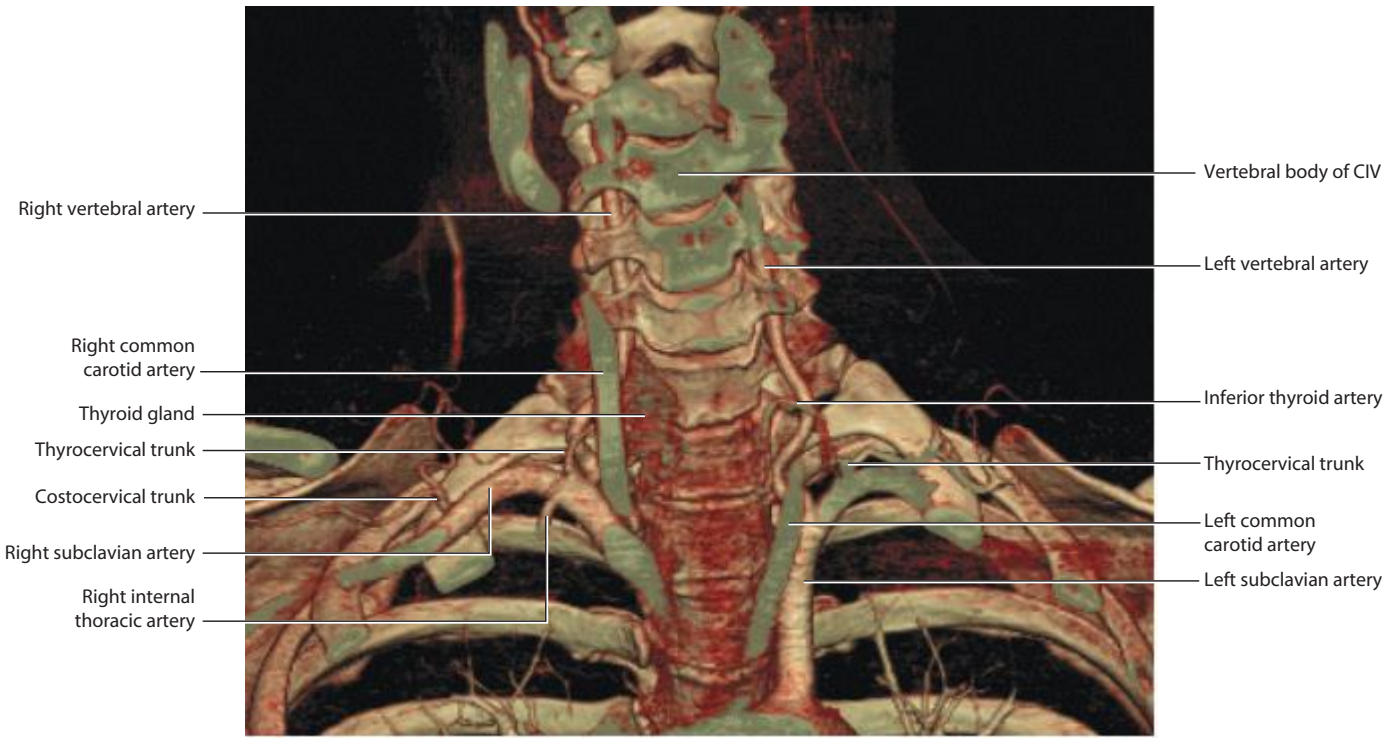
Anterior view



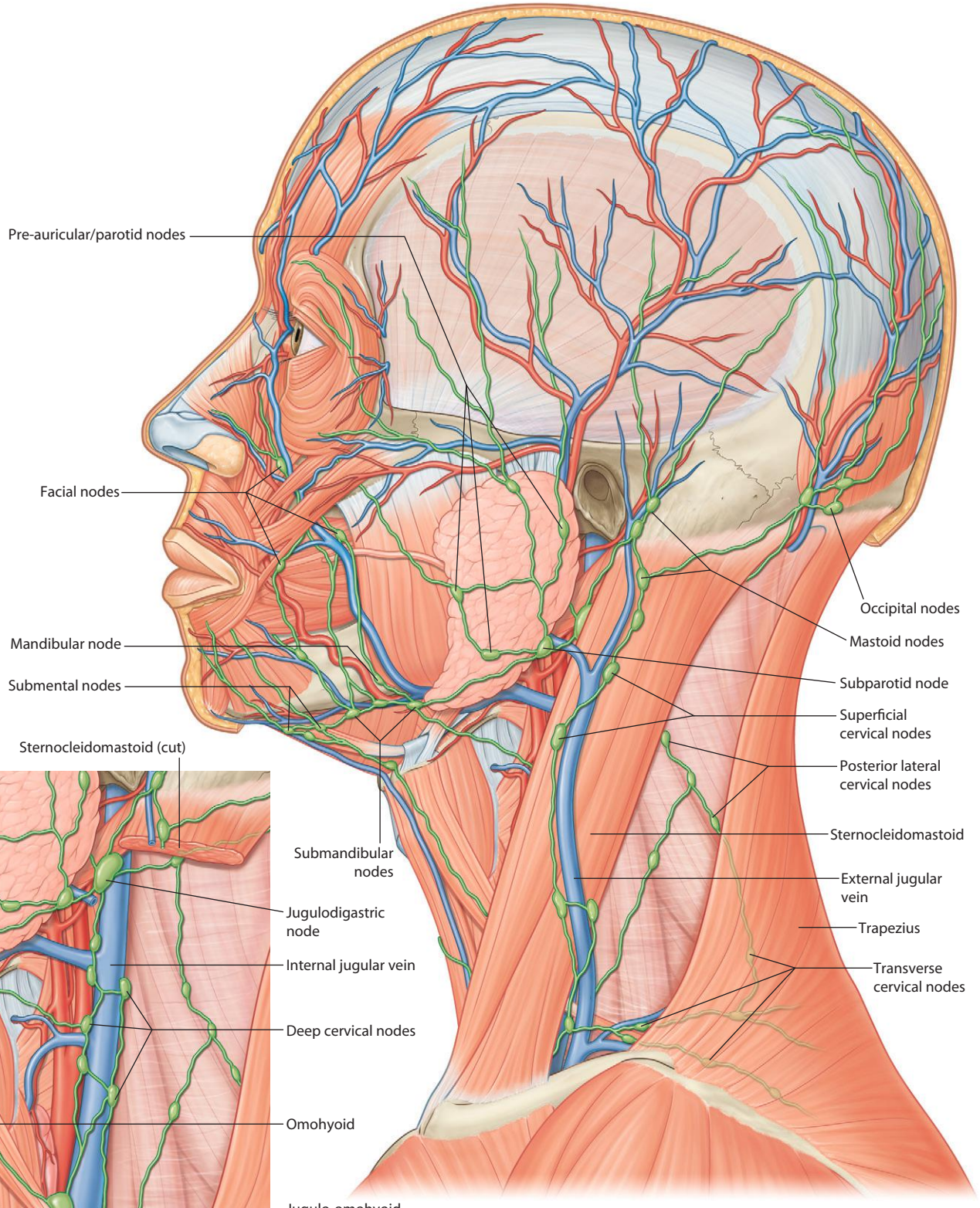
Posterior view



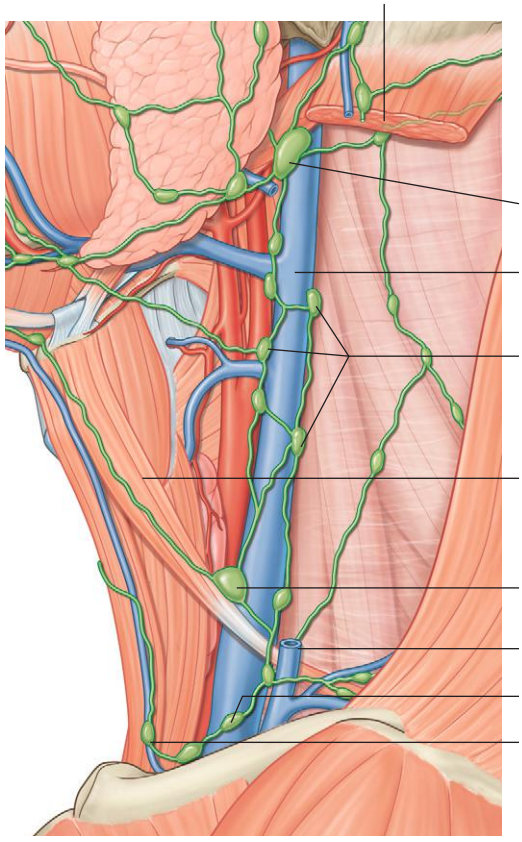
Lateral view



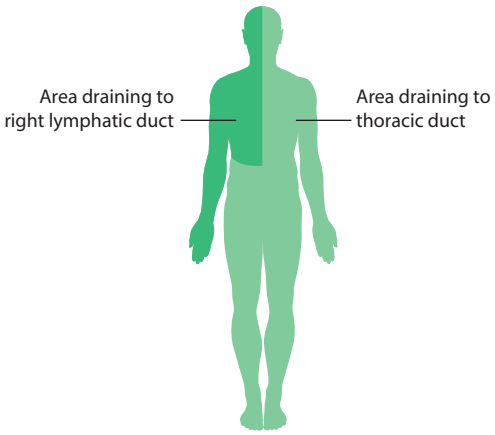
Anterior view of the root of the neck showing the branches of the subclavian arteries.
Volume-rendered angiographic image, with contrast, using multidetector CT



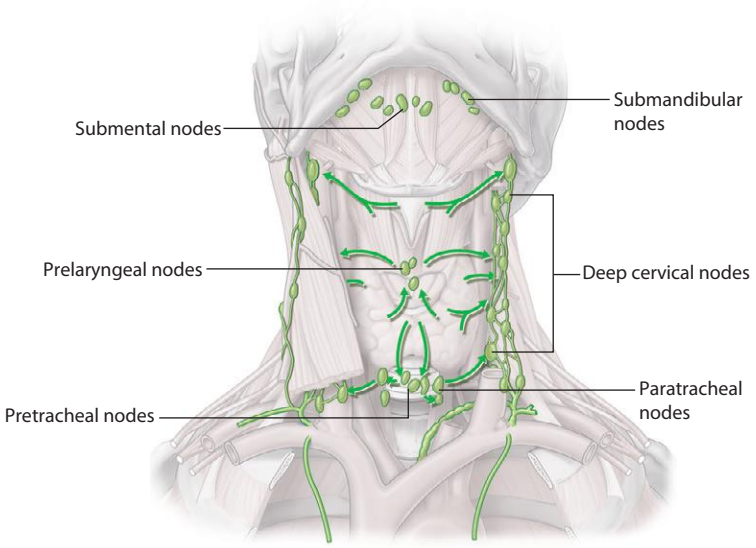
Lymphatic system in the neck



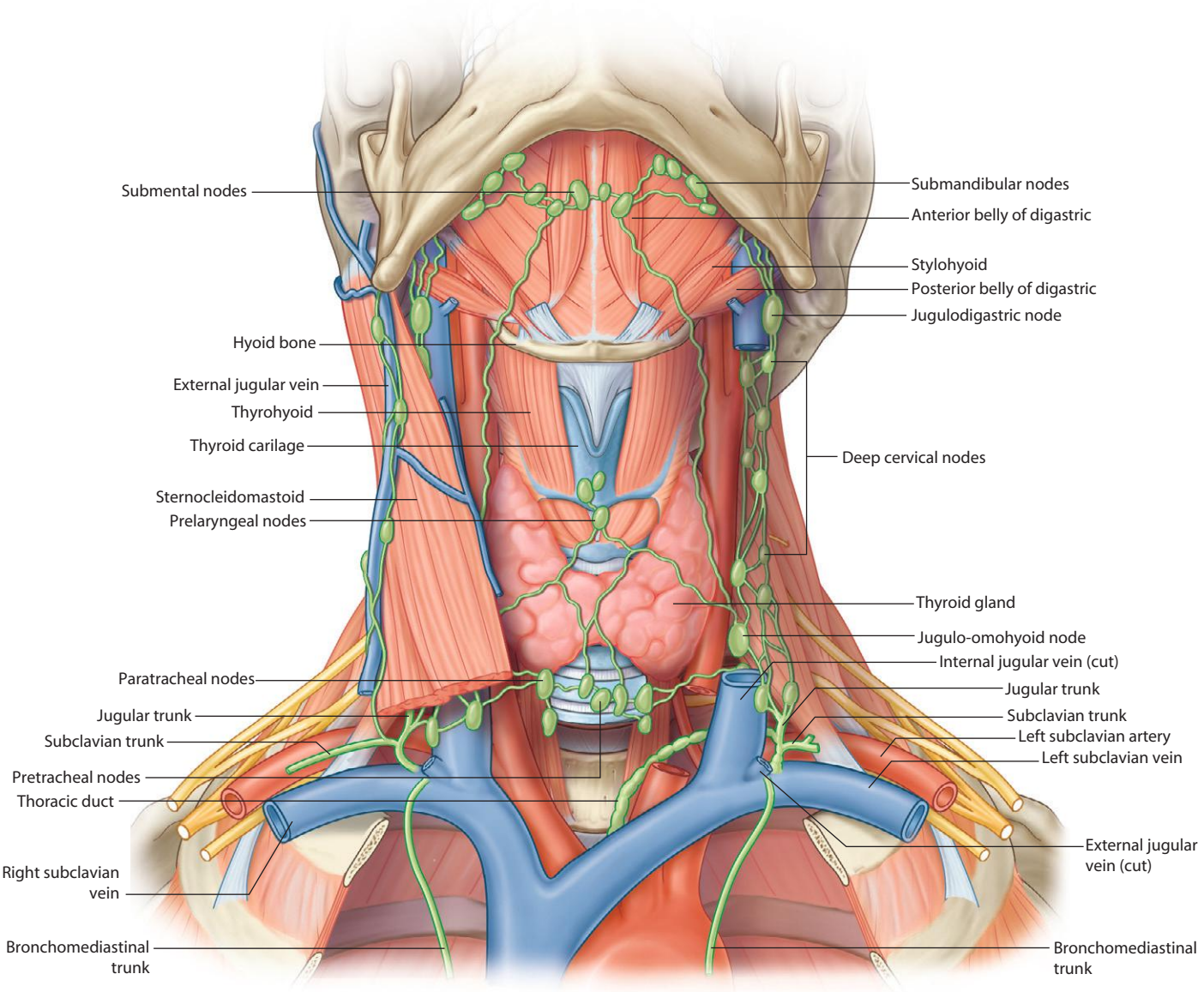
Deep cervical nodes



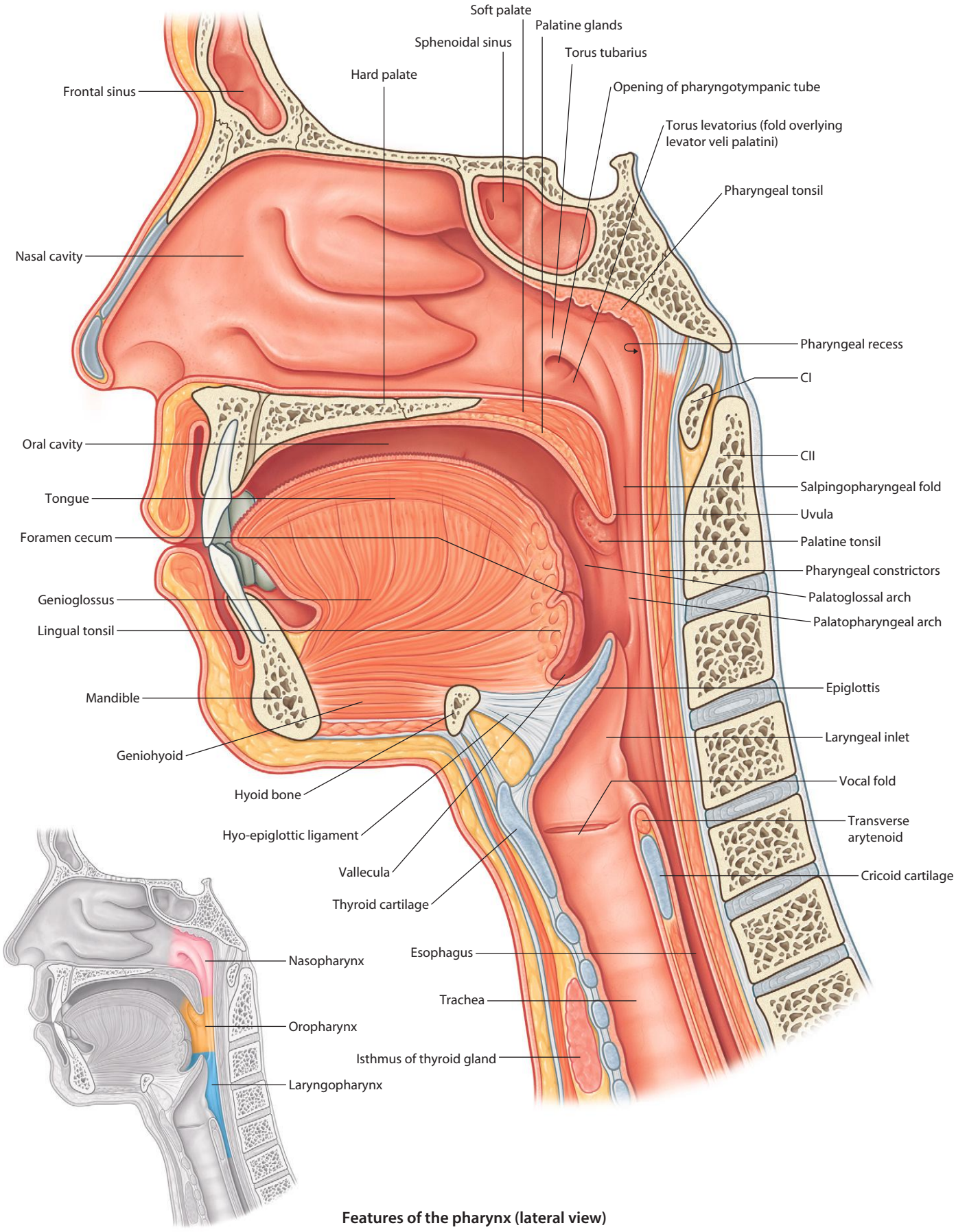
Areas of lymphatic drainage



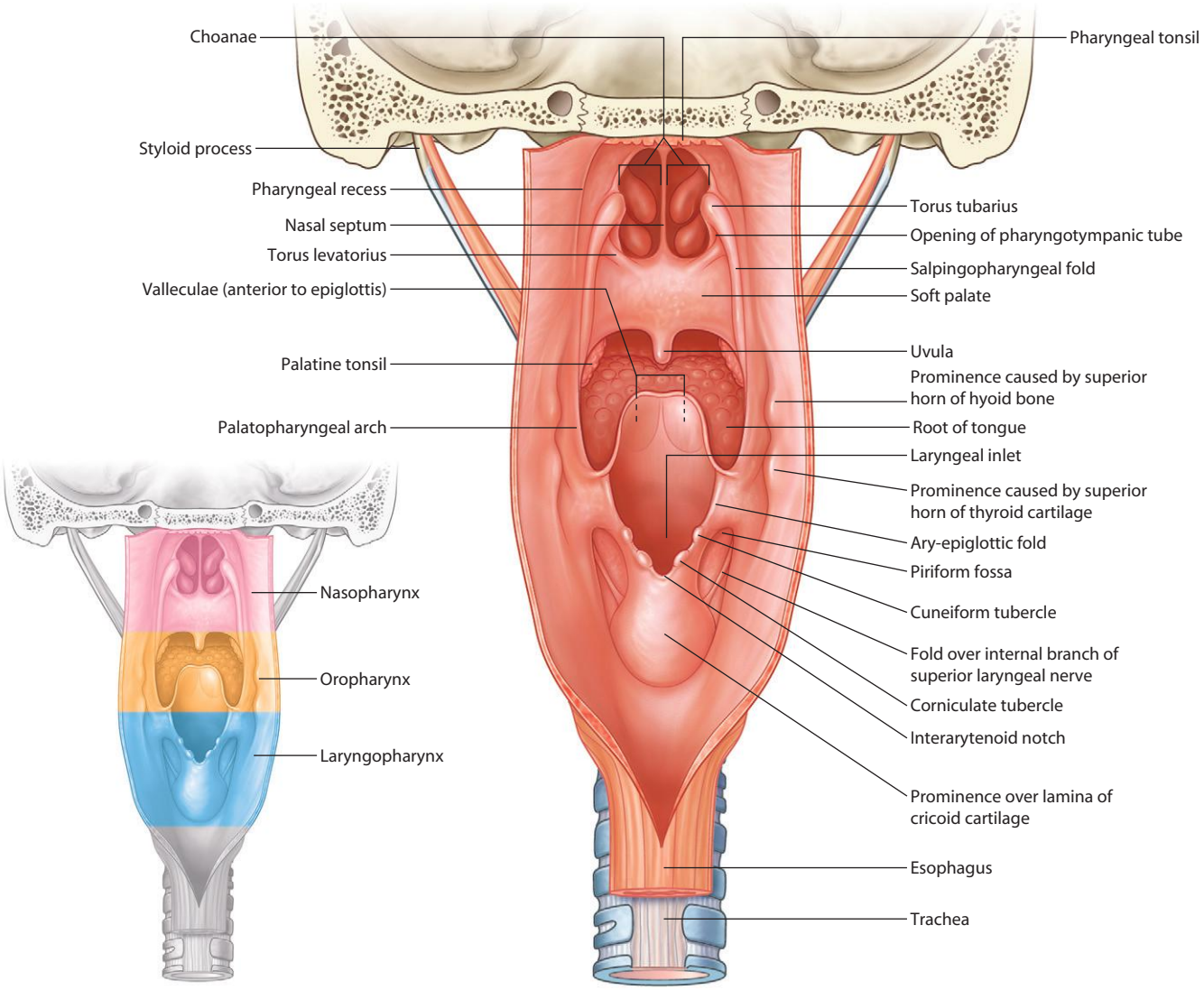
Lymphatic drainage of the thyroid gland, larynx, and trachea



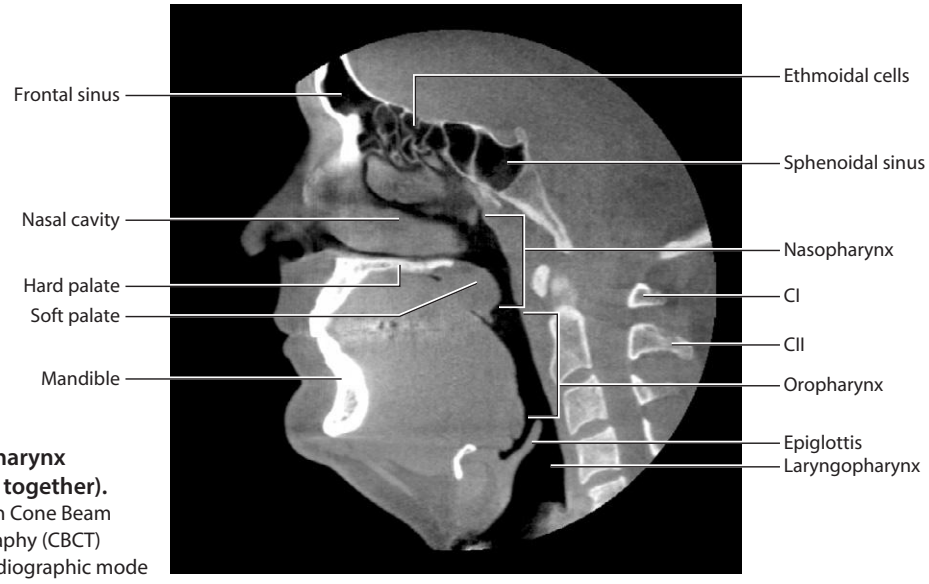
Lymphatic system in the neck



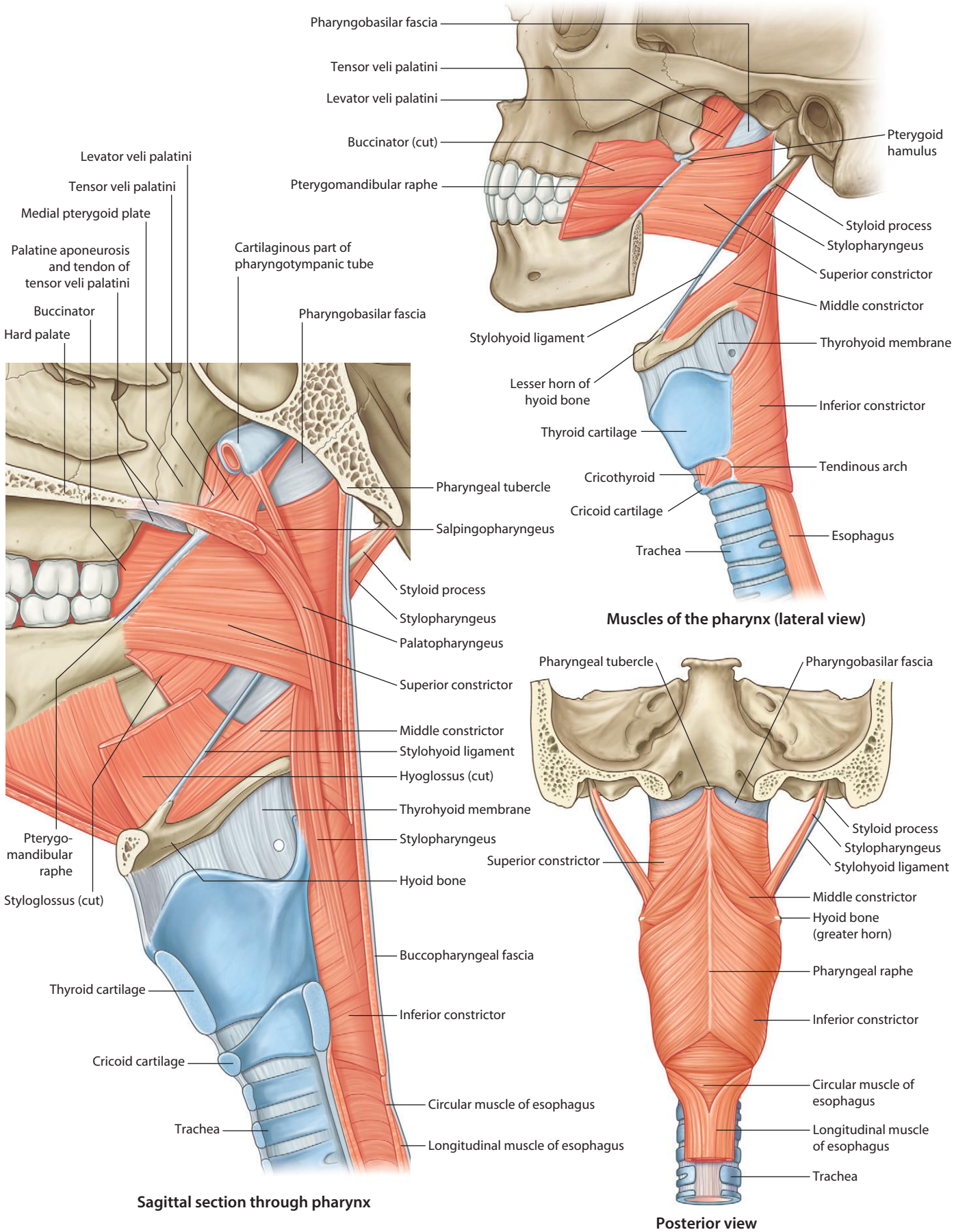
Features of the pharynx (lateral view)



Features of the pharynx
(posterior view with the pharyngeal wall opened)



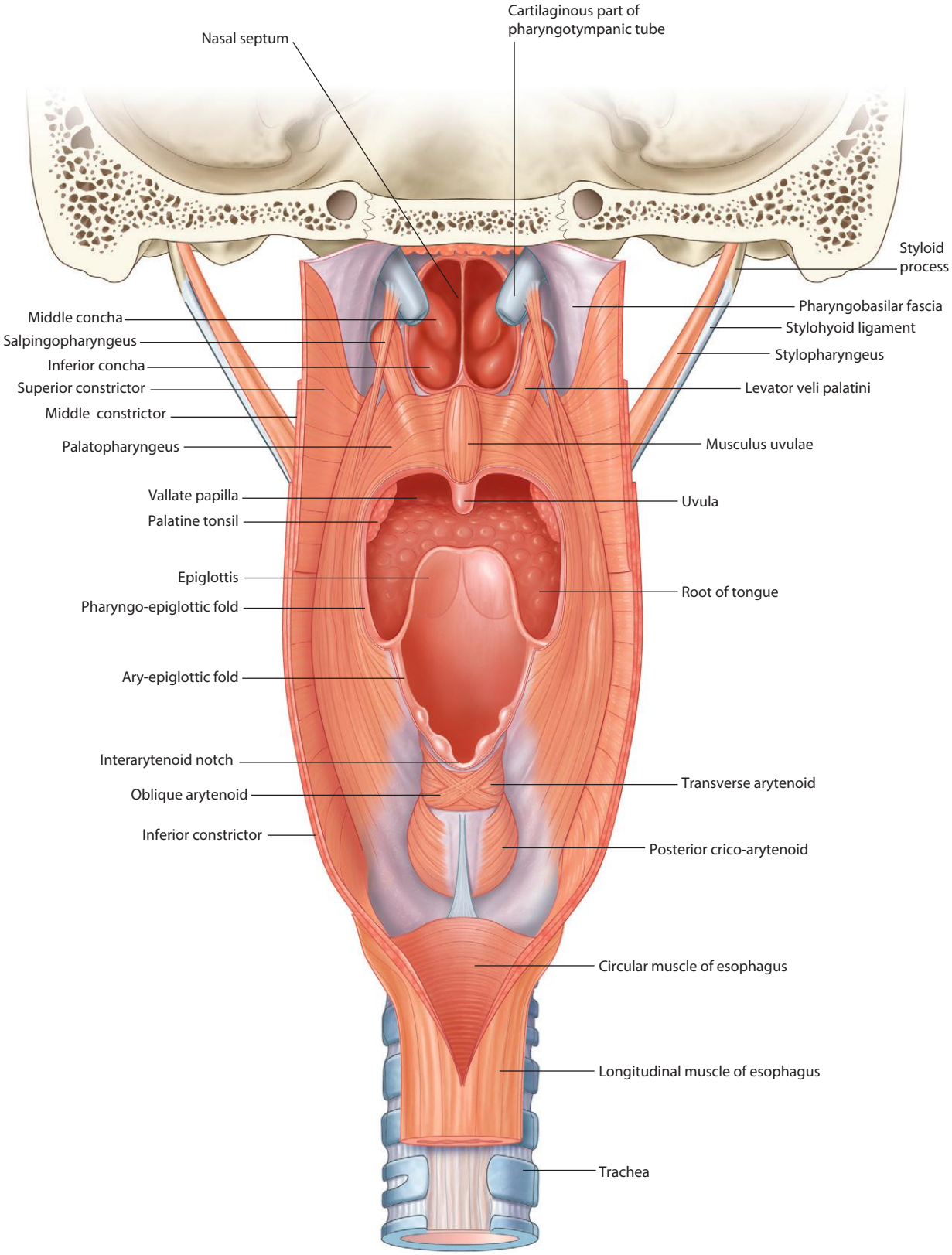
Regions of the pharynx
(mouth closed, teeth together).
Sagittal image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology, viewed in the radiographic mode



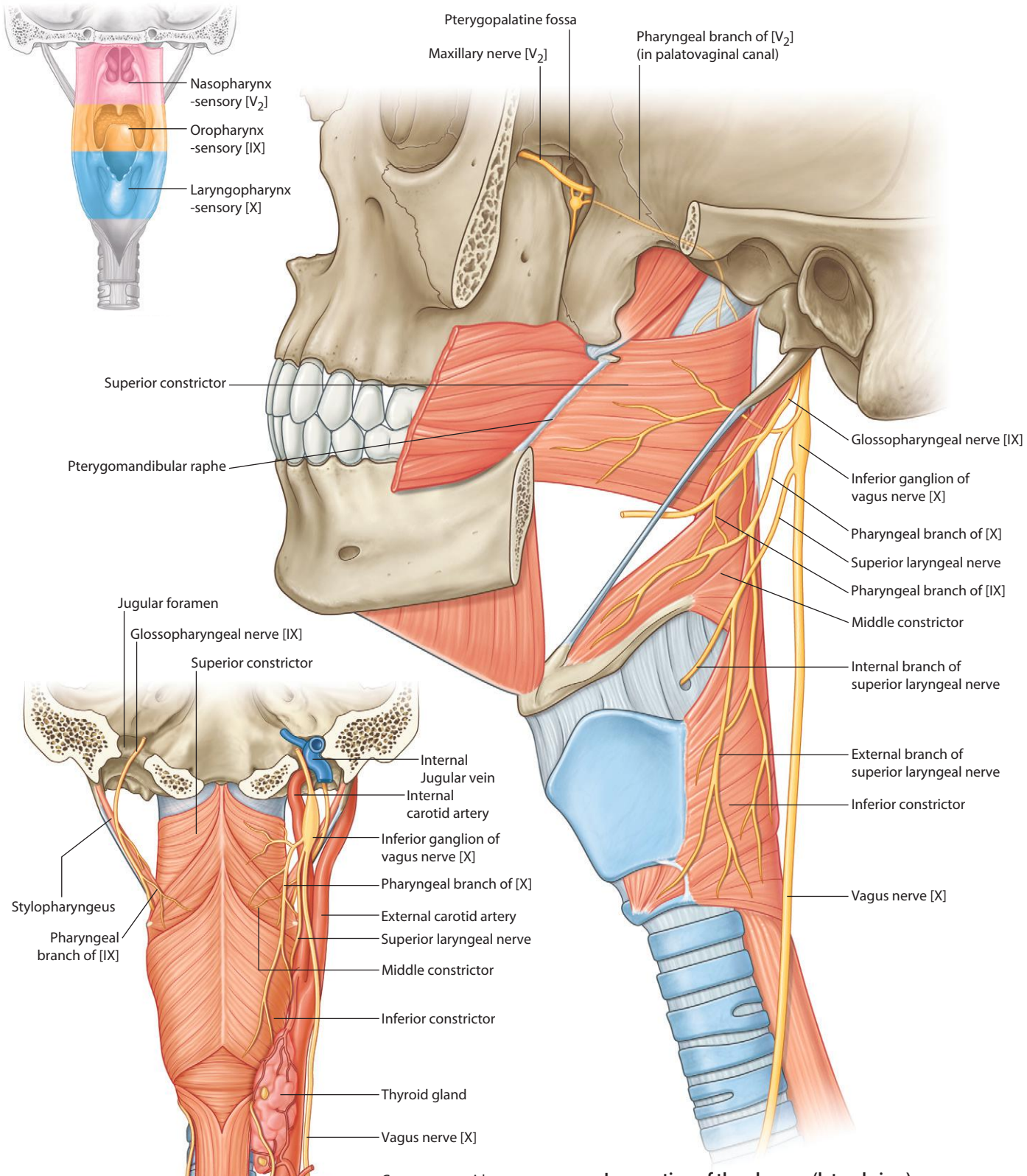
Muscles of the pharynx (lateral view)

Sagittal section through pharynx

Posterior view

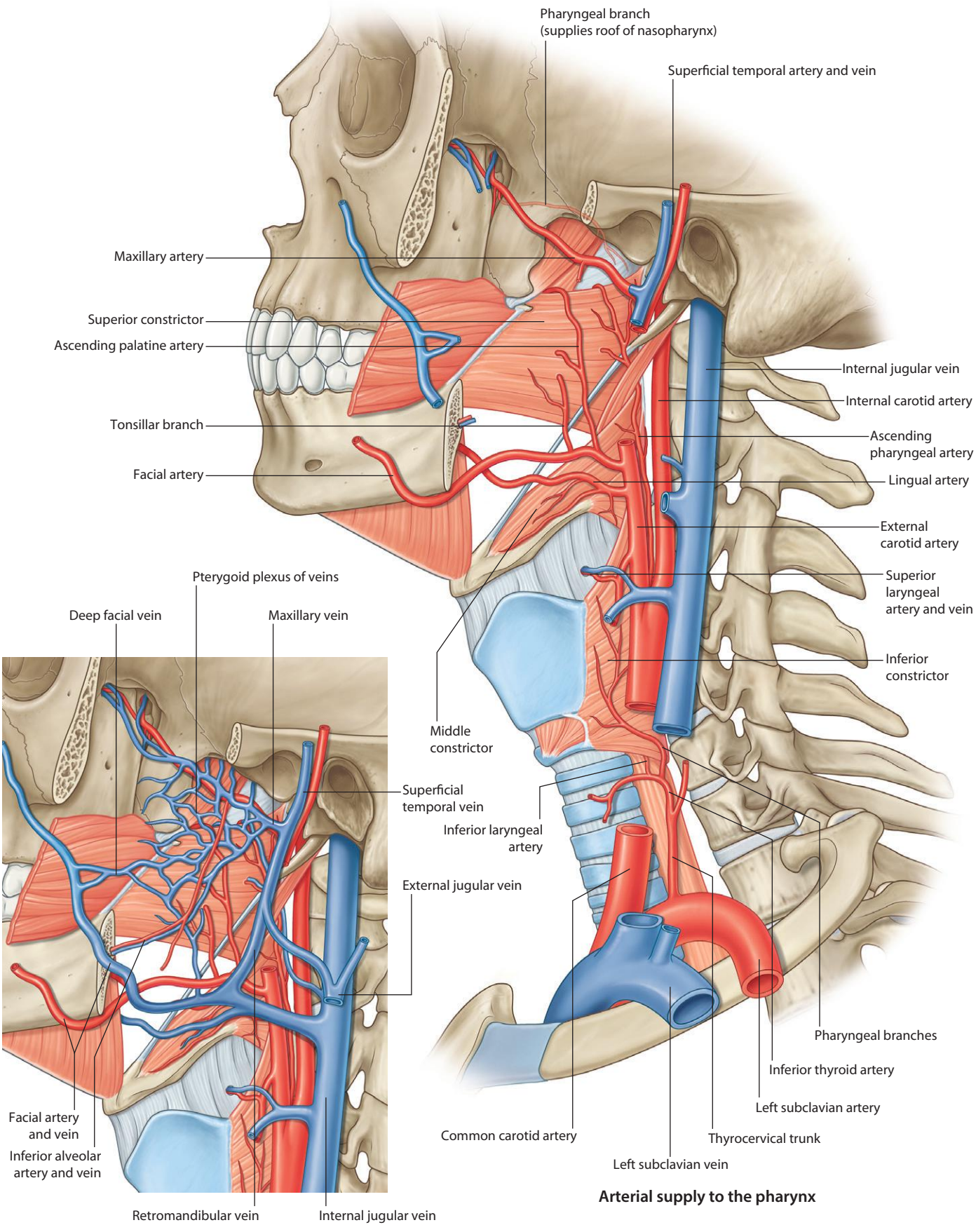


Muscles of the posterior wall of the pharynx



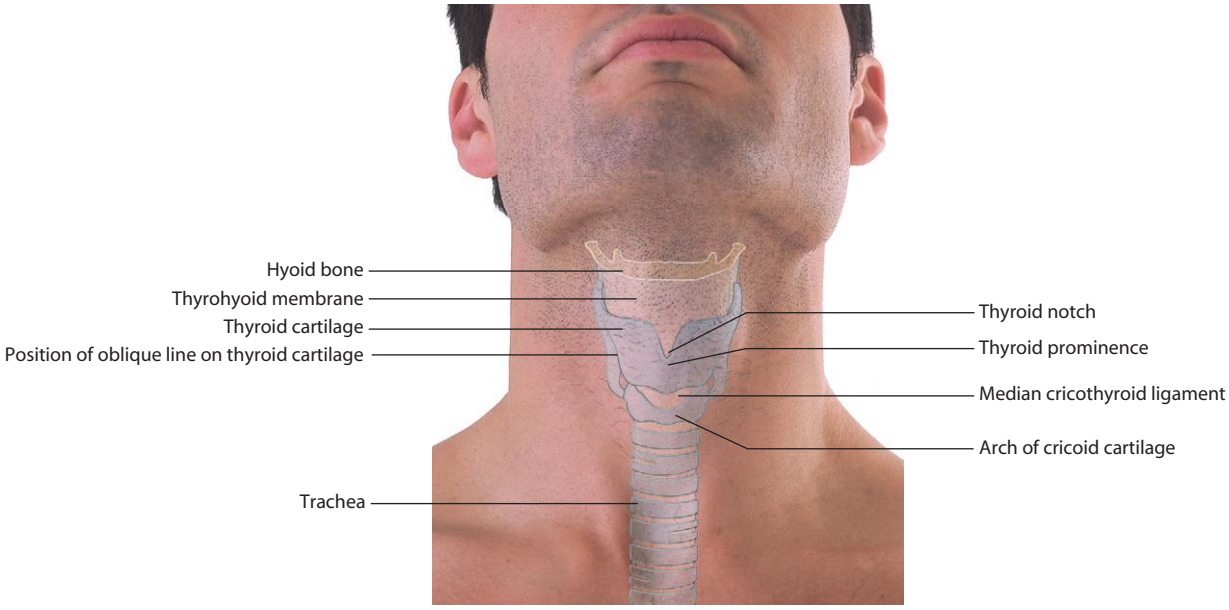
Innervation of the pharynx (lateral view)

Posterior view

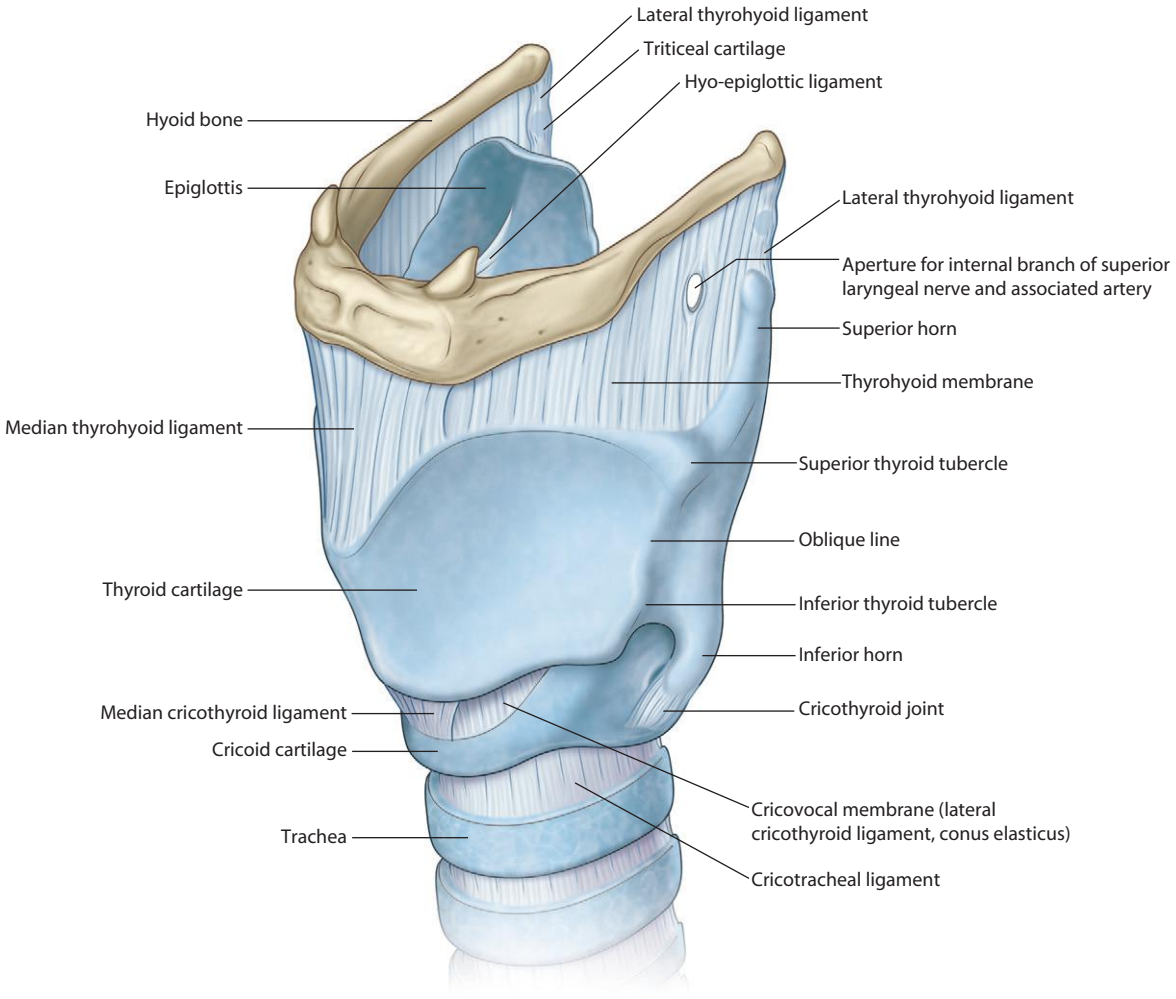


Arterial supply to the pharynx

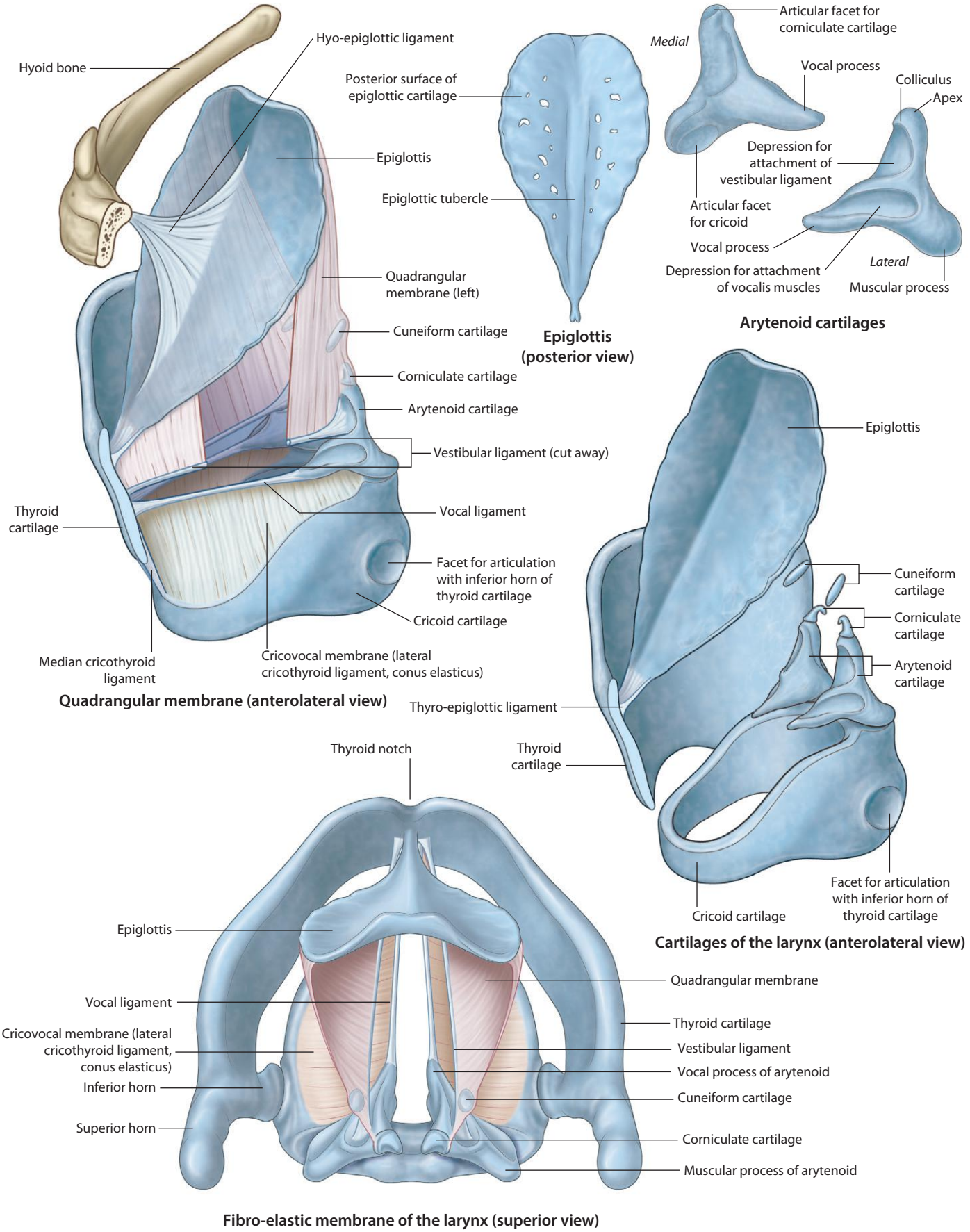
Venous drainage of the pharynx

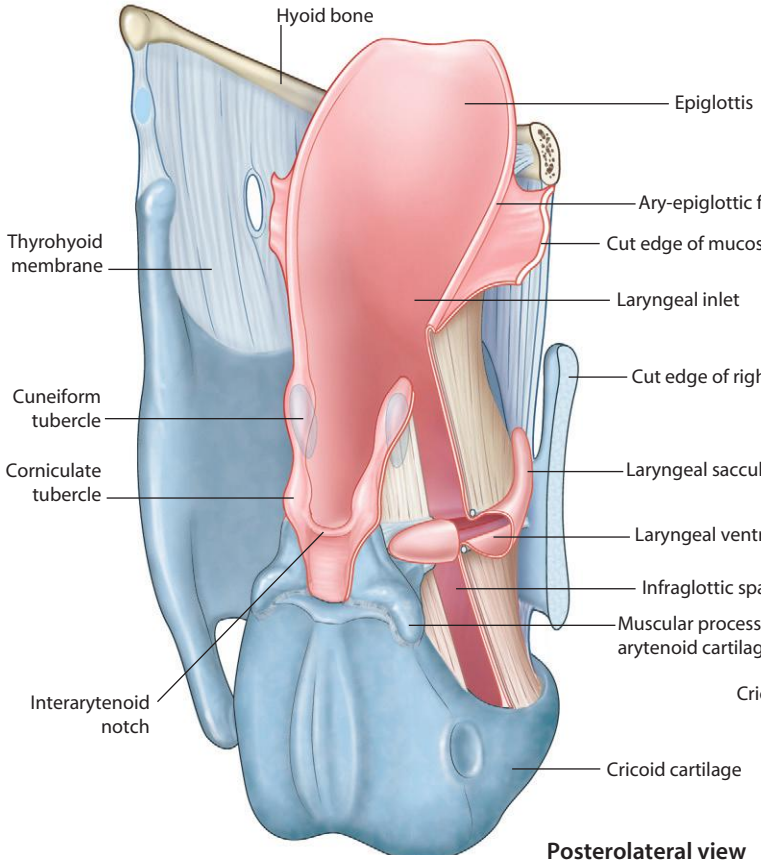


Position of larynx in the neck as it relates to the surface

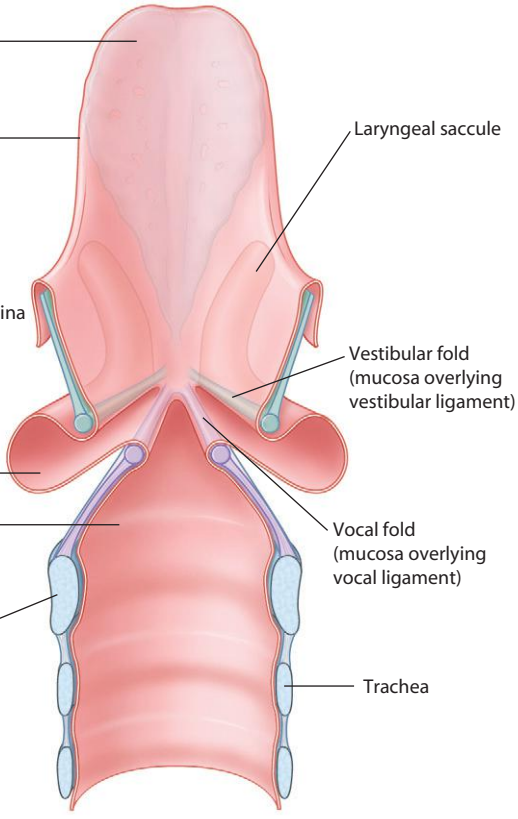


External features of the larynx (anterolateral view)

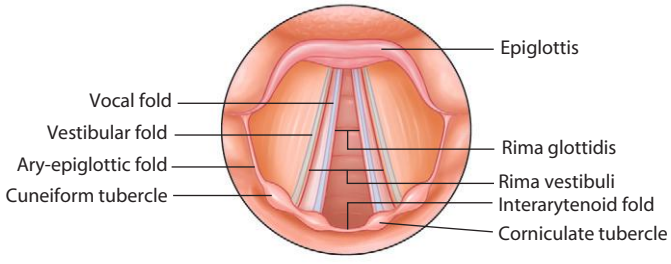

Hyoid bone
Hyo-epiglottic ligament
Epiglottis
Quadrangular membrane (left)
Cuneiform cartilage
Corniculate cartilage
Arytenoid cartilage
Vestibular ligament (cut away)
Vocal ligament
Thyroid cartilage
Facet for articulation with inferior horn of thyroid cartilage
Cricoid cartilage
Median cricothyroid ligament
Cricovocal membrane (lateral cricothyroid ligament, conus elasticus)
Quadrangular membrane (anterolateral view)
Posterior surface of epiglottic cartilage
Epiglottic tubercle
Epiglottis (posterior view)
Medial
Articular facet for corniculate cartilage
Vocal process
Colliculus
Apex
Depression for attachment of vestibular ligament
Articular facet for cricoid
Vocal process
Depression for attachment of vocalis muscles
Lateral
Muscular process
Arytenoid cartilages
Epiglottis
Cuneiform cartilage
Corniculate cartilage
Arytenoid cartilage
Thyro-epiglottic ligament
Thyroid cartilage
Facet for articulation with inferior horn of thyroid cartilage
Cricoid cartilage
Cartilages of the larynx (anterolateral view)
Thyroid notch
Epiglottis
Vocal ligament
Cricovocal membrane (lateral cricothyroid ligament, conus elasticus)
Inferior horn
Superior horn
Quadrangular membrane
Thyroid cartilage
Vestibular ligament
Vocal process of arytenoid
Cuneiform cartilage
Corniculate cartilage
Muscular process of arytenoid
Fibro-elastic membrane of the larynx (superior view)

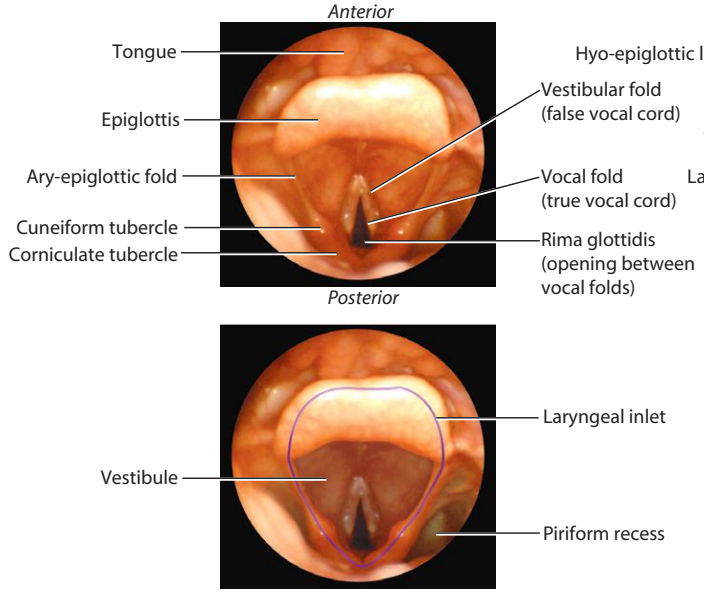


Posterolateral view

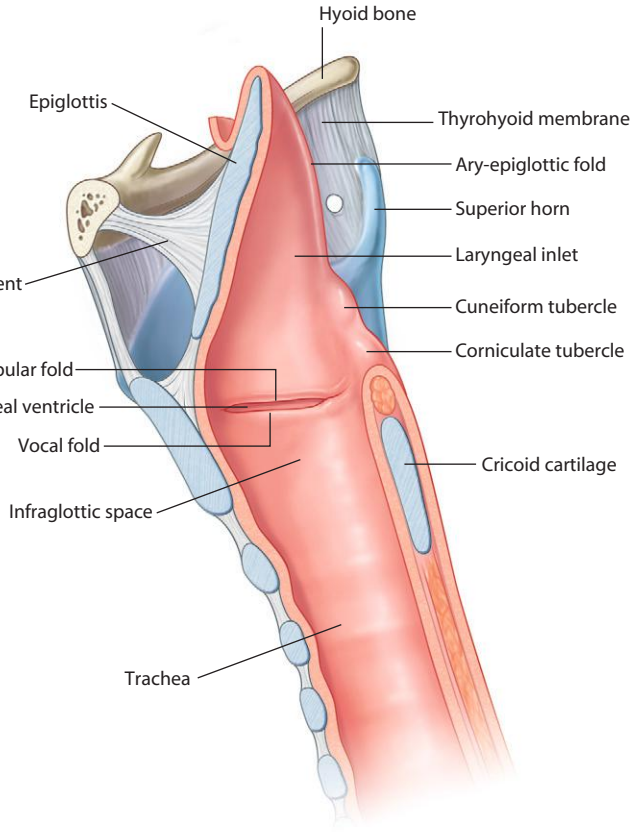


Posterior view (cutaway)

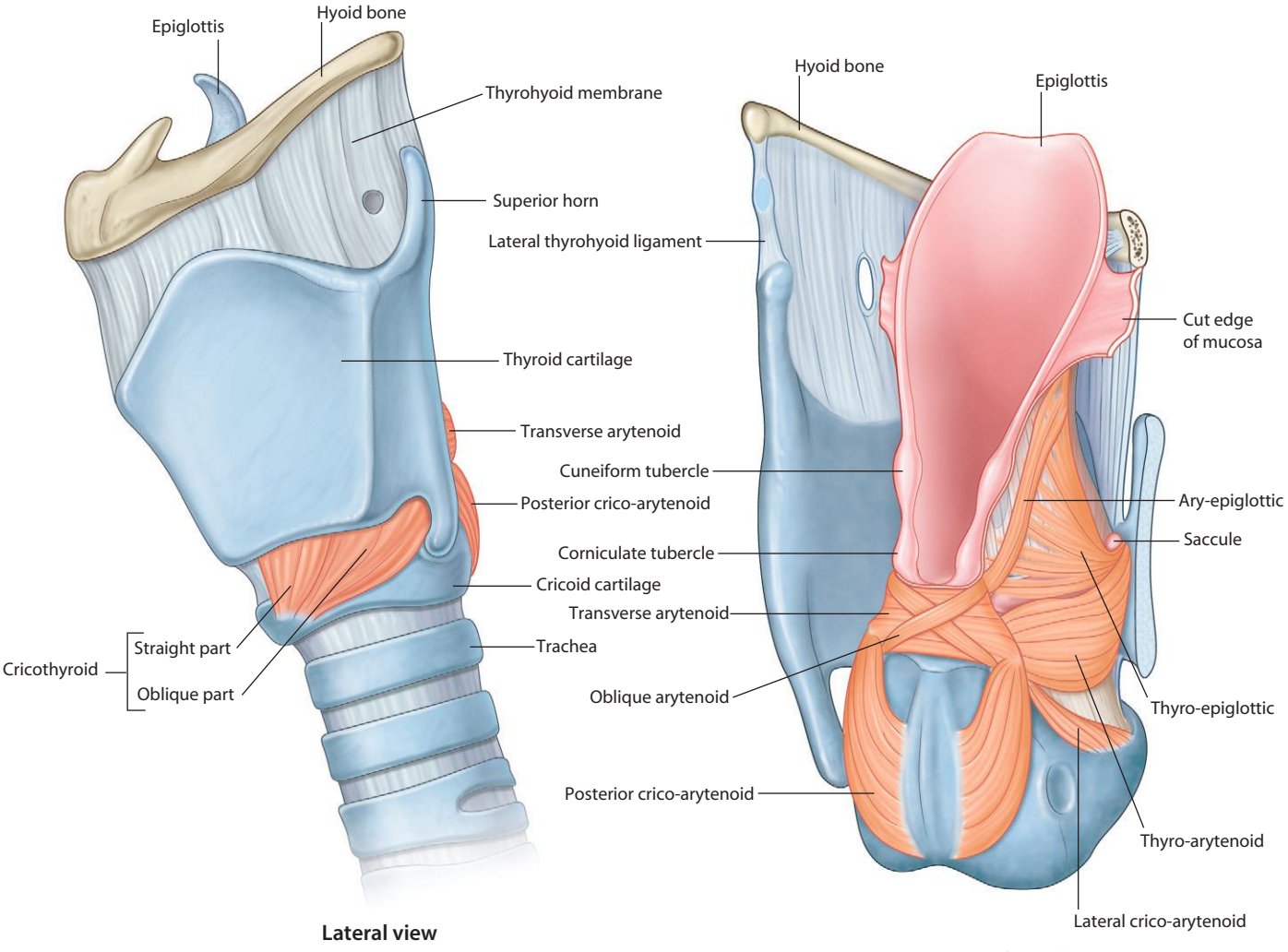




Superior view through the laryngeal inlet

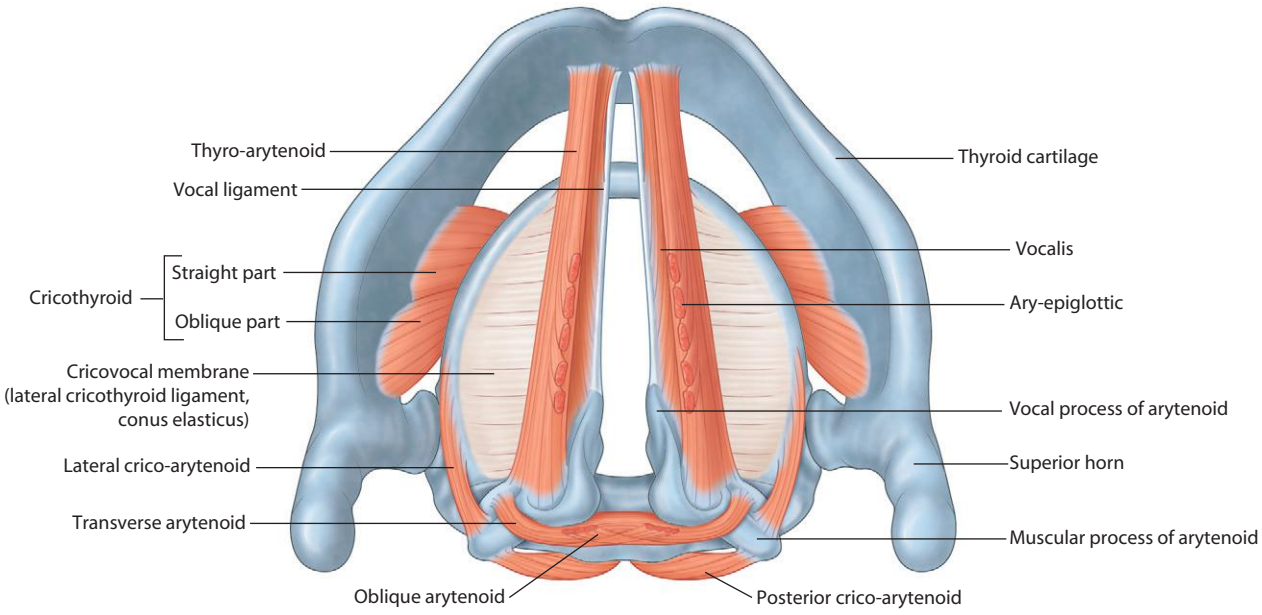


Sagittal section through laryngeal cavity

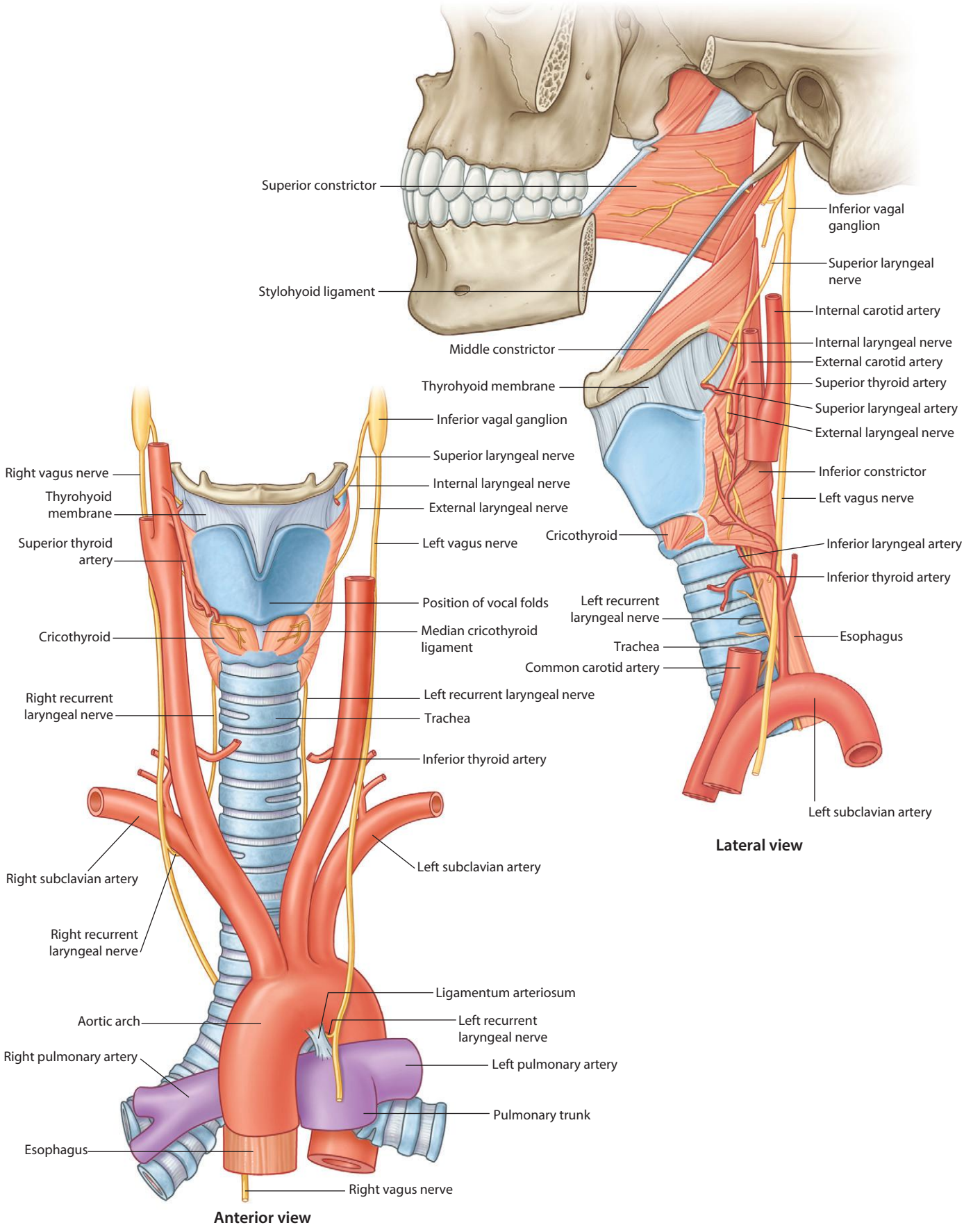


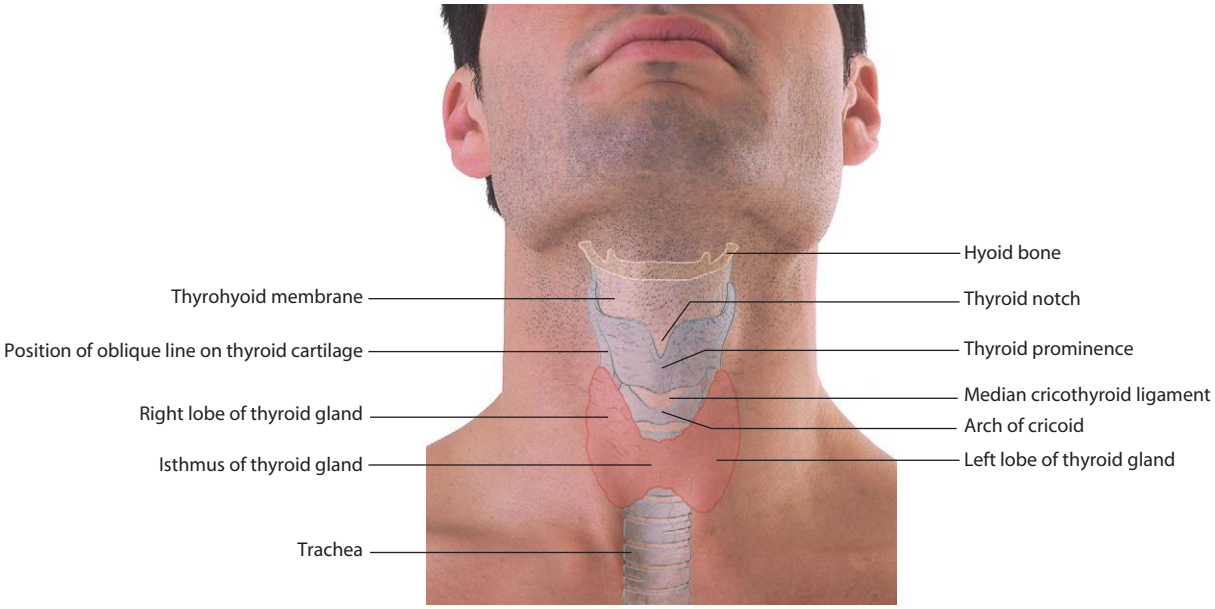
Lateral view

Posterolateral view

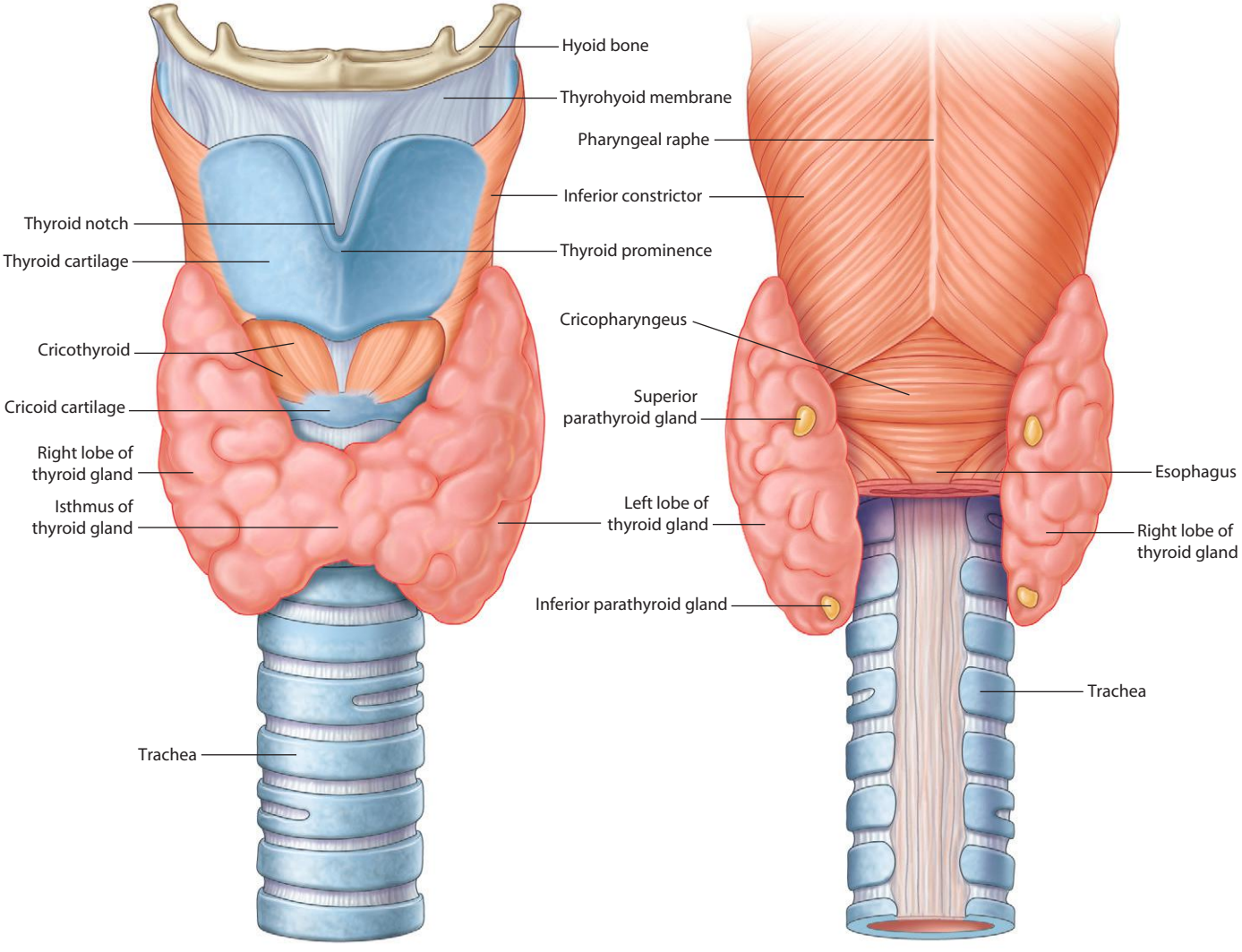


Superior view

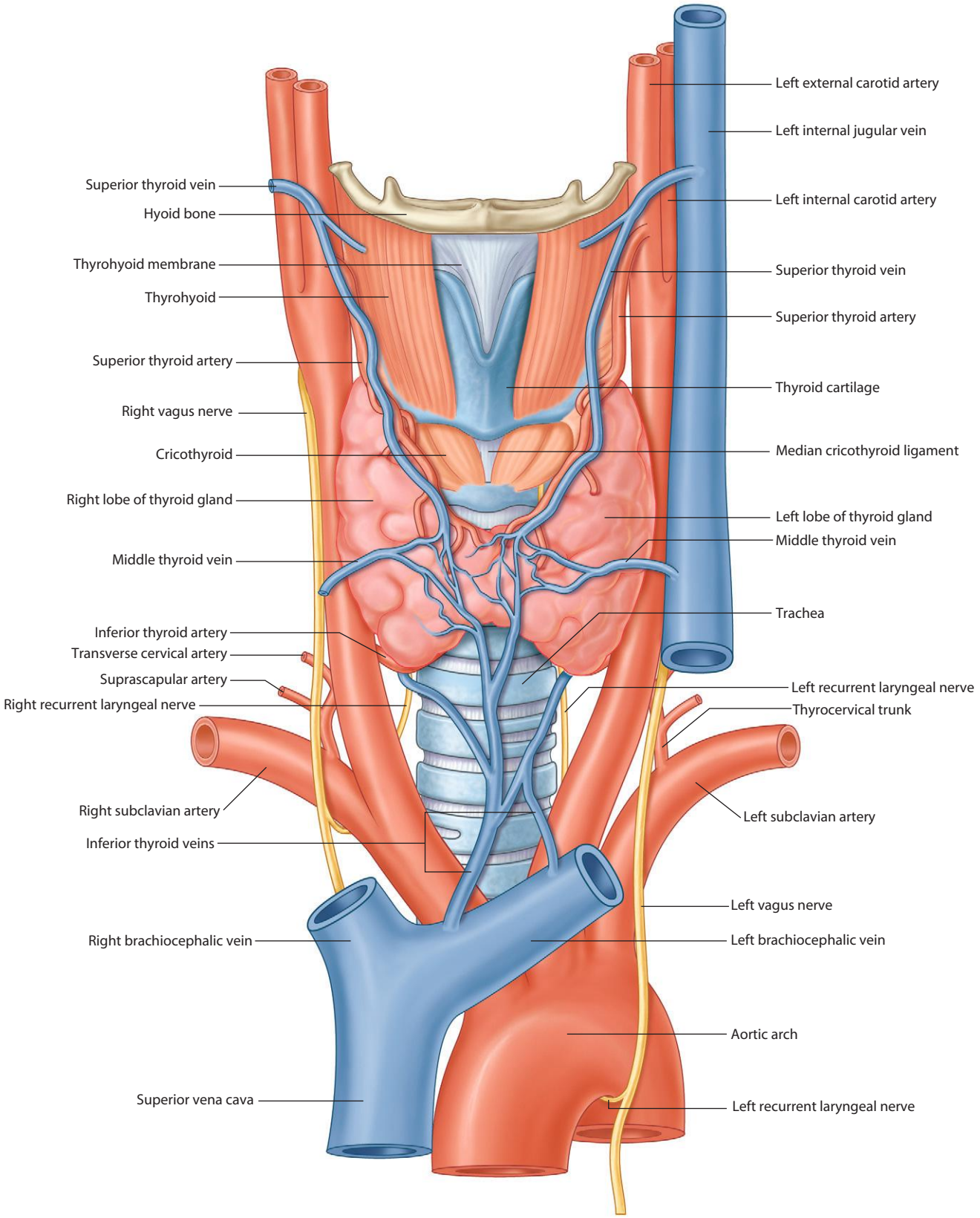

Superior constrictor
Stylohyoid ligament
Middle constrictor
Thyrohyoid membrane
Inferior vagal ganglion
Superior laryngeal nerve
Internal laryngeal nerve
External laryngeal nerve
Left vagus nerve
Right vagus nerve
Thyrohyoid membrane
Superior thyroid artery
Position of vocal folds
Cricothyroid
Median cricothyroid ligament
Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
Trachea
Inferior thyroid artery
Right subclavian artery
Left subclavian artery
Right recurrent laryngeal nerve
Ligamentum arteriosum
Aortic arch
Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
Right pulmonary artery
Left pulmonary artery
Pulmonary trunk
Esophagus
Right vagus nerve
Anterior view
Inferior vagal ganglion
Superior laryngeal nerve
Internal carotid artery
Internal laryngeal nerve
External carotid artery
Superior thyroid artery
Superior laryngeal artery
External laryngeal nerve
Inferior constrictor
Left vagus nerve
Cricothyroid
Inferior laryngeal artery
Inferior thyroid artery
Left recurrent laryngeal nerve
Esophagus
Trachea
Common carotid artery
Left subclavian artery
Lateral view



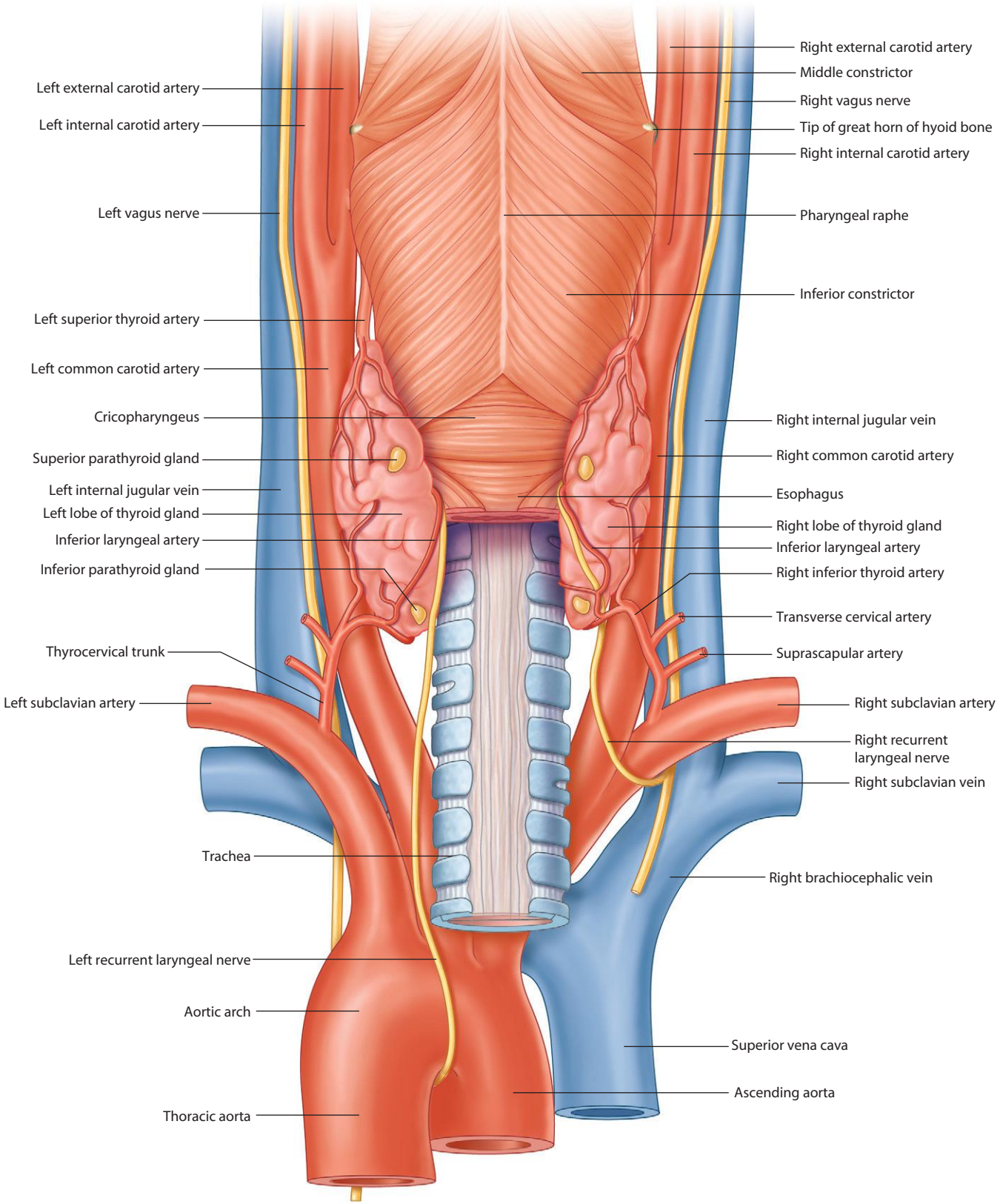
Thyroid gland as it relates to surface



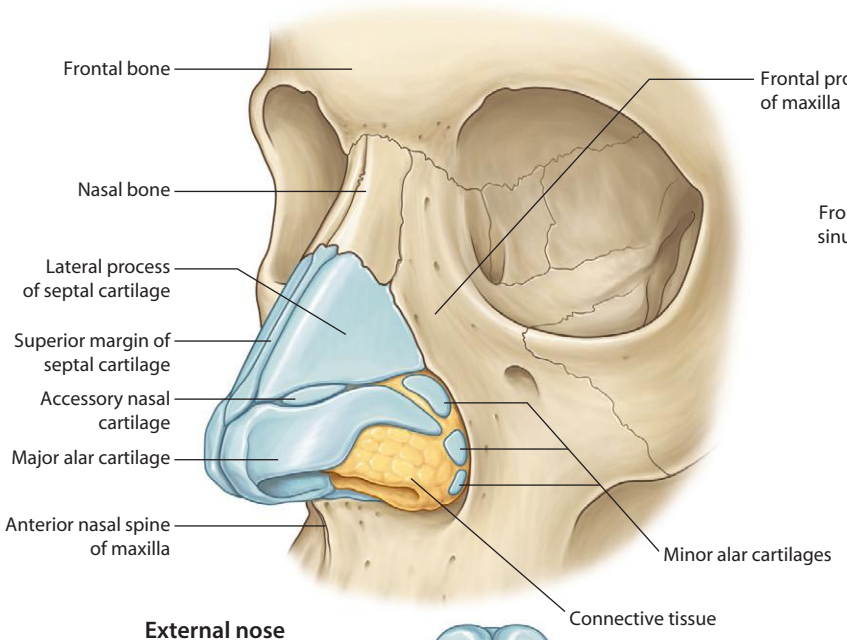
Anterior view **Posterior view**



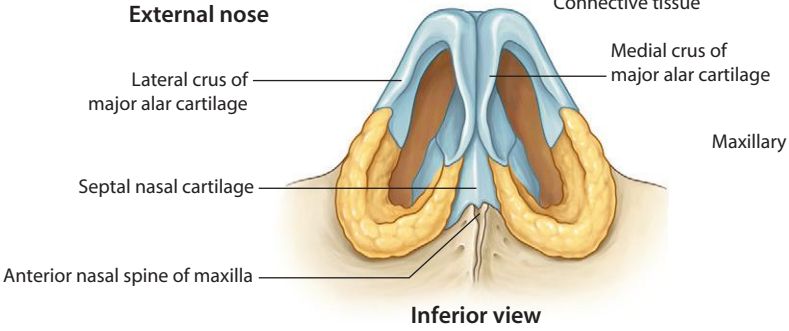
Anterior view



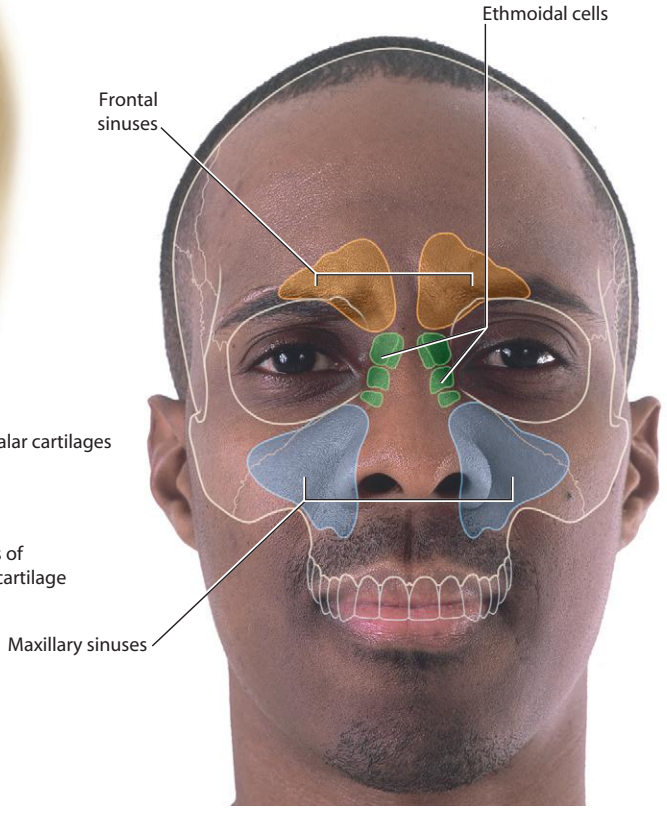
Posterior view



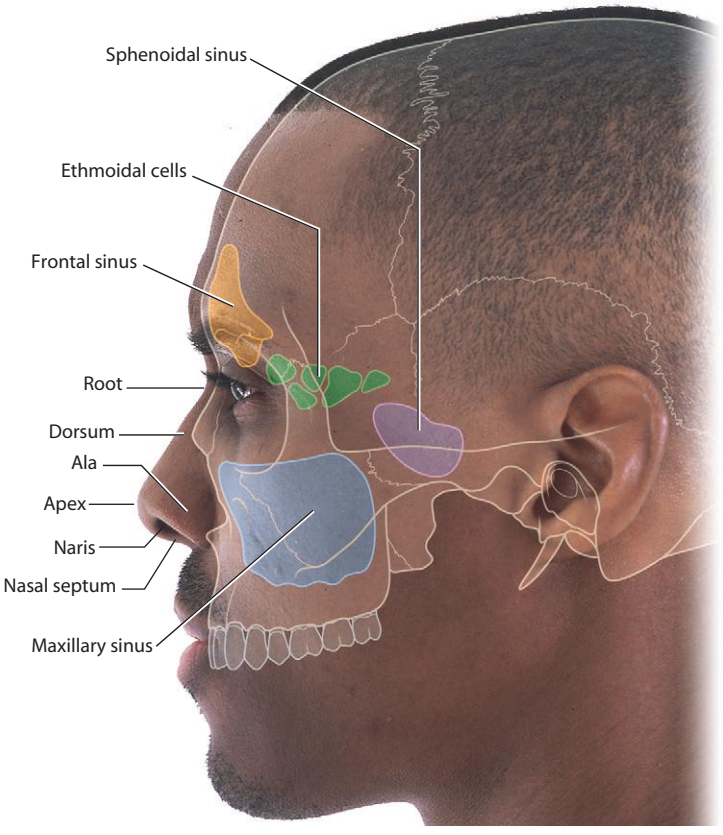
External nose



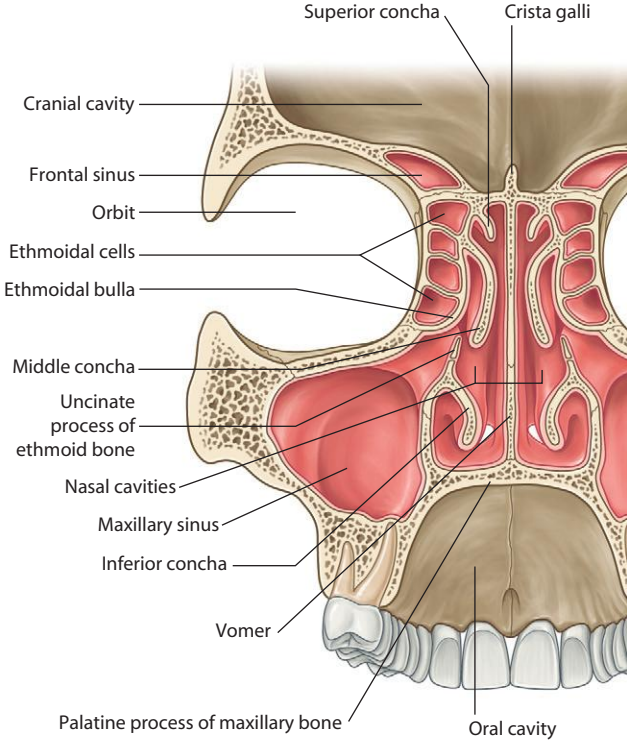
Inferior view



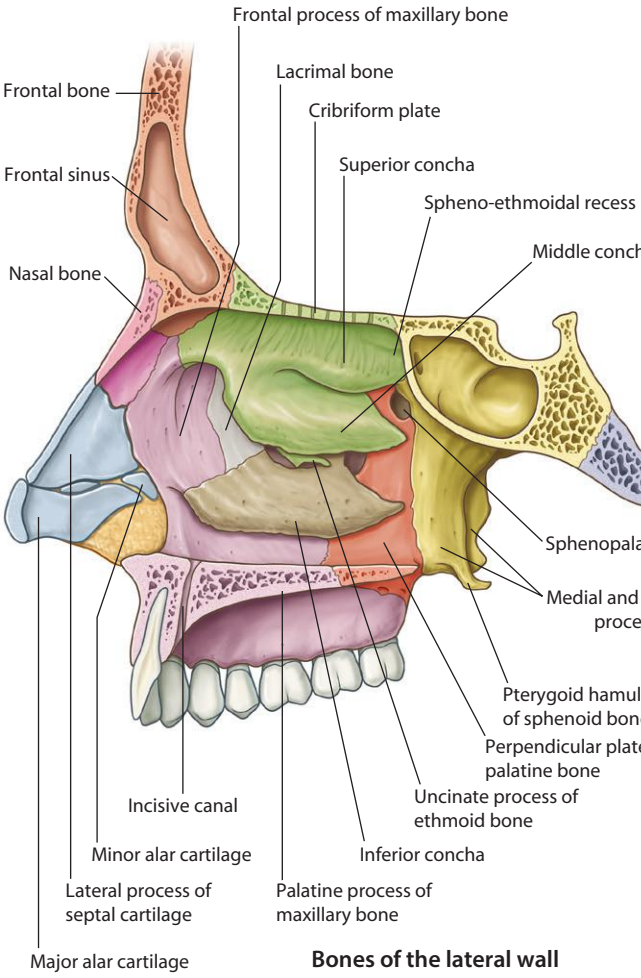
Paranasal sinuses (anterior view)



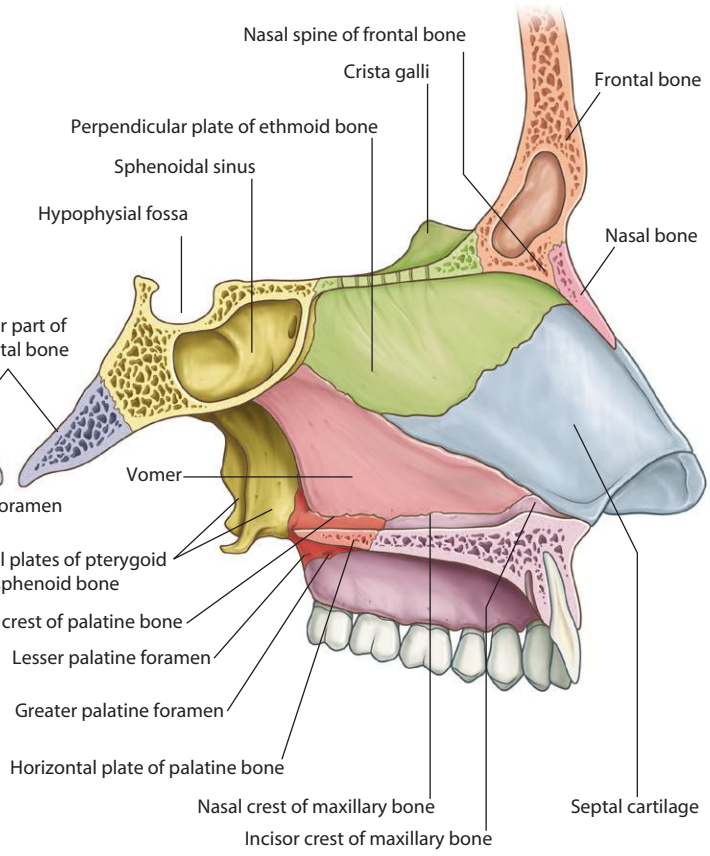
Surface anatomy of nose and paranasal sinuses (lateral view)



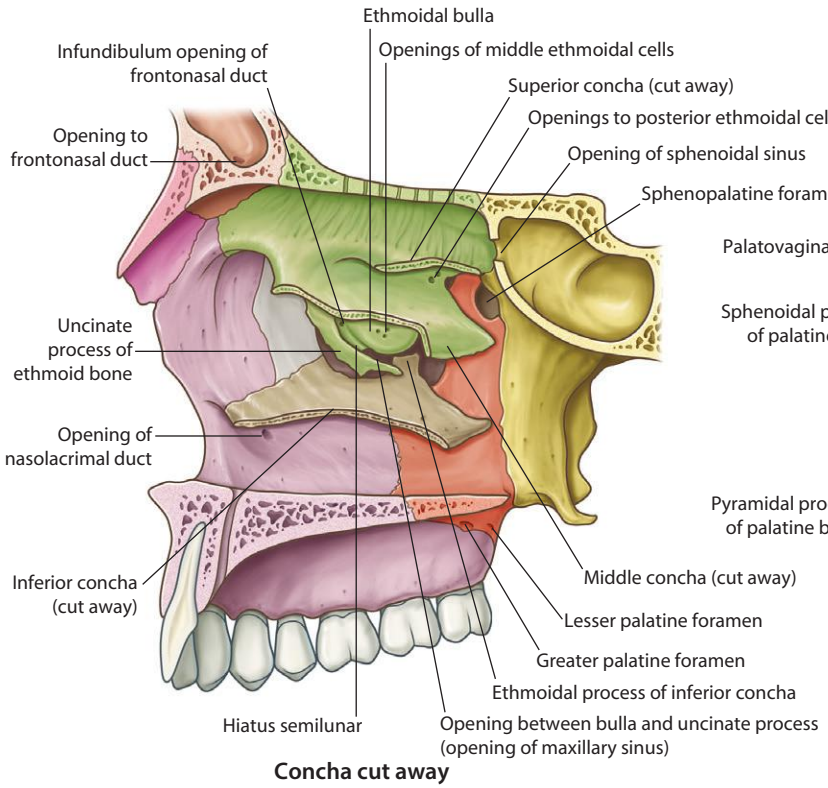
Coronal section through nasal cavity (posterior view)



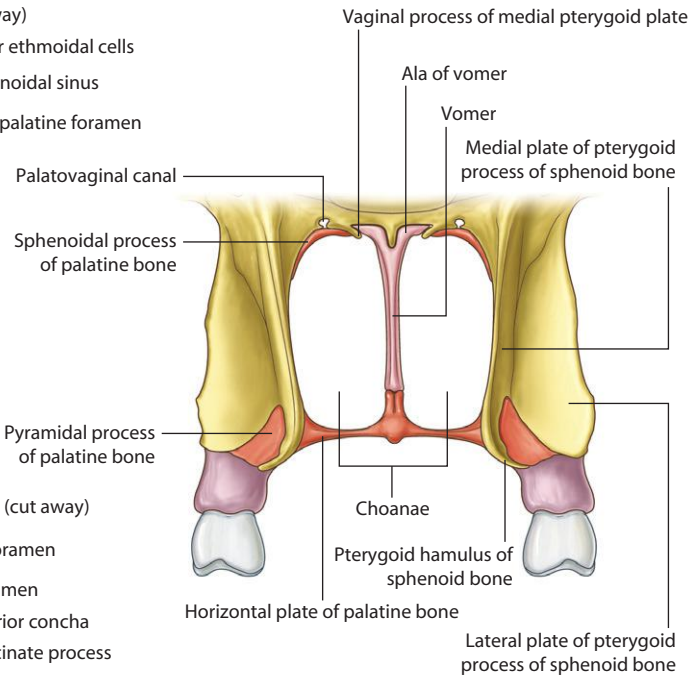
Bones of the lateral wall



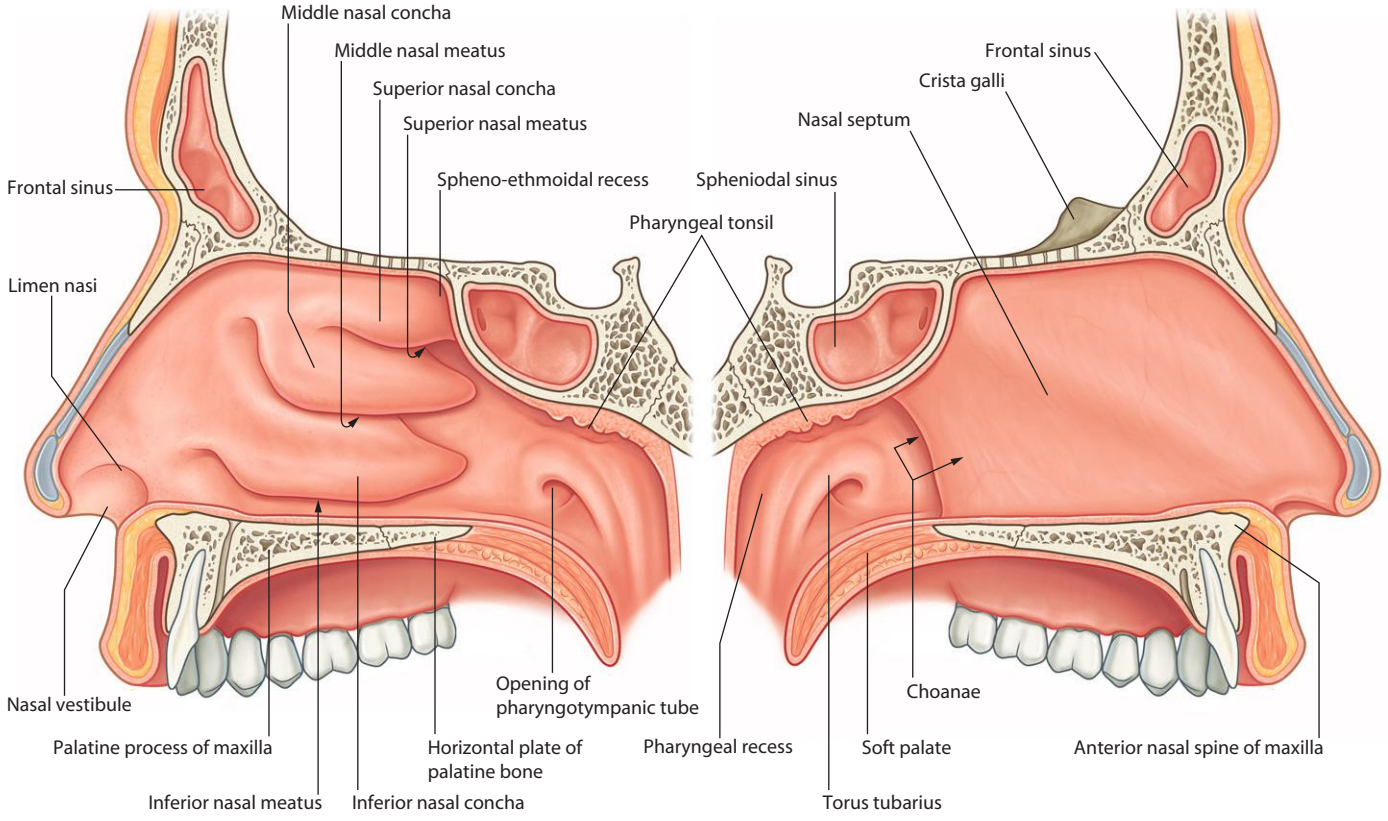
Bones of the medial wall



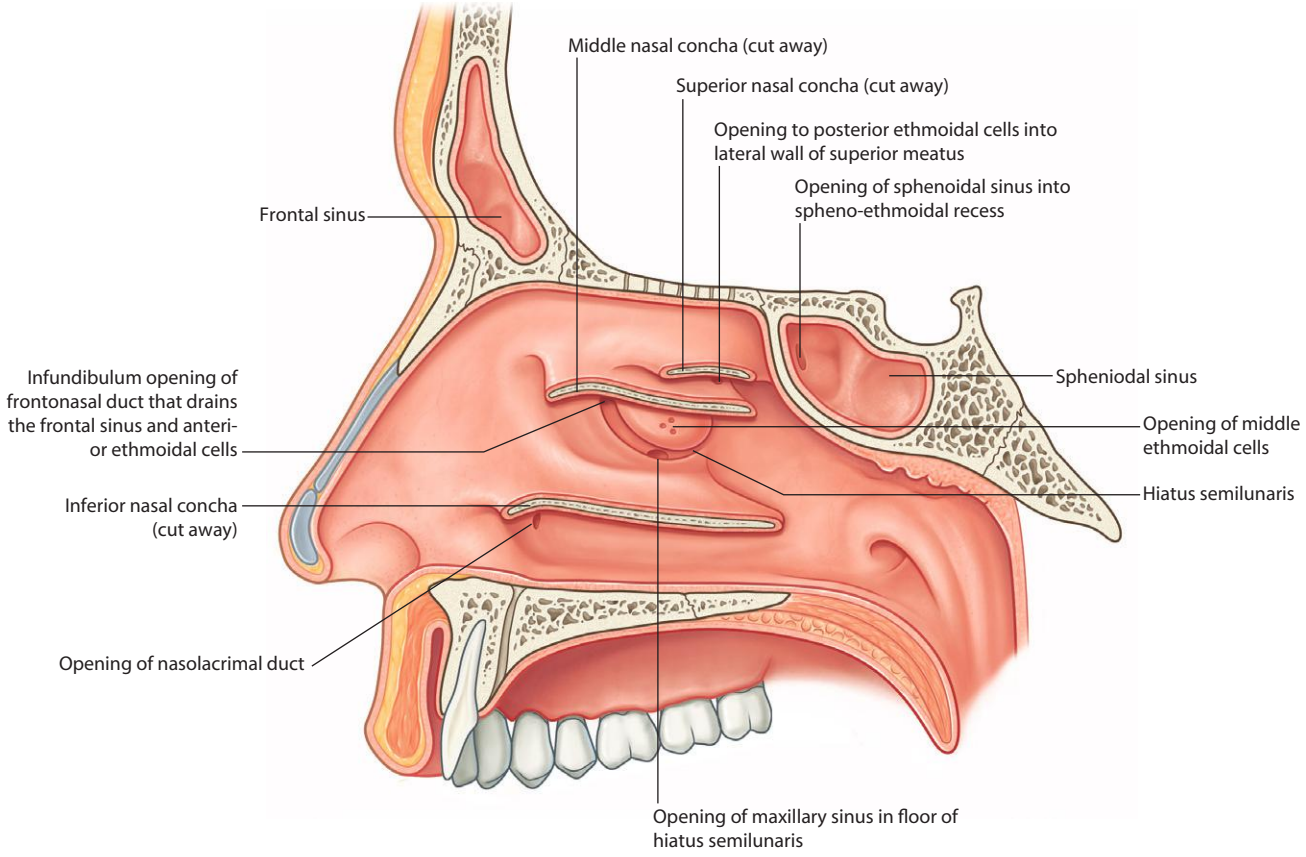
Concha cut away



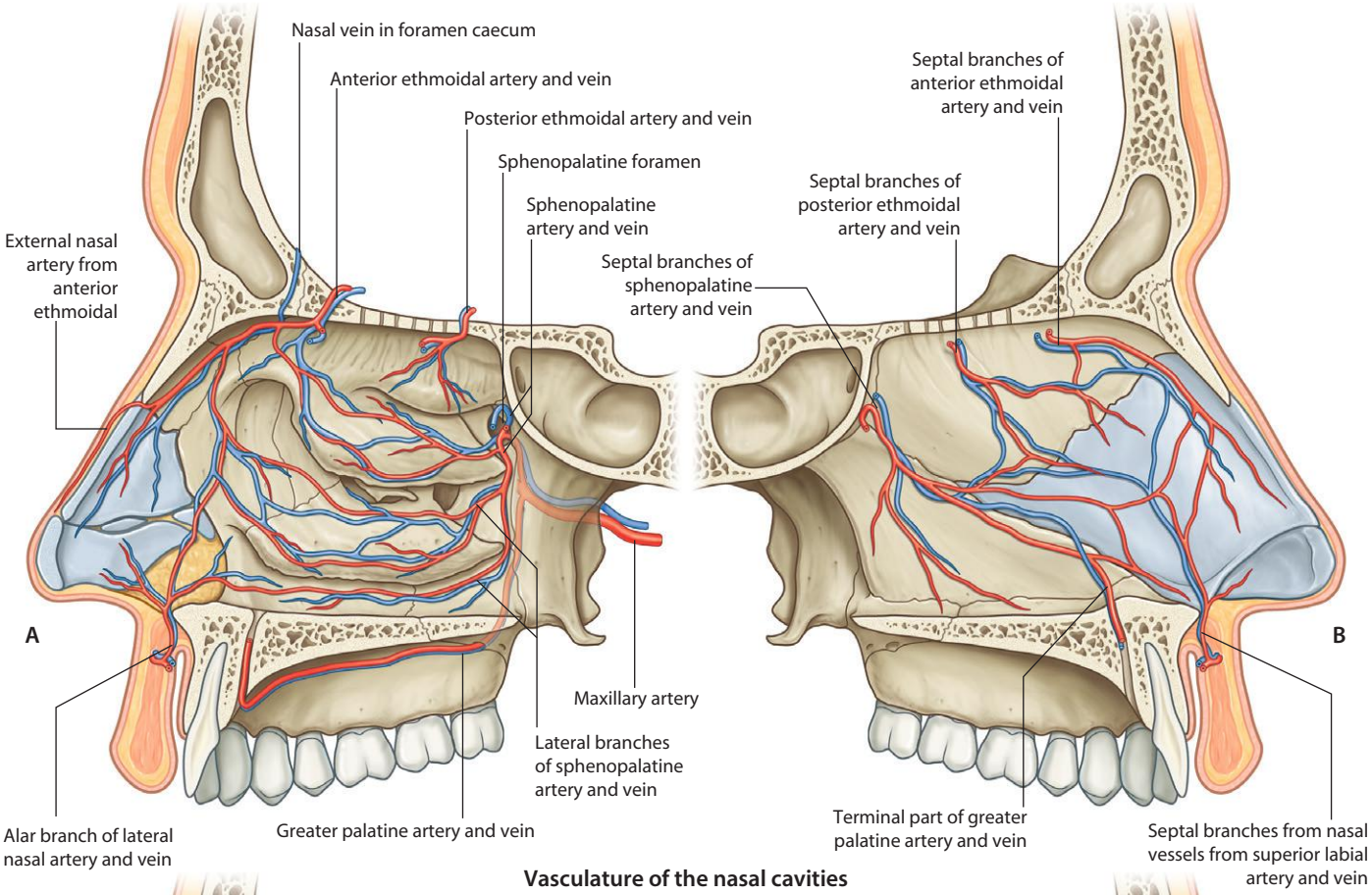
Posterior view



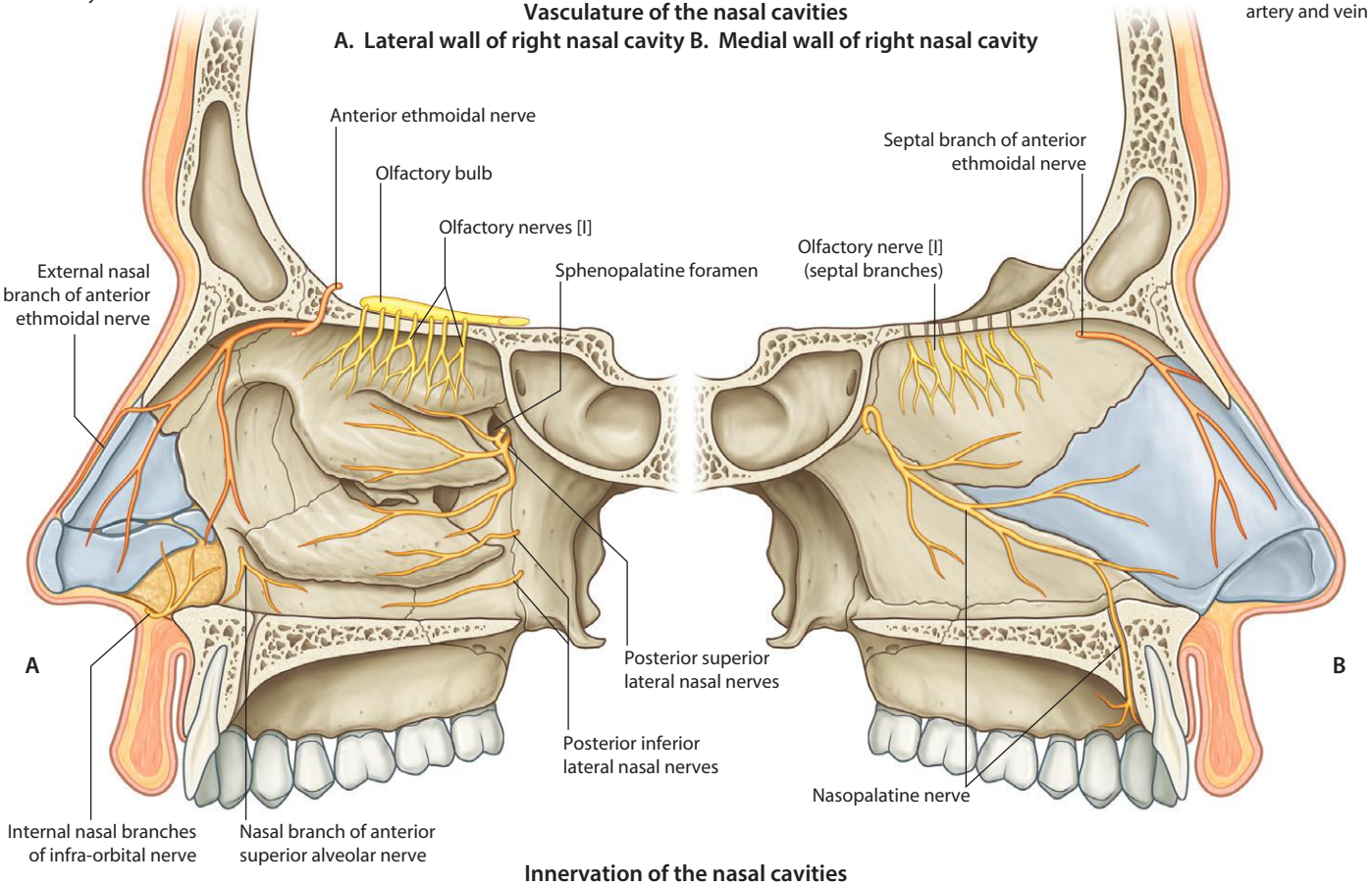
Lateral wall of the nasal cavity **Medial wall of the nasal cavity**



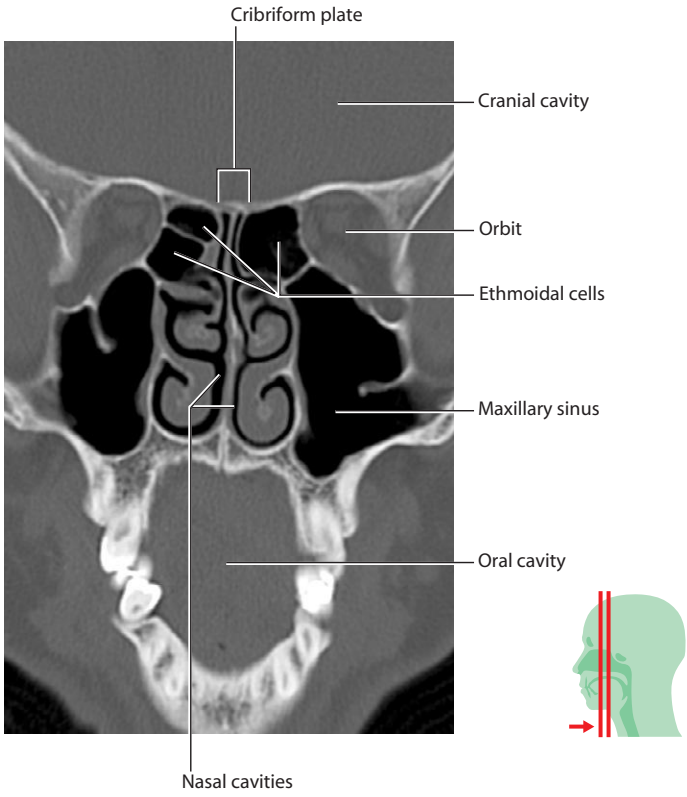
Lateral wall of the nasal cavity, concha cut away



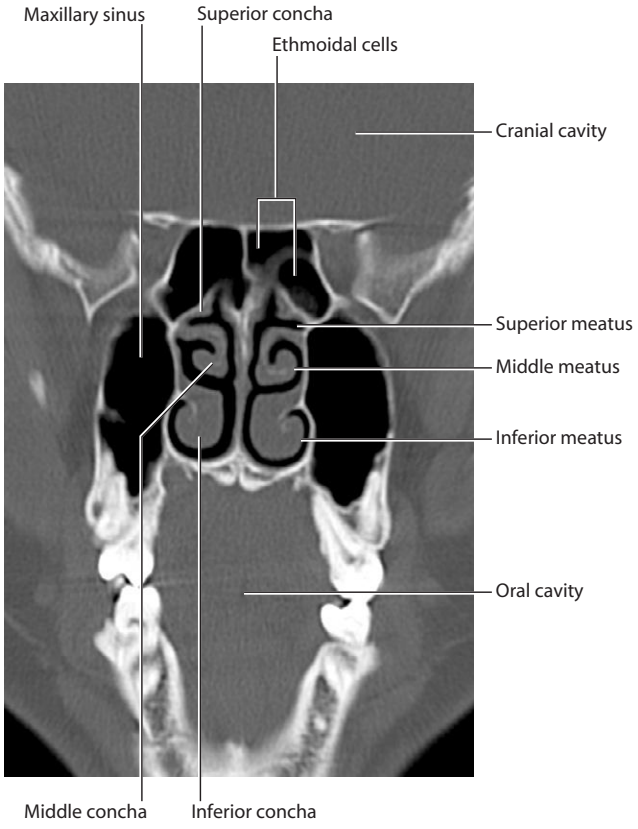
Vasculature of the nasal cavities
A. Lateral wall of right nasal cavity B. Medial wall of right nasal cavity



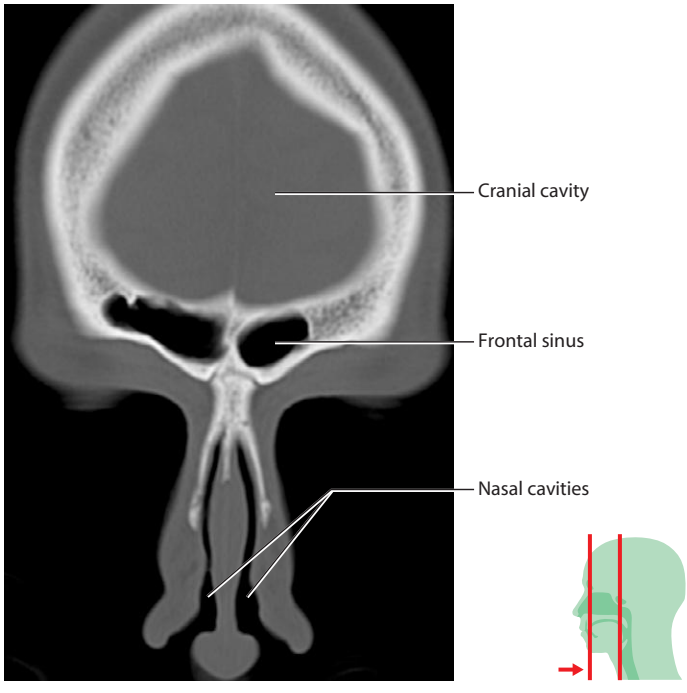
Innervation of the nasal cavities
A. Lateral wall of right nasal cavity B. Medial wall of right nasal cavity



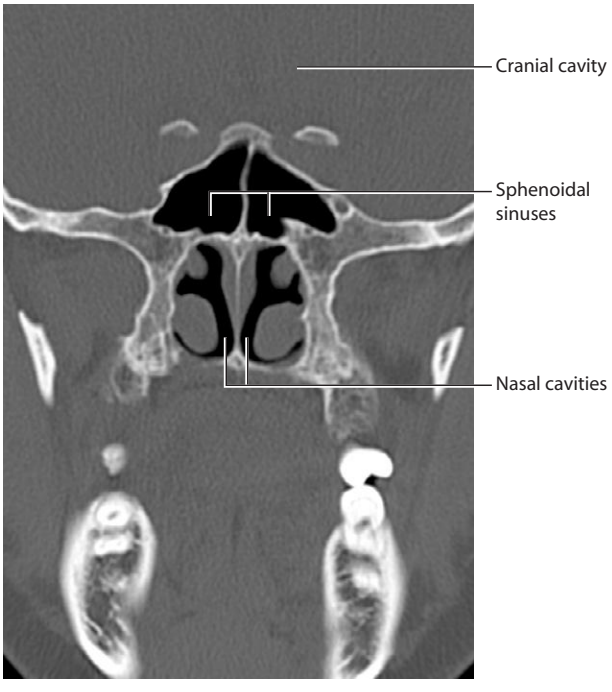
Anterior view of the maxillary sinus and ethmoidal cells.
CT image in coronal plane



Anterior view looking into the nasal cavity showing the relationship of various structures.
CT image in coronal plane



Anterior view of the frontal sinuses.
CT image in coronal plane



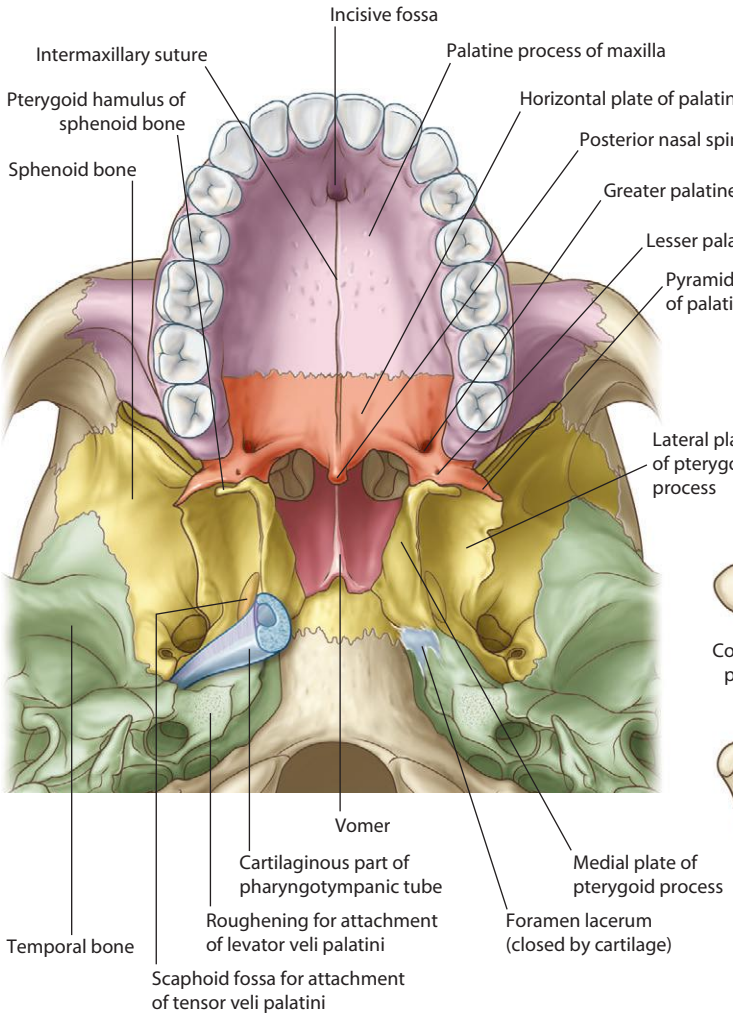
Anterior view of the sphenoidal sinuses showing their relationship to the nasal cavity.
CT image in coronal plane



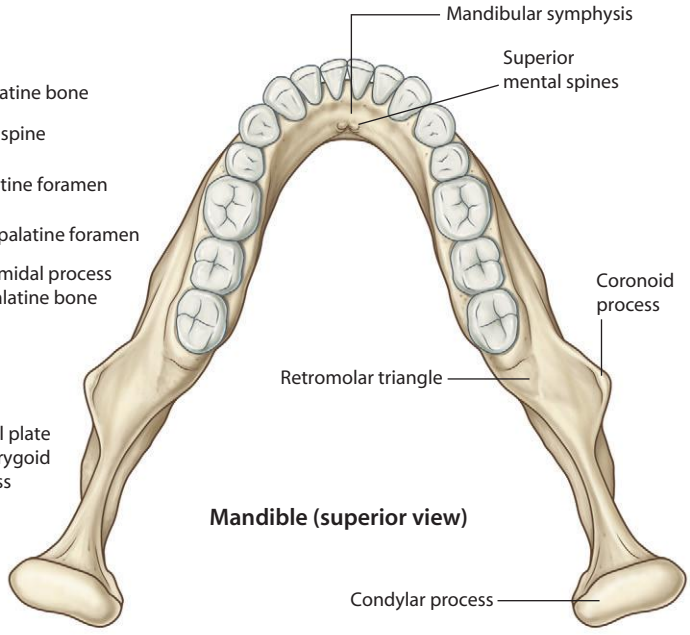
Axial section showing the relationship among the nasal cavity, nasopharynx, and maxillary sinuses.
CT image in axial plane



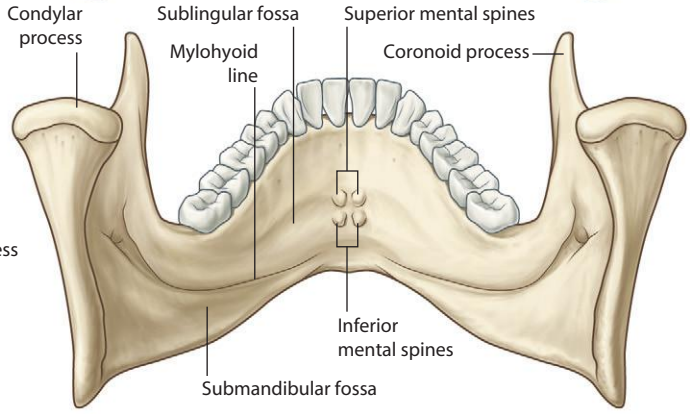
Axial section showing the ethmoidal cells and the sphenoidal sinuses and the relationship of these structures to the orbit.
CT image in axial plane



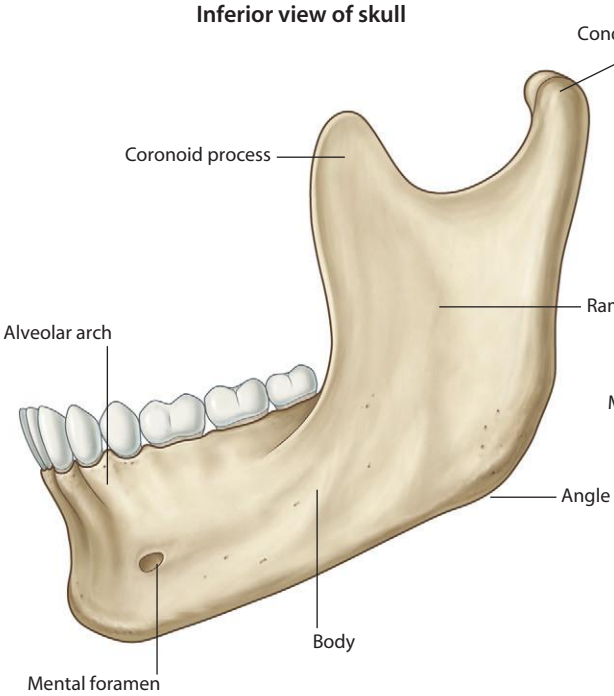
Inferior view of skull



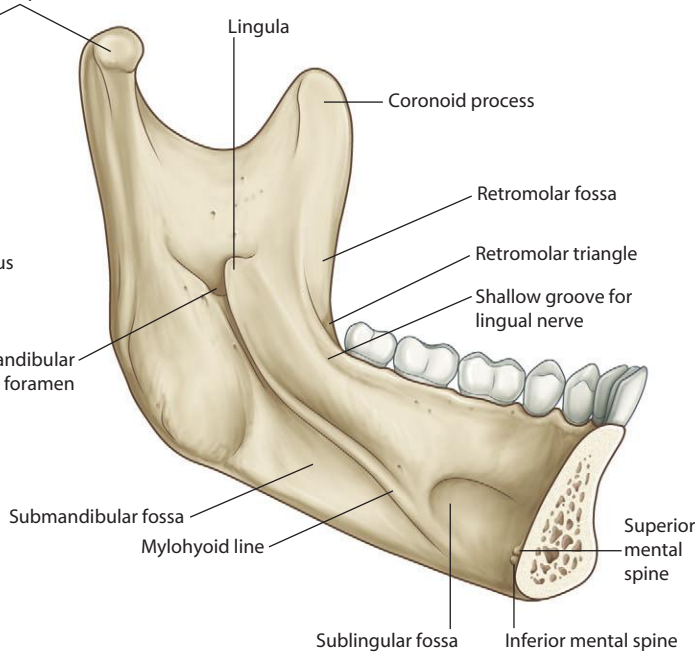
Mandible (superior view)



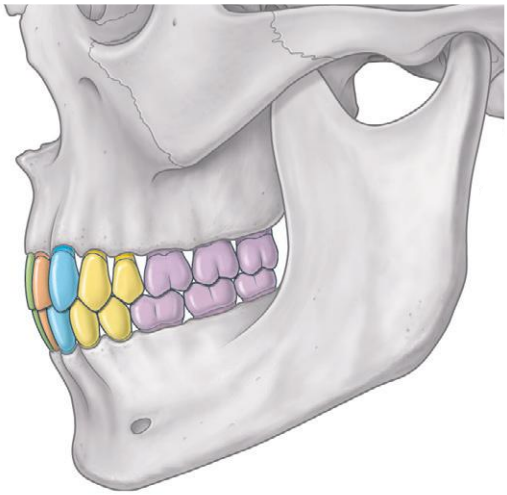
Mandible (posterior view)

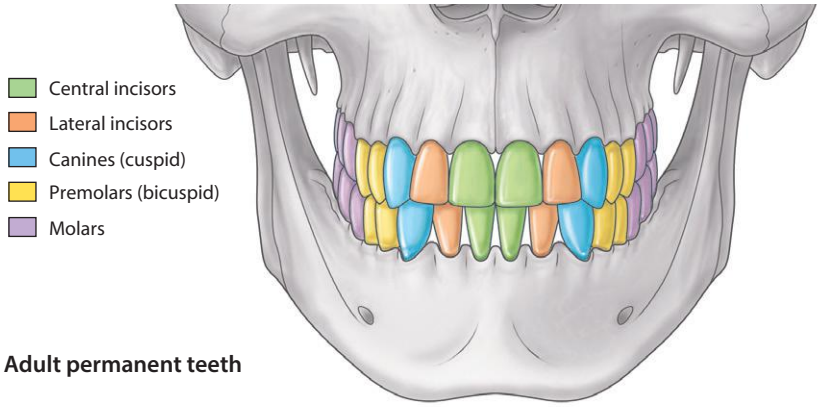


Mandible (lateral view)

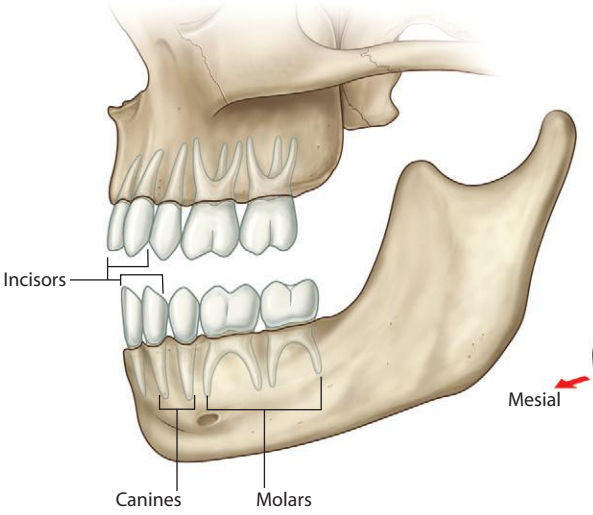


Mandible (medial view)

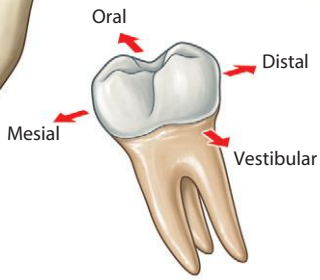




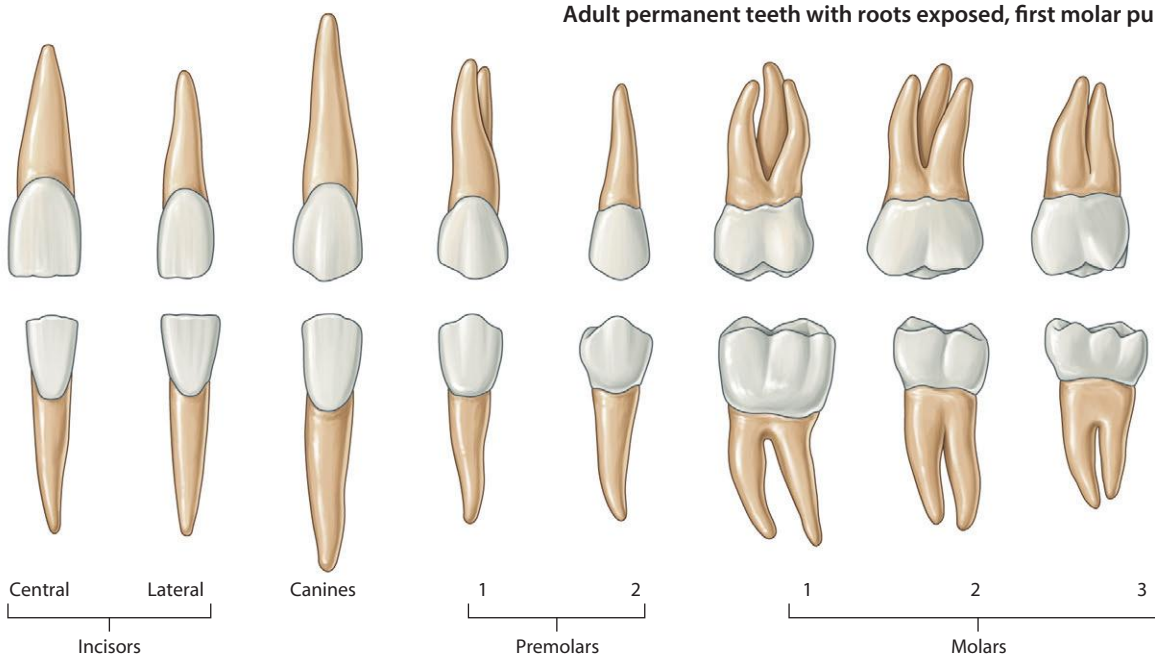
Adult permanent teeth



Deciduous (baby) teeth



Adult permanent teeth with roots exposed, first molar pulled out



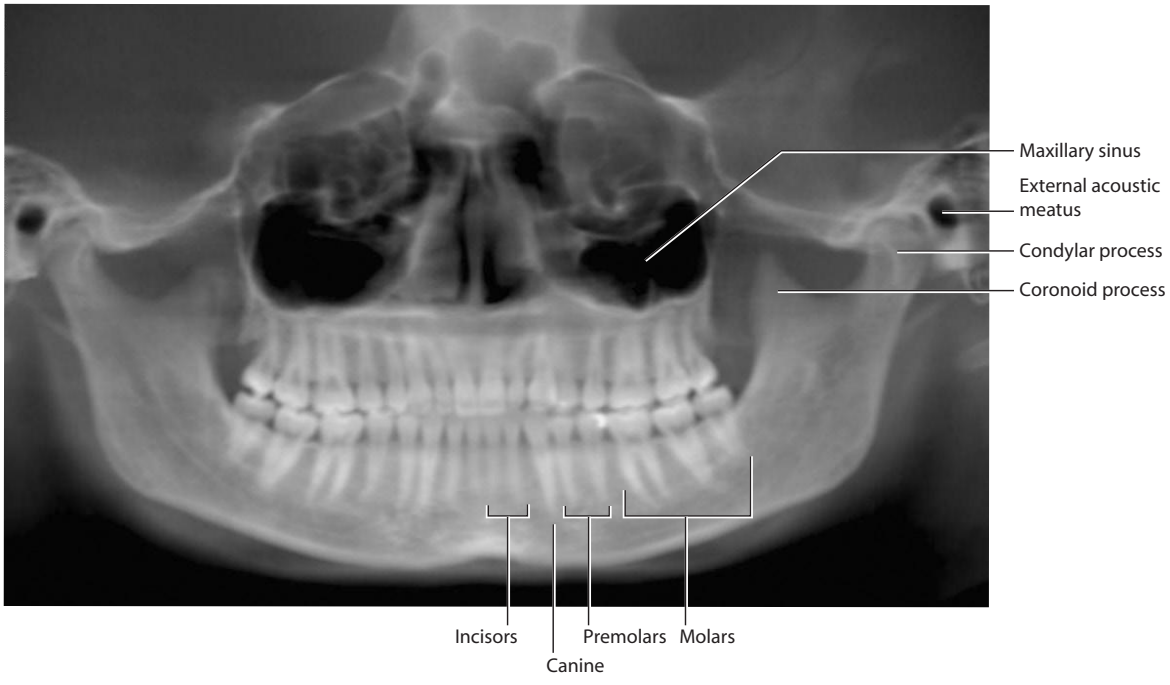
Adult upper and lower permanent teeth (vestibular view)



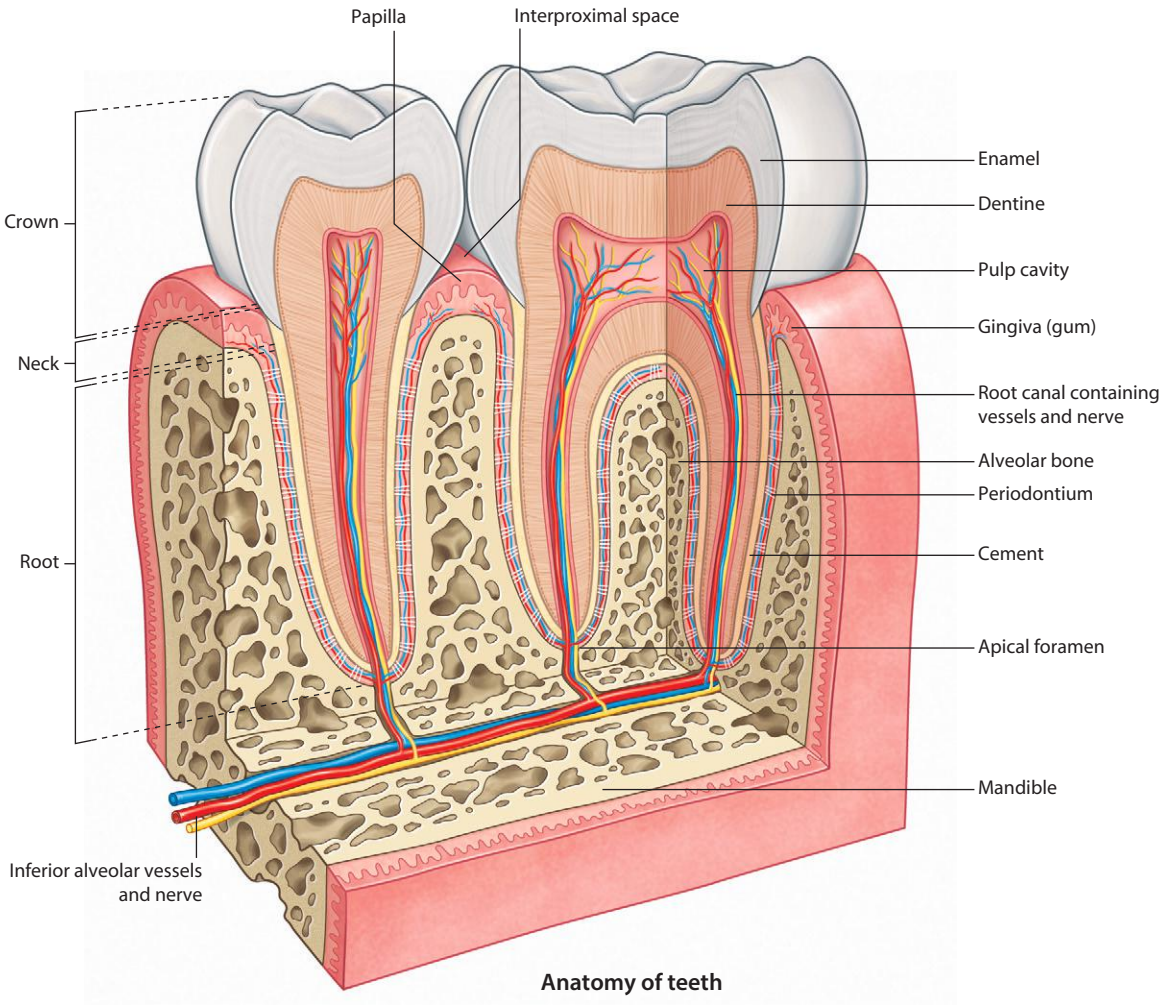
View of the left side of the face showing the craniofacial structures including the teeth.
Image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology, viewed in the Maximum Intensity Projection (MIP) mode, which combines a radiographic view with a view of surface structures



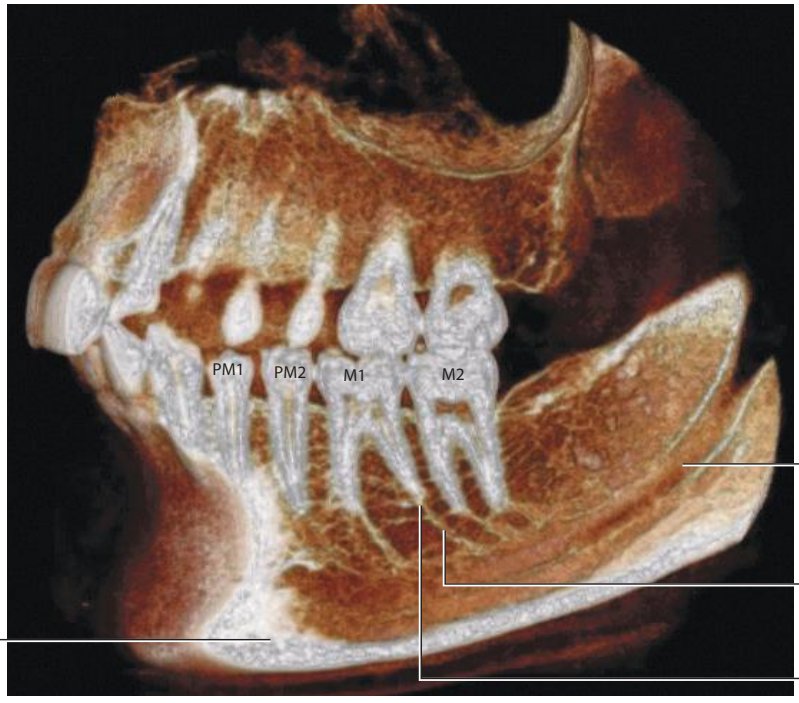
View of the right side of the face showing the craniofacial structures including the teeth.
Image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology, viewed in the Maximum Intensity Projection (MIP) mode, which combines a radiographic view with a view of surface structures



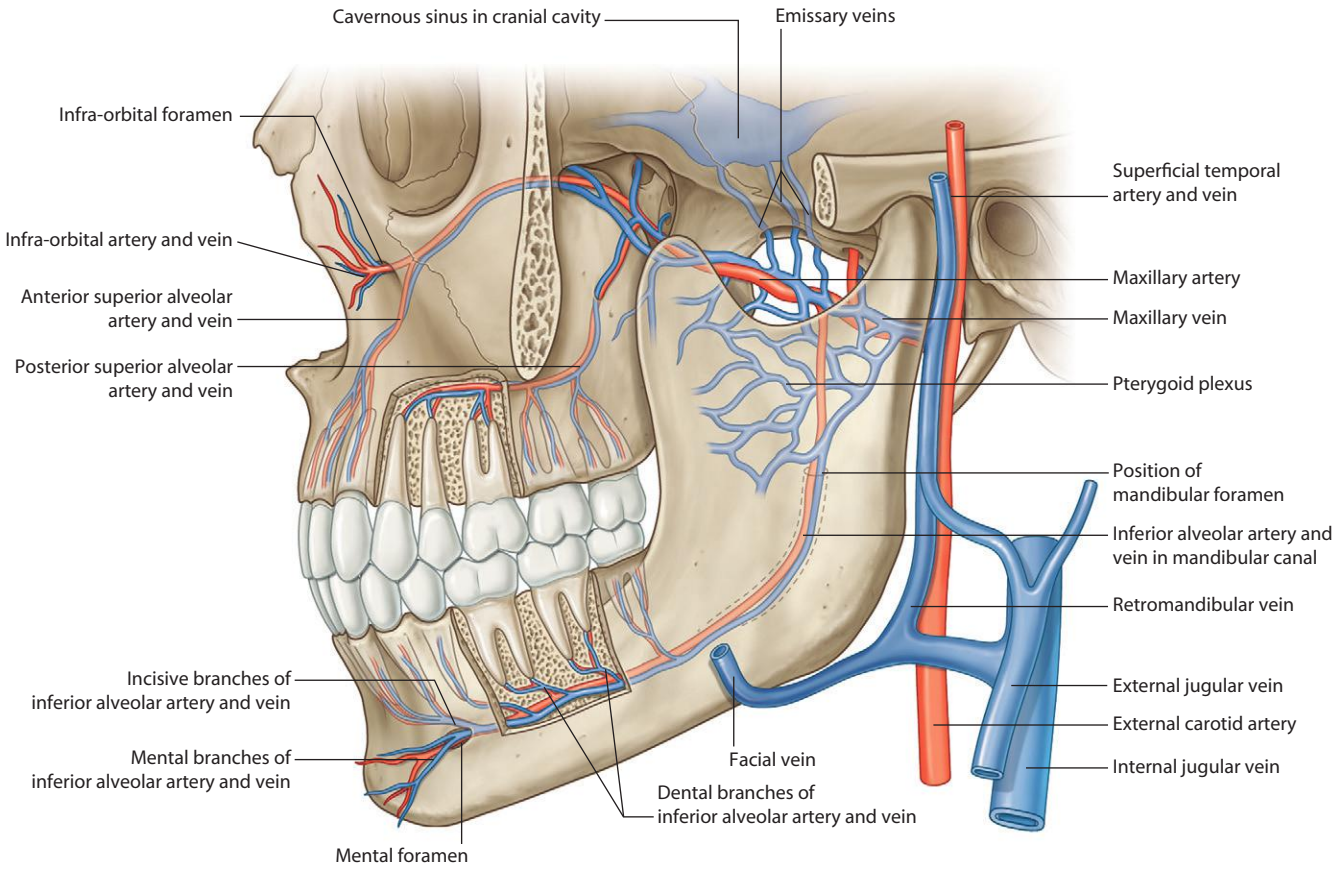
Panoramic view of the teeth (dentition), which also shows the maxillary sinuses and mandibular condylar processes.
Image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology



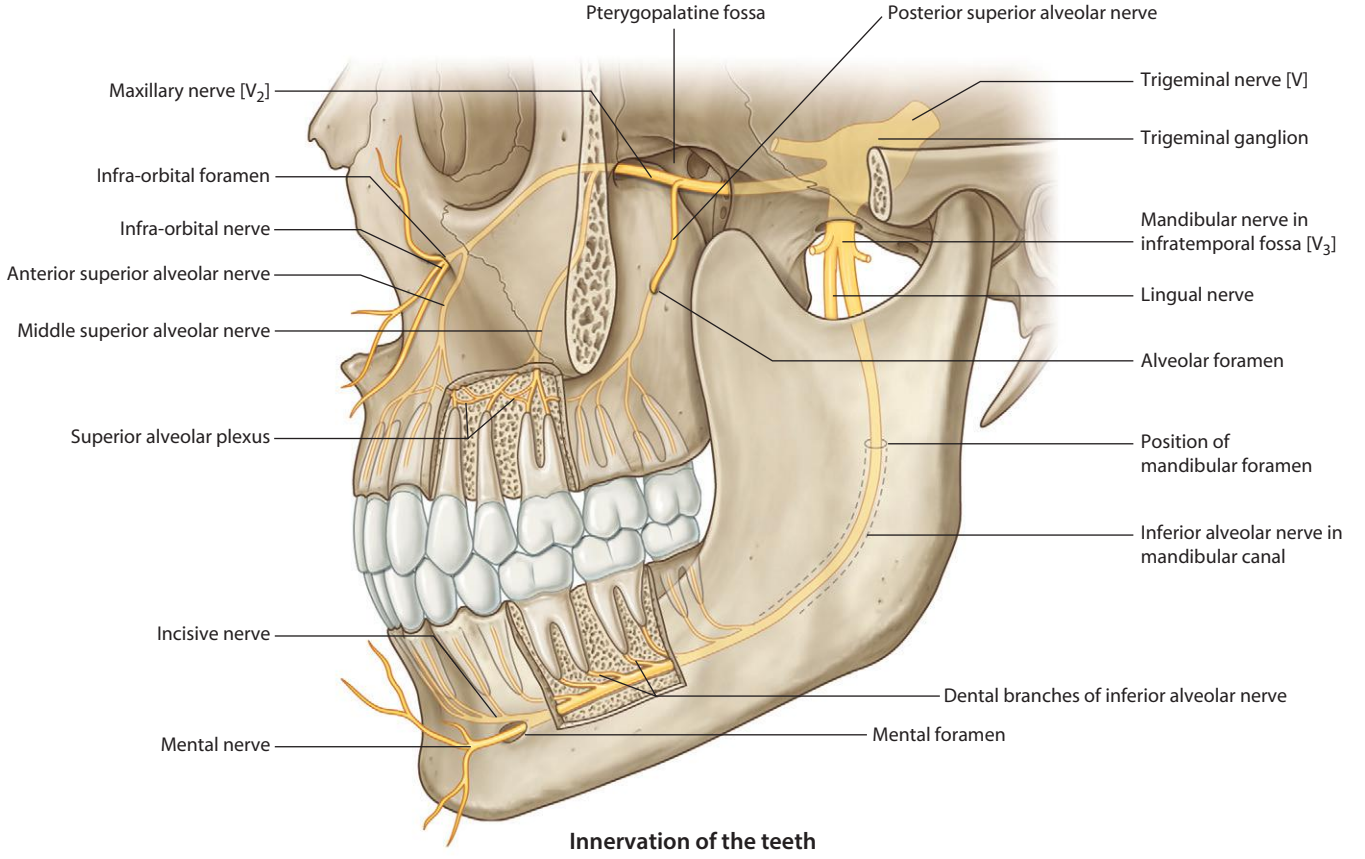
Anatomy of teeth



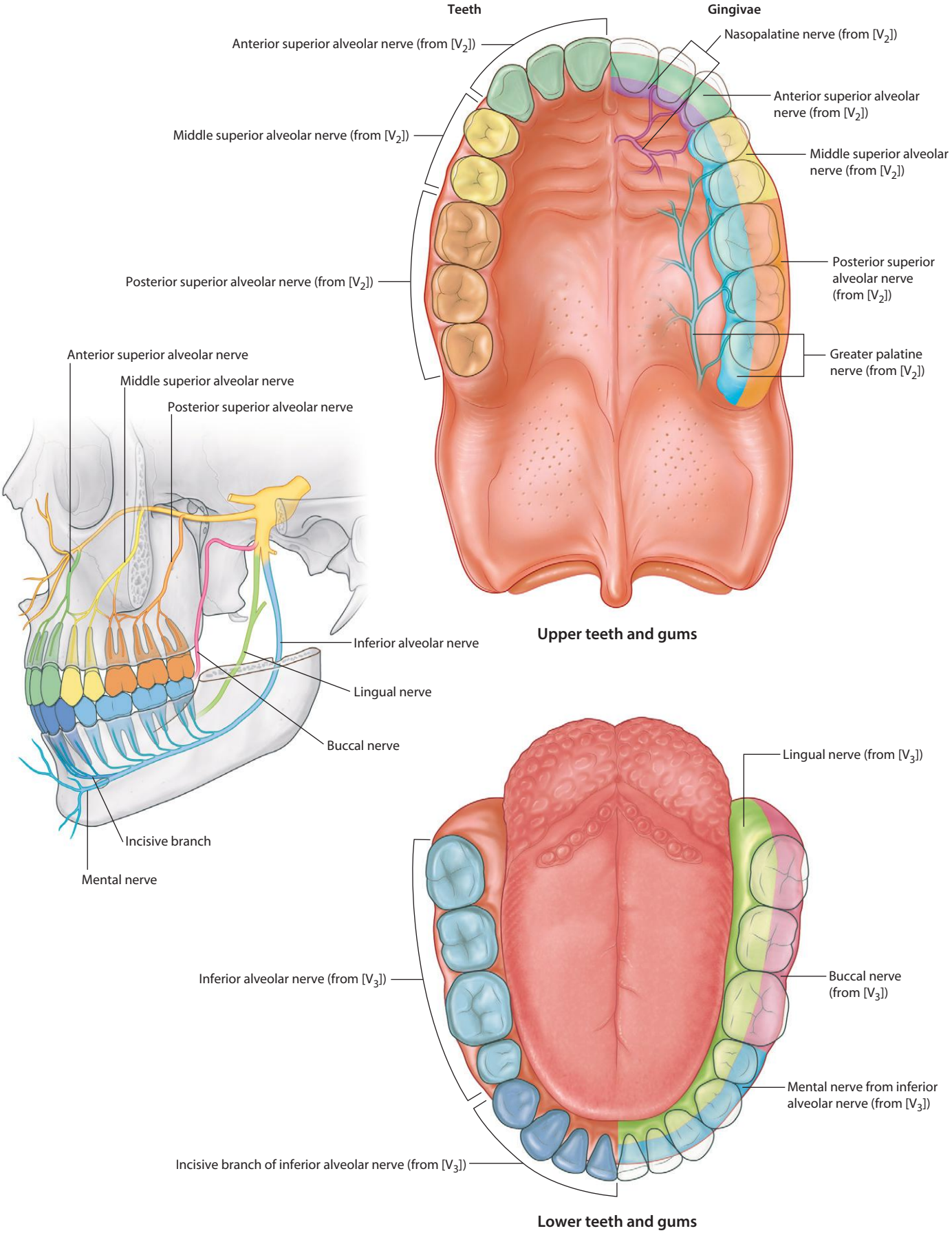
Inside, lingual or sagittal view of the right side of the maxillary and mandibular alveolar processes in occlusion (teeth together).
Image taken with Cone Beam Computerized Tomography (CBCT) technology viewed in the surface mode

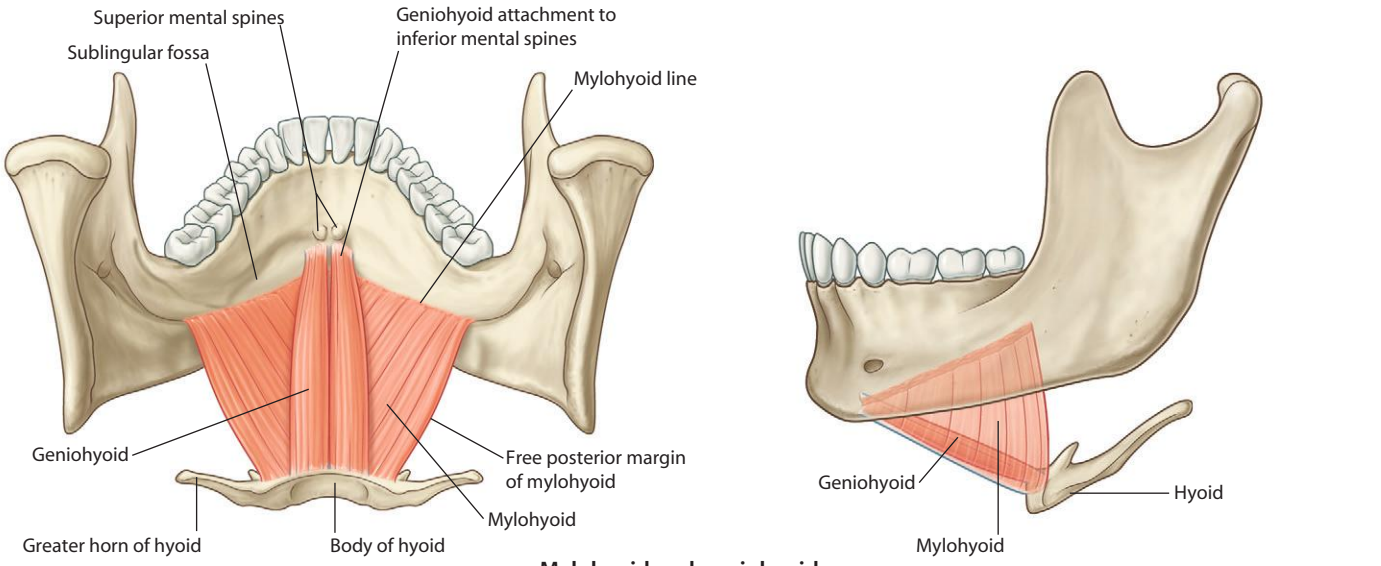


Arteries and veins supplying teeth

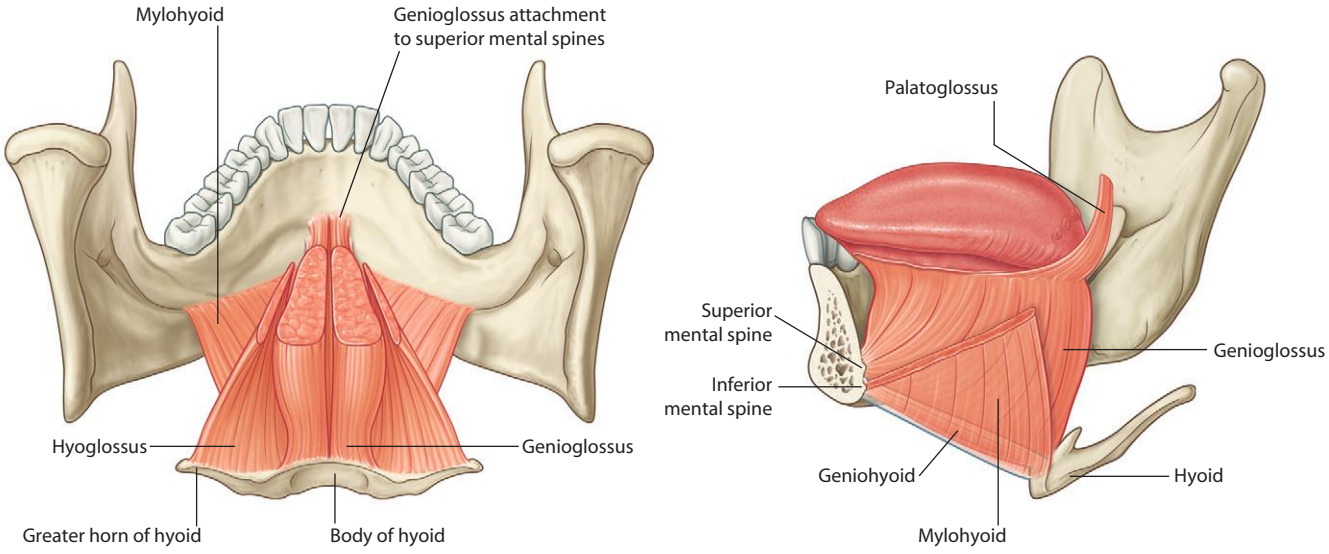


Innervation of the teeth

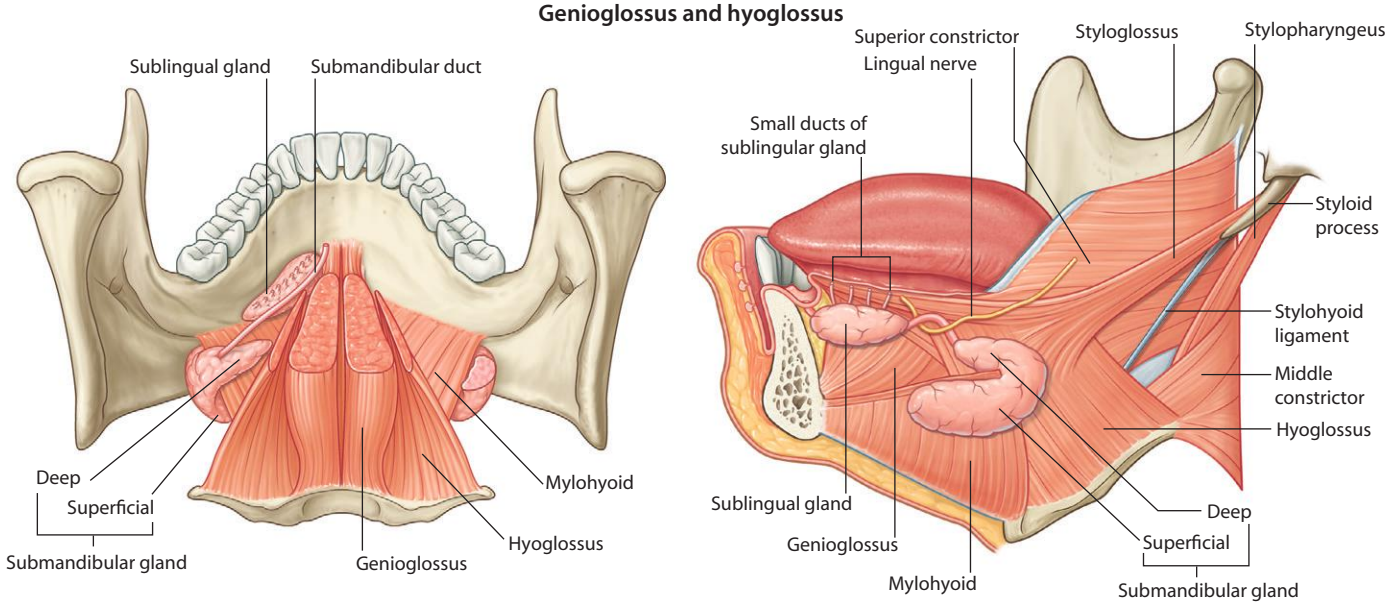

Teeth
Gingivae
Anterior superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Nasopalatine nerve (from [V2])
Anterior superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Middle superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Middle superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Posterior superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Posterior superior alveolar nerve (from [V2])
Greater palatine nerve (from [V2])
Anterior superior alveolar nerve
Middle superior alveolar nerve
Posterior superior alveolar nerve
Inferior alveolar nerve
Lingual nerve
Buccal nerve
Incisive branch
Mental nerve
Upper teeth and gums
Lingual nerve (from [V3])
Inferior alveolar nerve (from [V3])
Buccal nerve (from [V3])
Mental nerve from inferior alveolar nerve (from [V3])
Incisive branch of inferior alveolar nerve (from [V3])
Lower teeth and gums



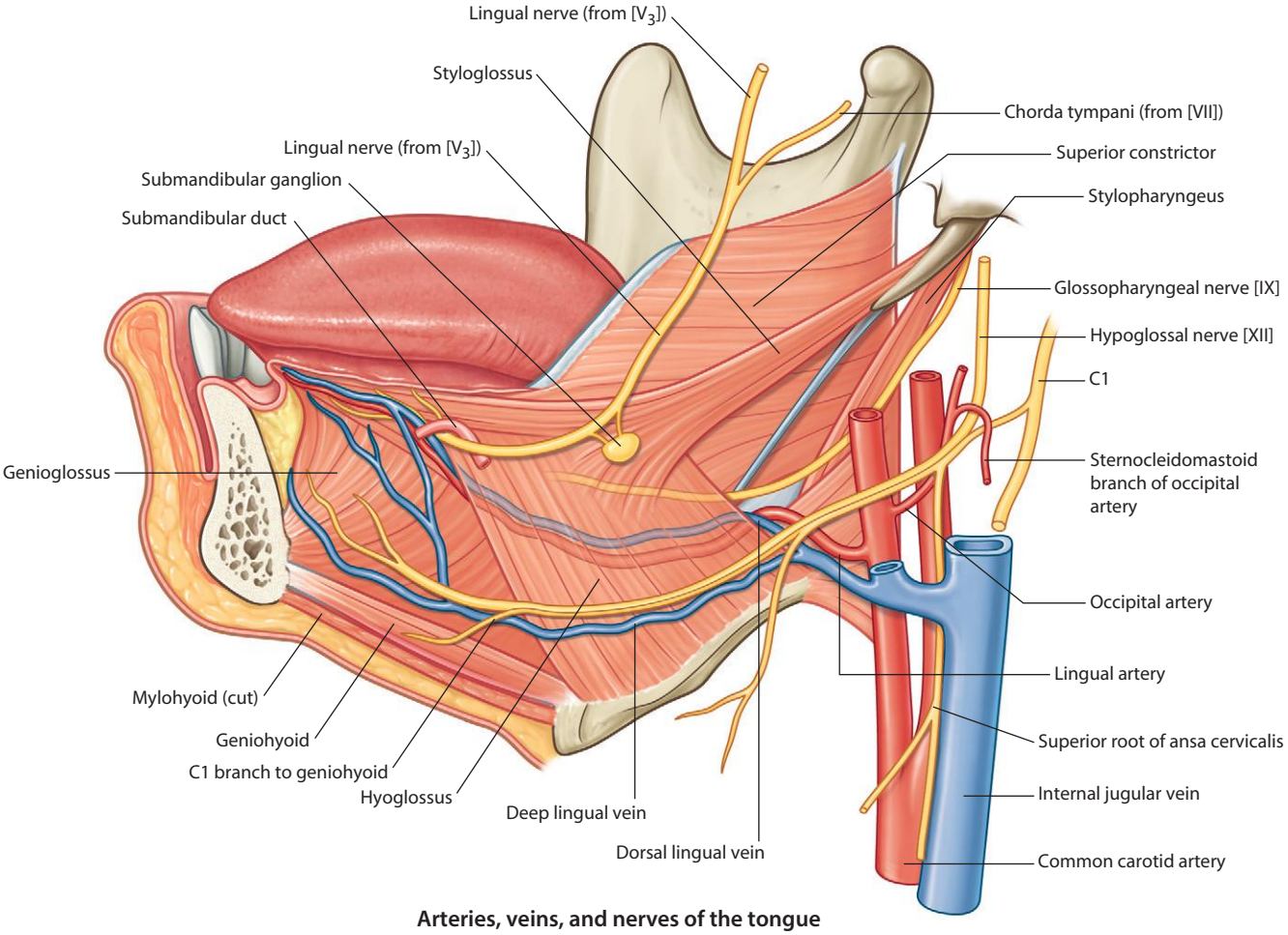
Mylohyoid and geniohyoid



Genioglossus and hyoglossus



Posterior view **Submandibular and sublingual glands** **Lateral view**

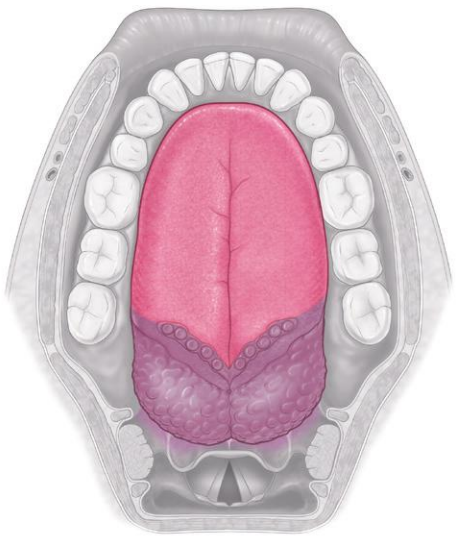


Arteries, veins, and nerves of the tongue

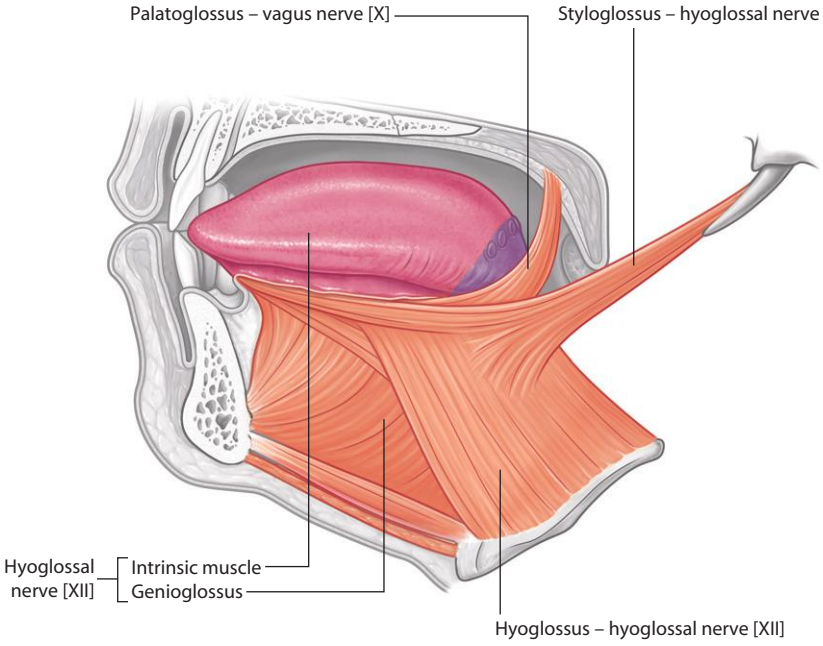
Sensory

Anterior two-thirds (oral)
- general sensation
 Mandibular nerve [V_3] via lingual nerve
- special sensation (taste)
 Facial nerve [VII] via chorda tympani

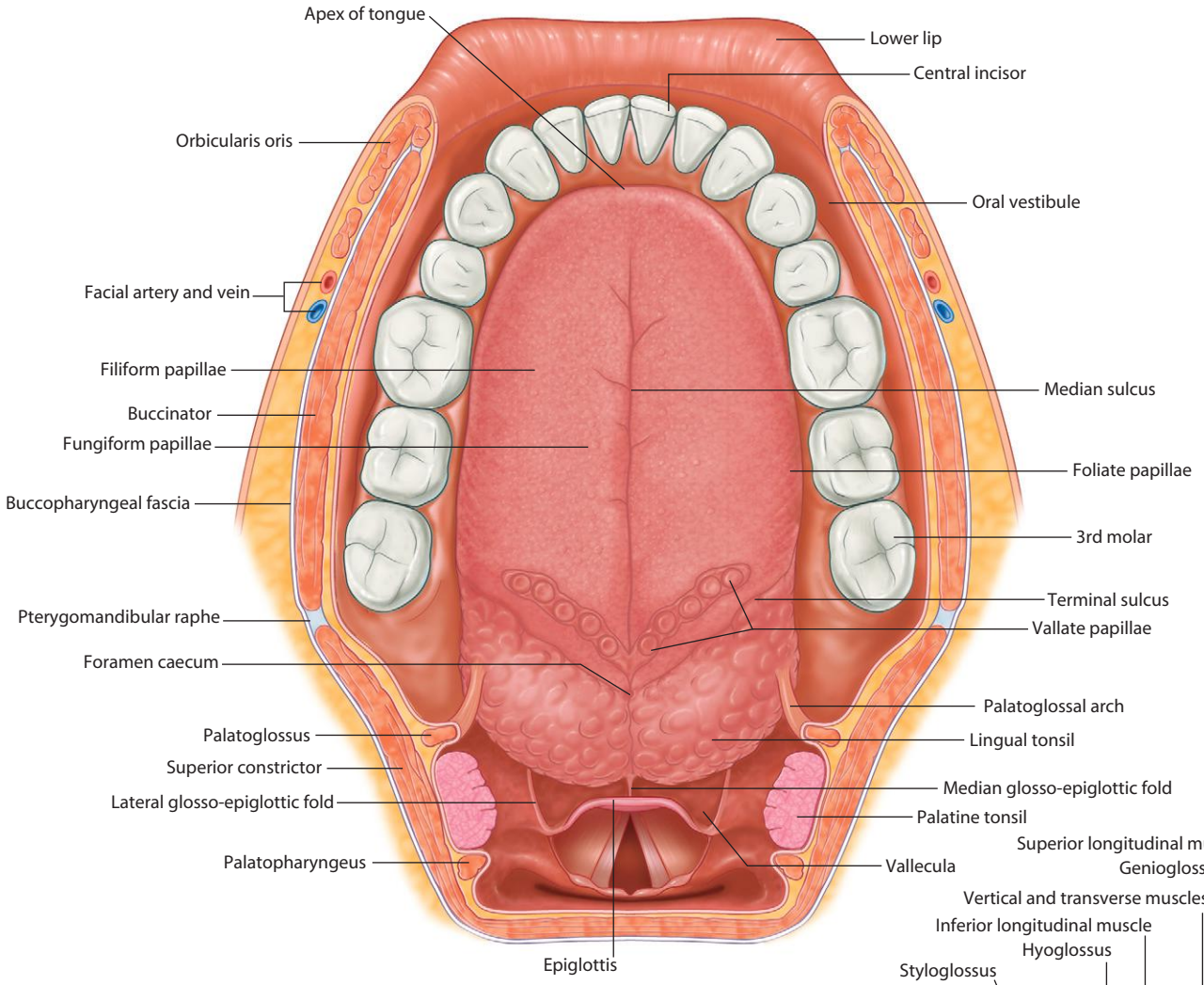
Posterior one-third (pharyngeal)
- general and special sensation (taste)
 Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]



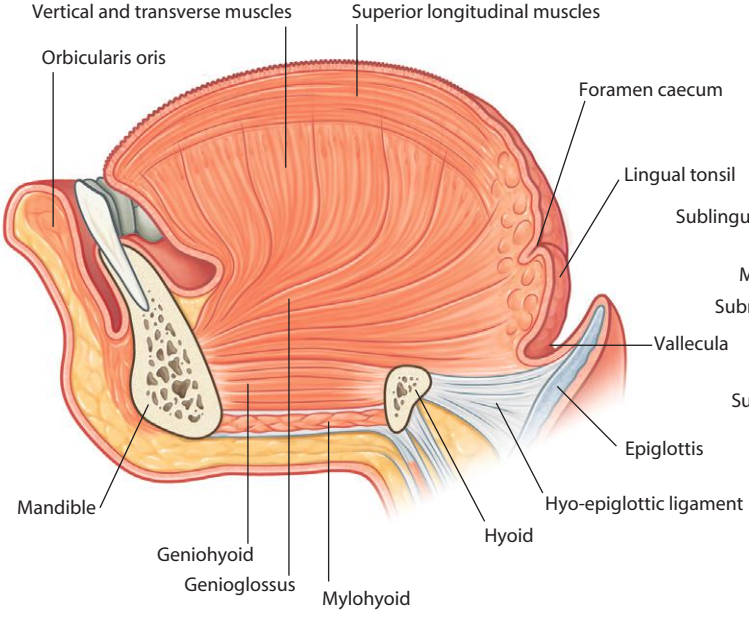
Motor



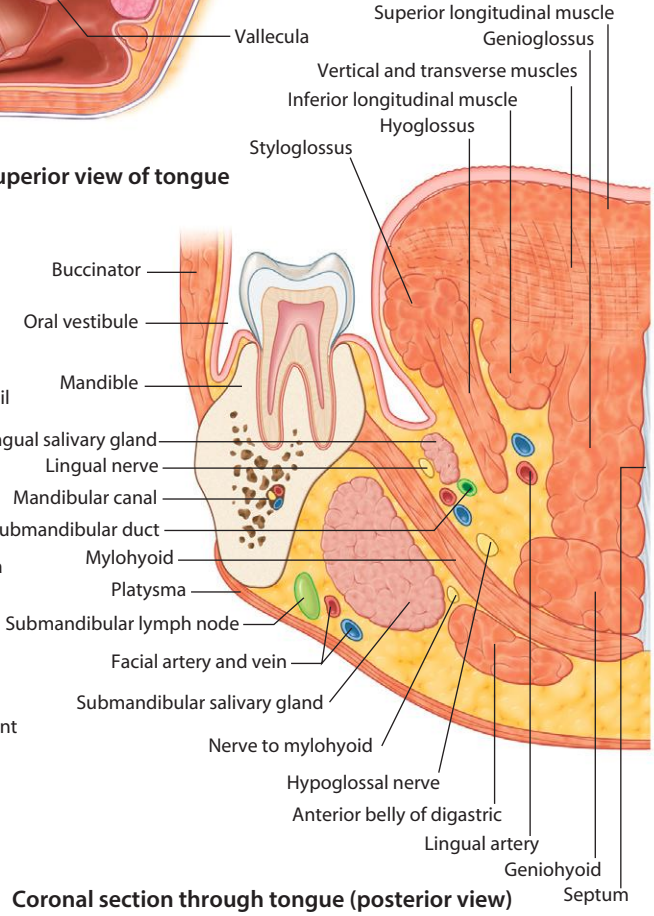
Innervation of the tongue



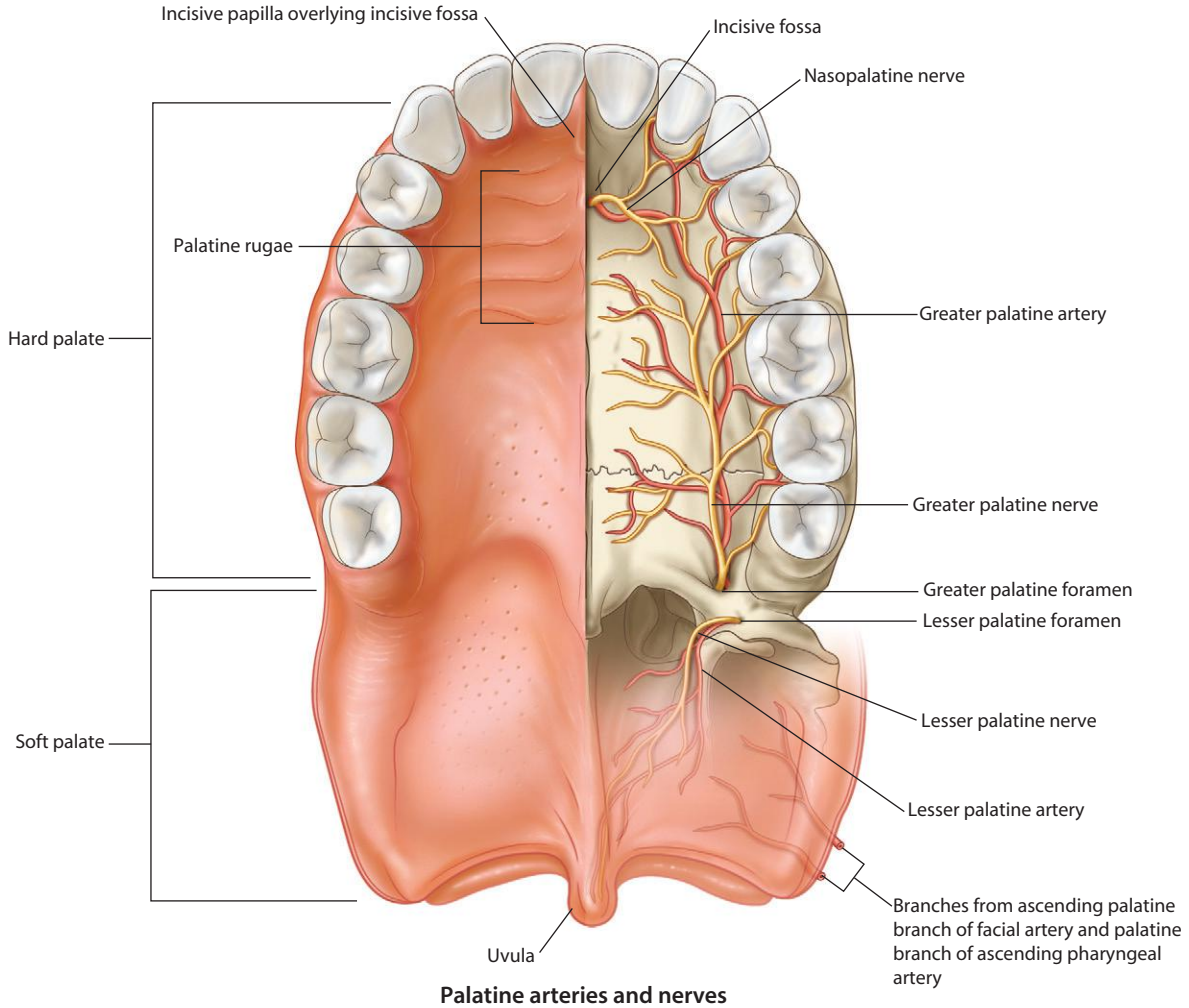
Horizontal section showing superior view of tongue



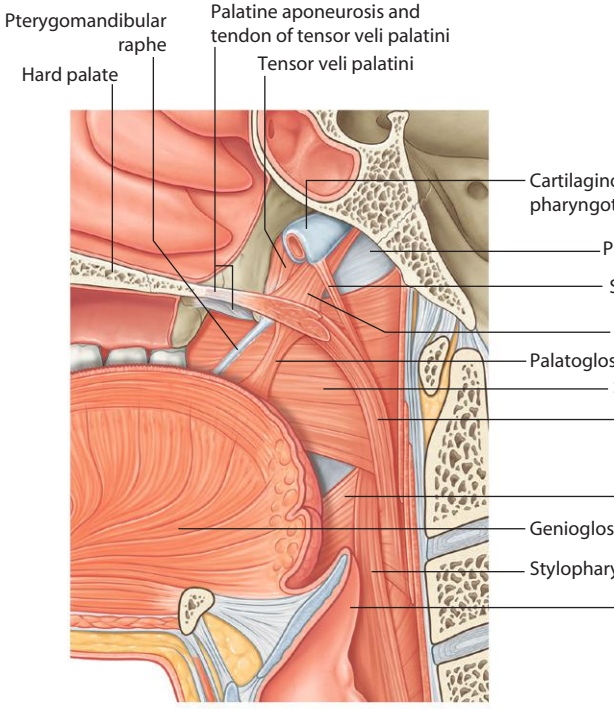
Paramedian sagittal section through tongue



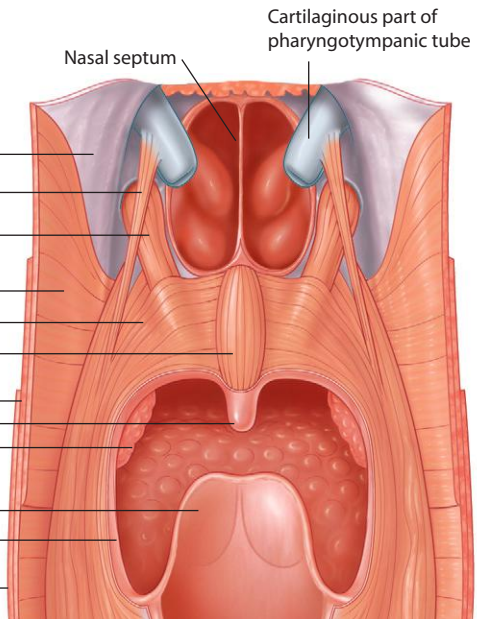
Coronal section through tongue (posterior view)



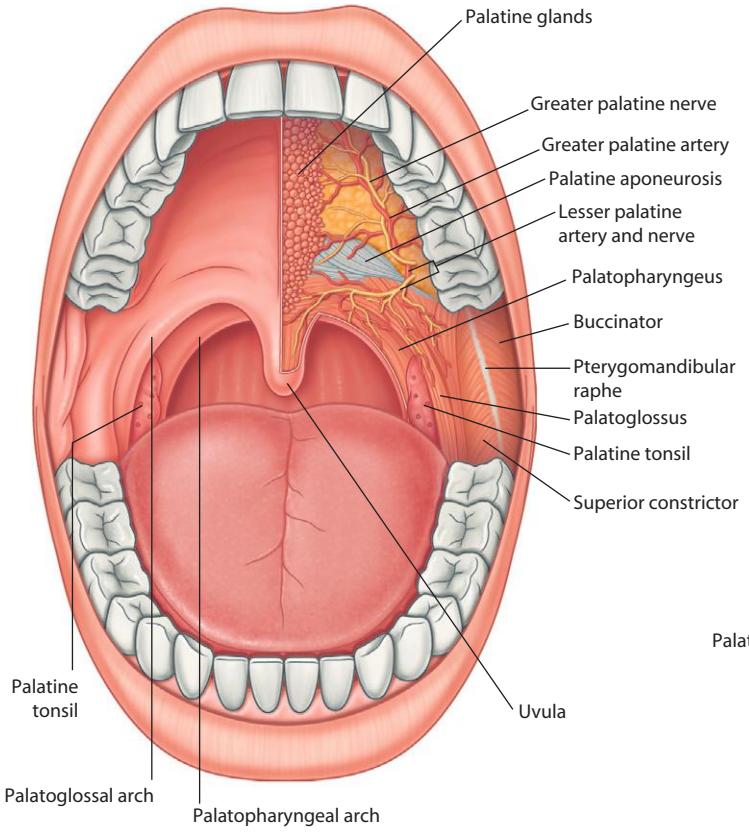
Palatine arteries and nerves



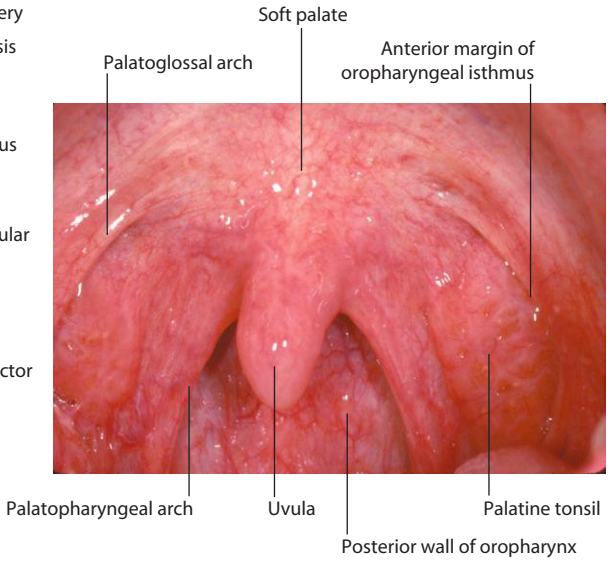
Muscles of the soft palate (sagittal section)



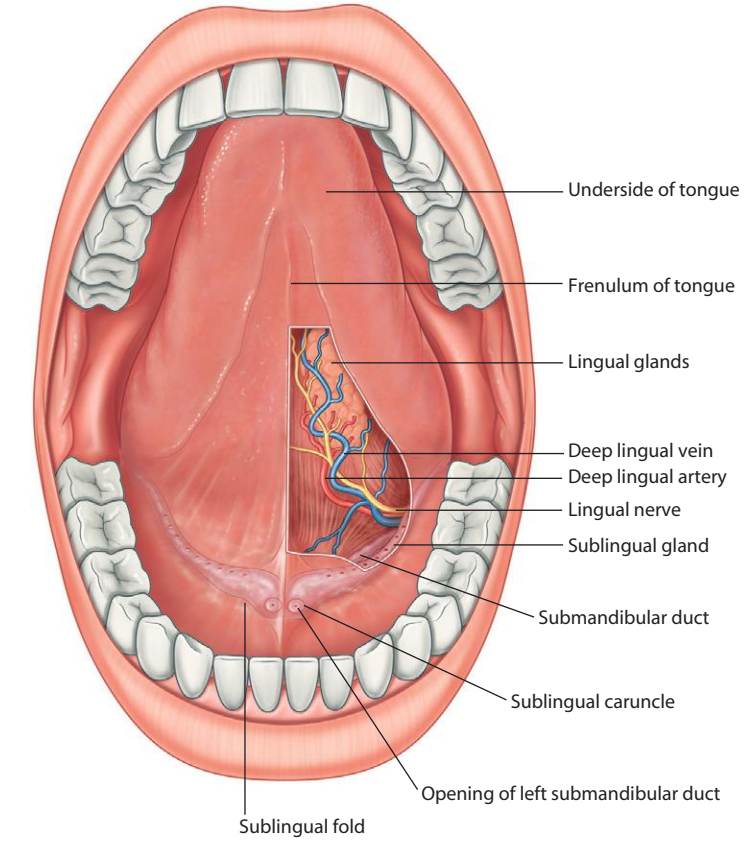
Muscles of the soft palate (posterior view)



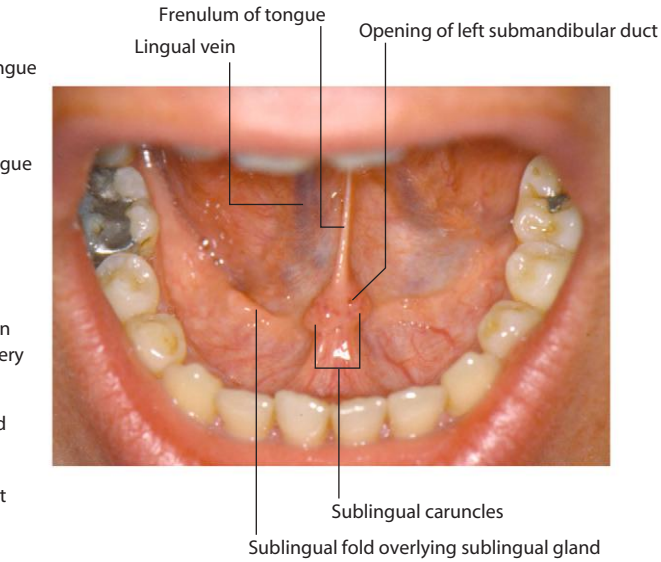
Roof of oral cavity



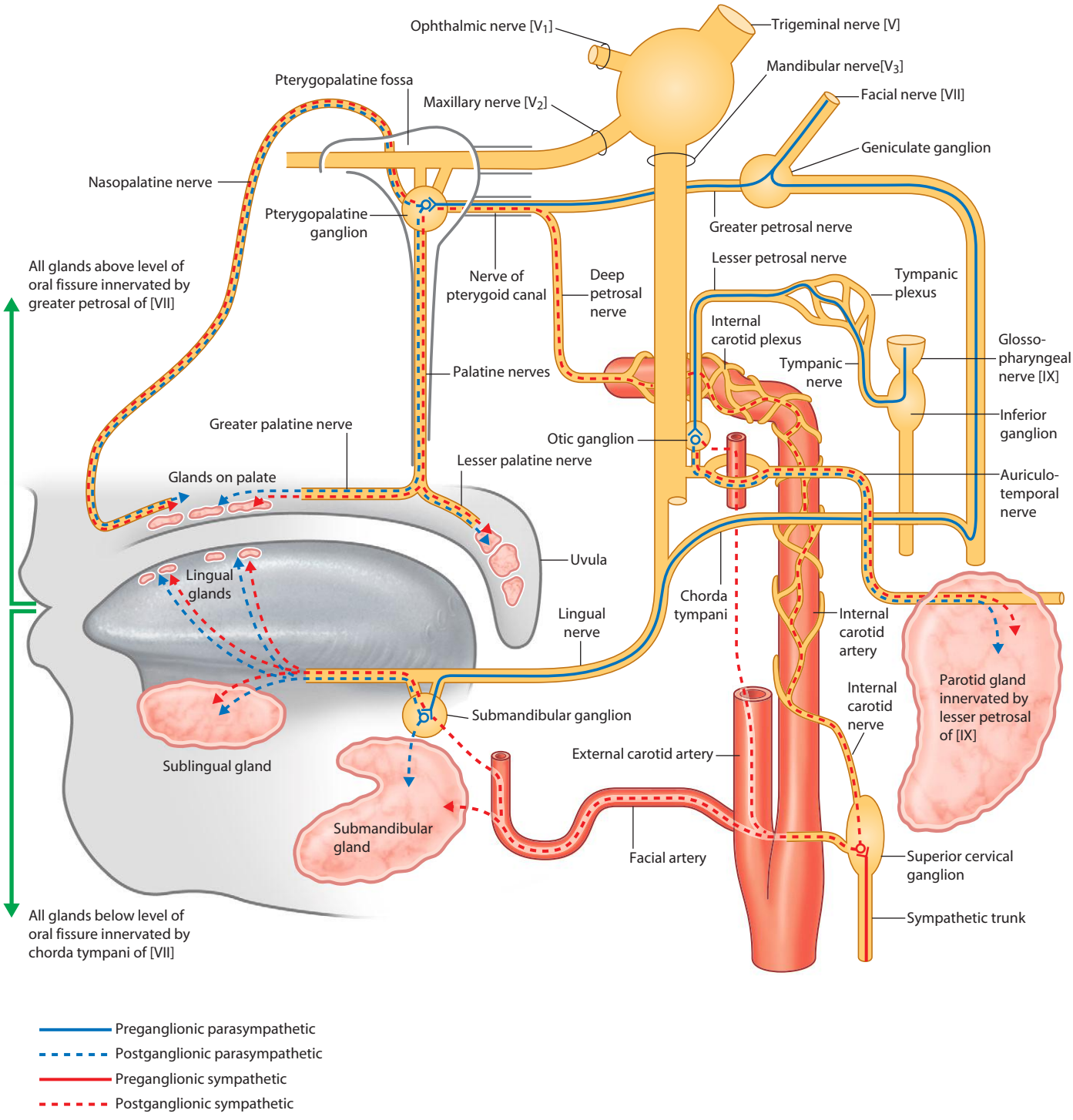
Open mouth showing soft palate



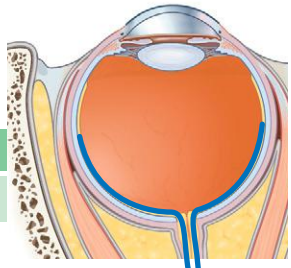
Inferior surface of tongue and floor of oral cavity



Sublingual glands (anterosuperior view)



Visceral efferent (motor) innervation of glands related to the oral cavity

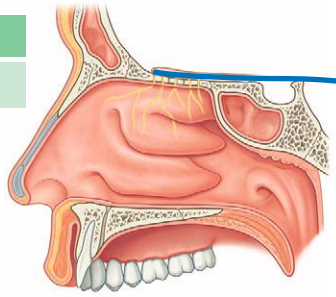


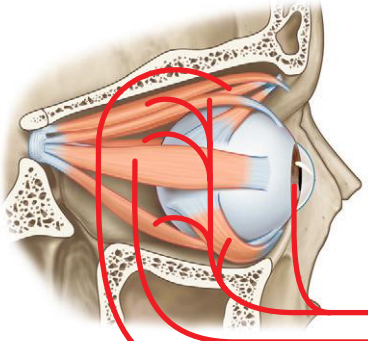
Optic nerve [II]

Special sensory – vision

Olfactory nerve [I]

Special sensory – smell





Oculomotor nerve [III]

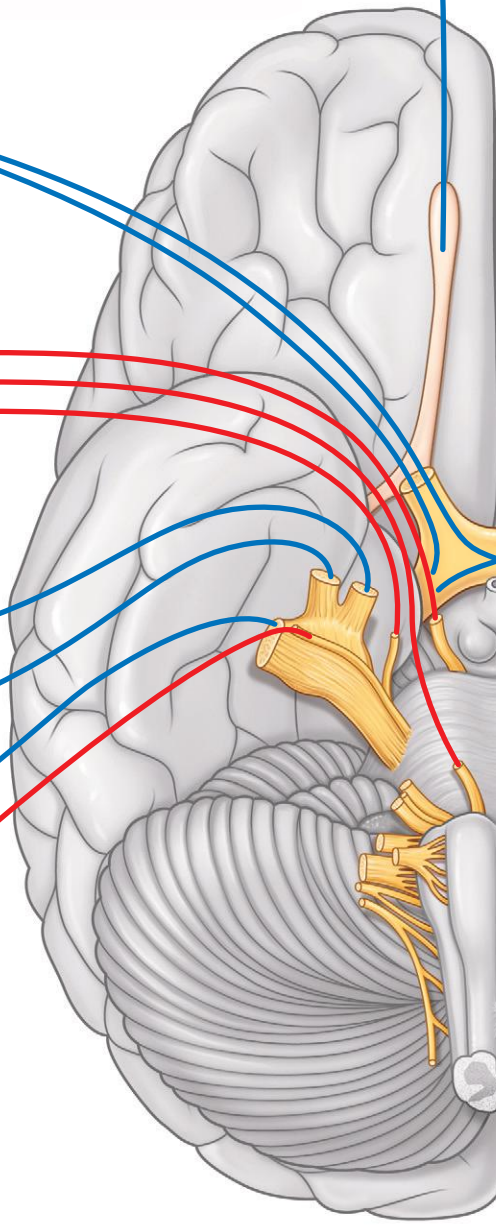
Somatic motor – five extra-ocular muscles (superior rectus, medial rectus, inferior oblique, inferior rectus, and levator palpebrae superioris)
Visceral motor – ciliary muscles and sphincter pupillae muscles

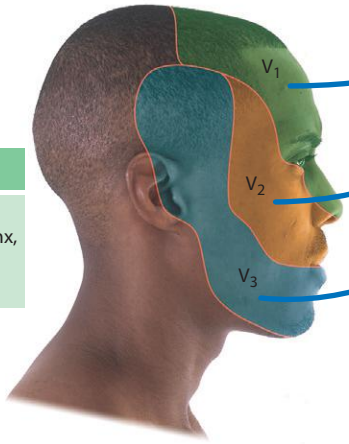
Trochlear nerve [IV]

Somatic motor – one extra-ocular muscle (superior oblique)

Abducent nerve [VI]

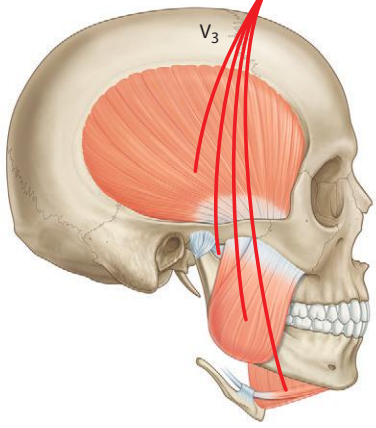
Somatic motor – one extra-ocular muscle (lateral rectus)





Trigeminal nerve [V] sensory root

Somatic sensory – eyes, orbital contents, face, sinuses, teeth, nasal cavities, oral cavity, nasopharynx, dura, anterior part of external ear, and part of external acoustic meatus



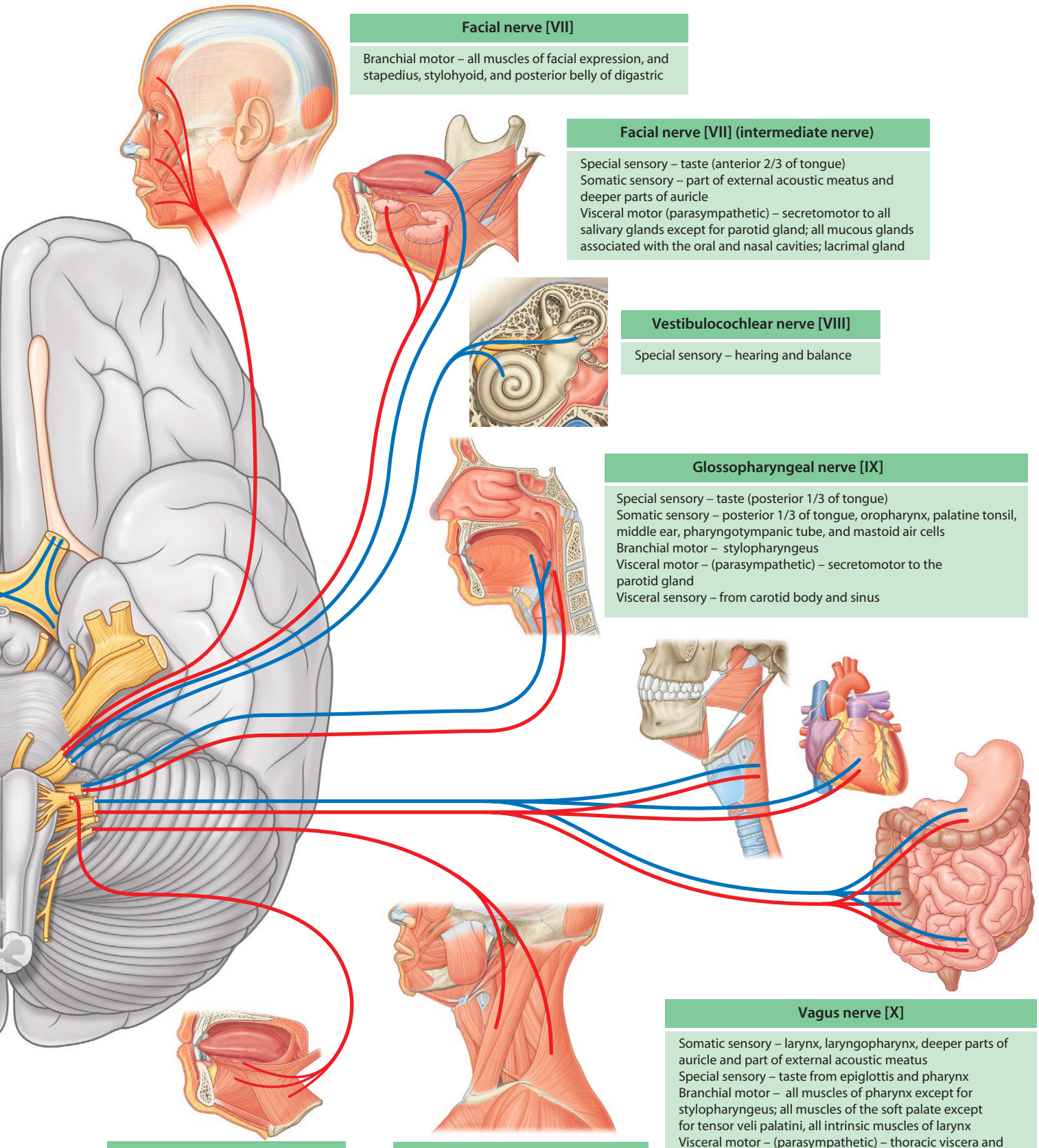
Trigeminal nerve [V] motor root

Branchial motor – the four muscles of mastication (medial pterygoid, lateral pterygoid, masseter, temporalis) and mylohyoid, anterior belly of digastric, tensor tympani, and tensor veli palatini

Efferent (motor) fibers

Afferent (sensory) fibers

Overview of cranial nerves



Facial nerve [VII]

Branchial motor – all muscles of facial expression, and stapedius, stylohyoid, and posterior belly of digastric

Facial nerve [VII] (intermediate nerve)

Special sensory – taste (anterior 2/3 of tongue)
Somatic sensory – part of external acoustic meatus and deeper parts of auricle
Visceral motor (parasympathetic) – secretomotor to all salivary glands except for parotid gland; all mucous glands associated with the oral and nasal cavities; lacrimal gland

Vestibulocochlear nerve [VIII]

Special sensory – hearing and balance

Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]

Special sensory – taste (posterior 1/3 of tongue)
Somatic sensory – posterior 1/3 of tongue, oropharynx, palatine tonsil, middle ear, pharyngotympanic tube, and mastoid air cells
Branchial motor – stylopharyngeus
Visceral motor – (parasympathetic) – secretomotor to the parotid gland
Visceral sensory – from carotid body and sinus

Vagus nerve [X]

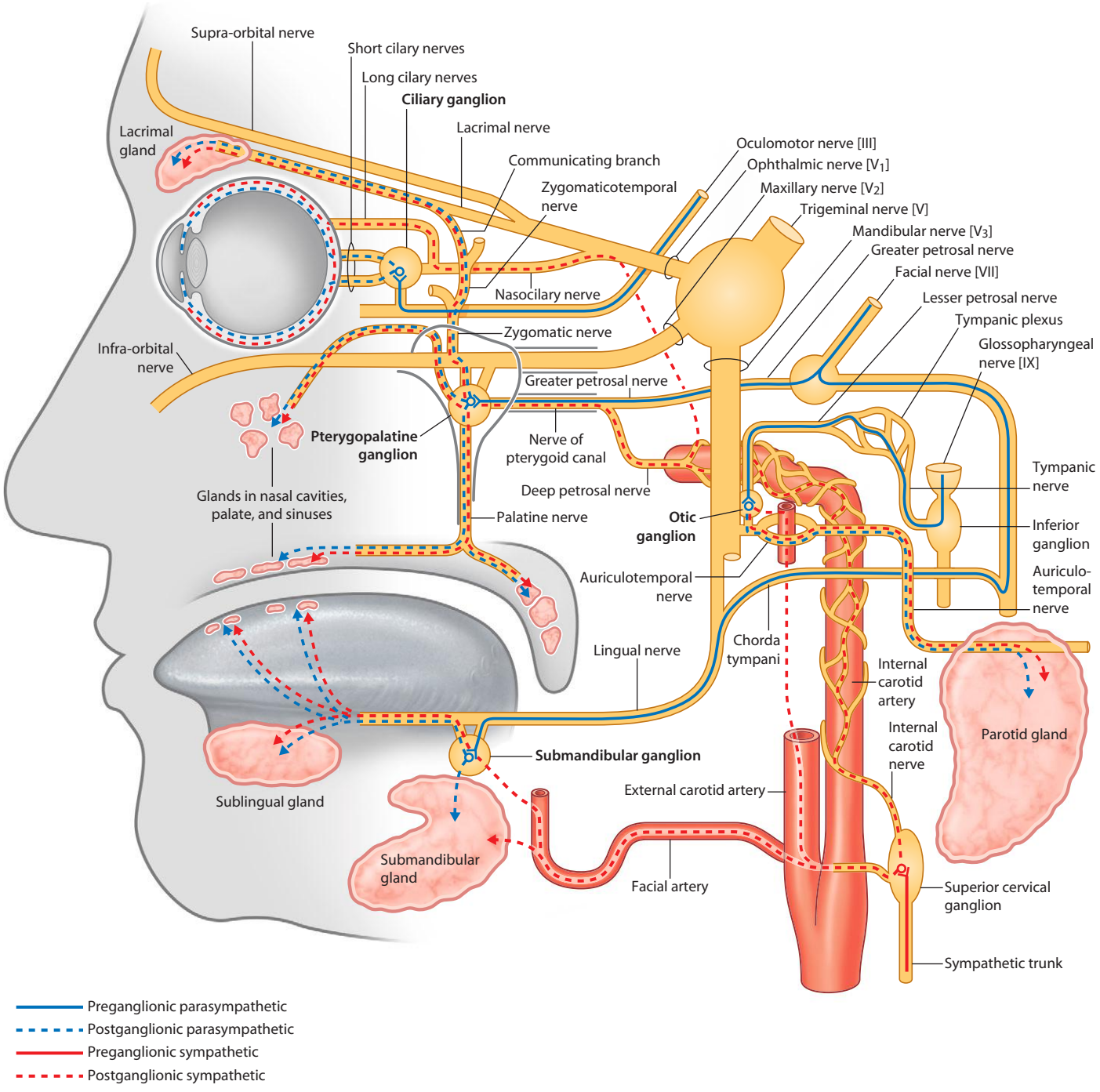
Somatic sensory – larynx, laryngopharynx, deeper parts of auricle and part of external acoustic meatus
Special sensory – taste from epiglottis and pharynx
Branchial motor – all muscles of pharynx except for stylopharyngeus; all muscles of the soft palate except for tensor veli palatini, all intrinsic muscles of larynx
Visceral motor – (parasympathetic) – thoracic viscera and abdominal viscera to end of midgut
Visceral sensory – thoracic viscera and abdominal viscera to end of midgut, chemo- and baroreceptors (and in some cases carotid body)

Accessory nerve [XI]

Somatic motor – sternocleidomastoid and trapezius

Hypoglossal nerve [XII]

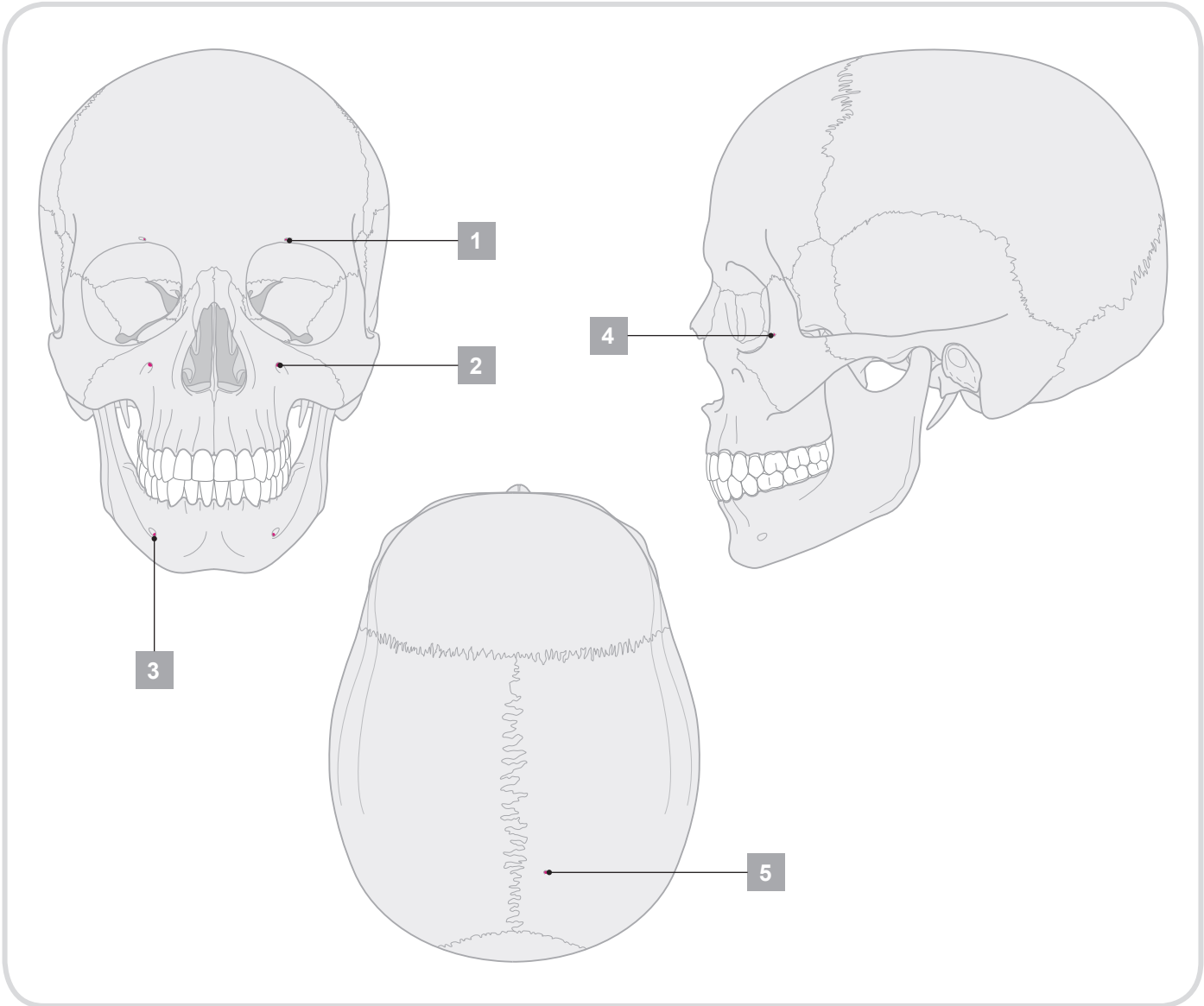
Somatic motor – all muscles of the tongue except palatoglossus



Summary of visceral efferent (motor) pathways in the head

External foramina of the skull

Foramen		Structures passing through foramen
Anterior view		
Supra-orbital foramen	1	Supra-orbital nerve and vessels
Infra-orbital foramen	2	Infra-orbital nerve and vessels
Mental foramen	3	Mental nerve and vessels
Lateral view		
Zygomaticofacial foramen	4	Zygomaticofacial nerve
Superior view		
Parietal foramen	5	Emissary veins

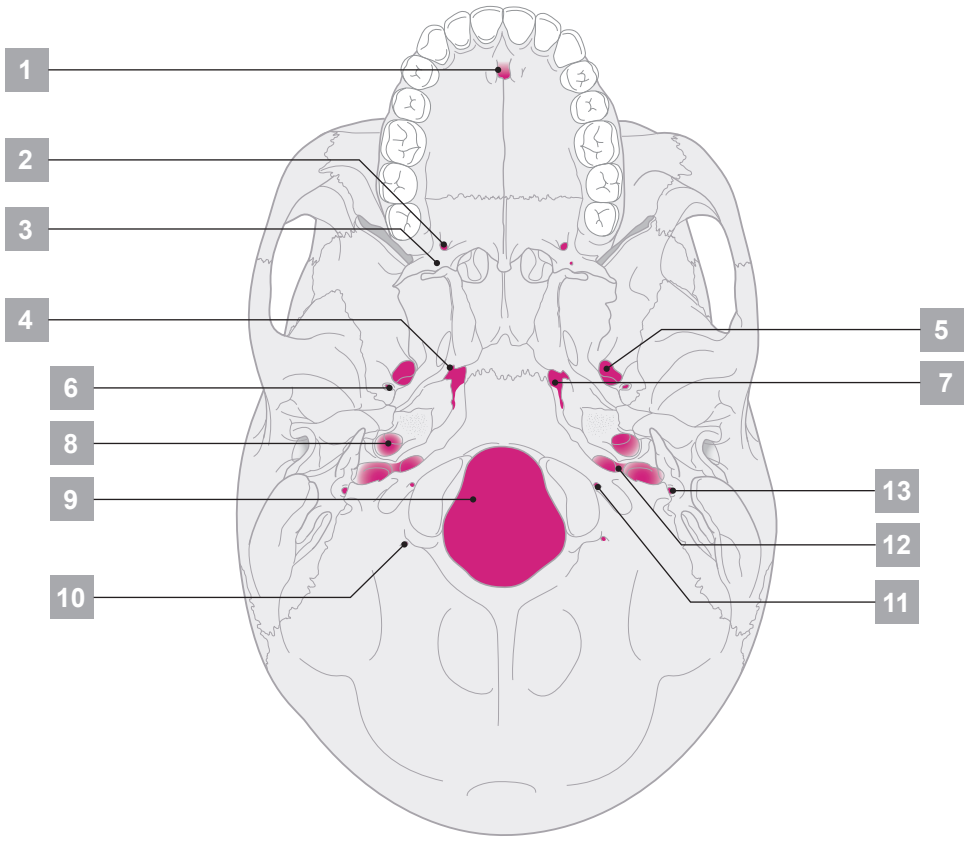


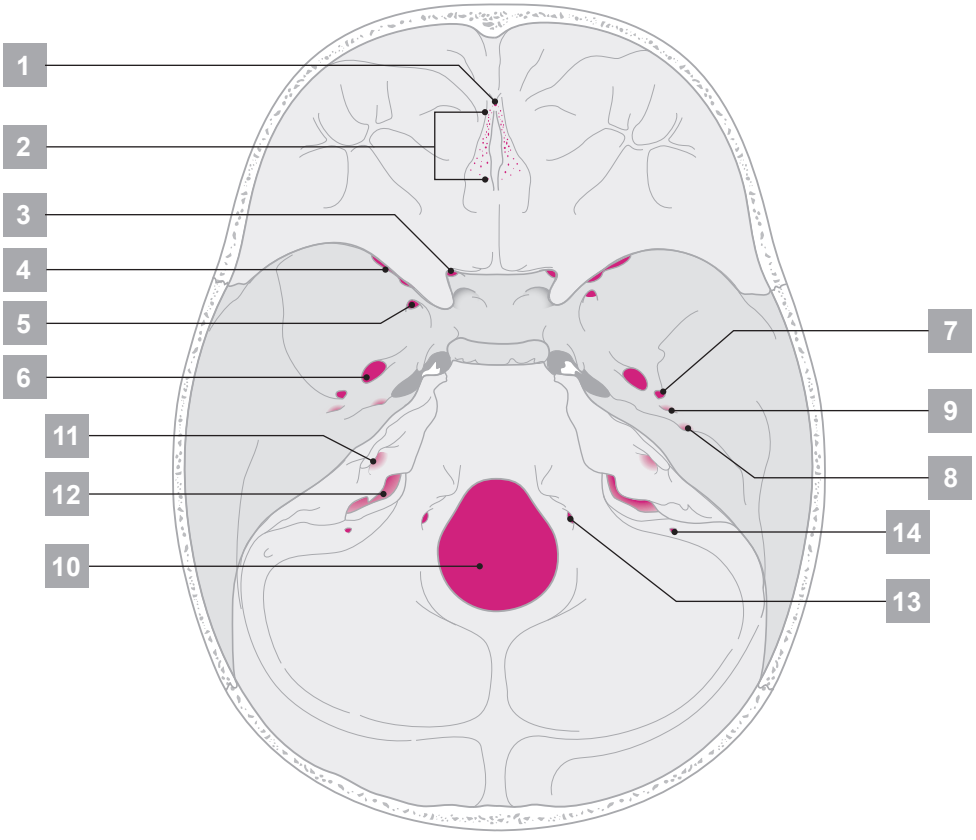
External foramina of the skull

Foramen		Structures passing through foramen
Inferior view		
Incisive foramina	1	Nasopalatine nerve; sphenopalatine vessels
Greater palatine foramen	2	Greater palatine nerve and vessels
Lesser palatine foramina	3	Lesser palatine nerves and vessels
Pterygoid canal	4	Pterygoid nerve and vessels
Foramen ovale	5	Mandibular nerve [V_3]; lesser petrosal nerve
Foramen spinosum	6	Middle meningeal artery
Foramen lacerum	7	Filled with cartilage
Carotid canal	8	Internal carotid artery and nerve plexus
Foramen magnum	9	Continuation of brain and spinal cord; vertebral arteries and nerve plexuses; anterior spinal artery; posterior spinal arteries; roots of accessory nerve [XI]; meninges
Condylar canal	10	Emissary veins
Hypoglossal canal	11	Hypoglossal nerve [XII] and vessels
Jugular foramen	12	Internal jugular vein; inferior petrosal sinus; glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]; vagus nerve [X]; accessory nerve [XI]
Stylomastoid foramen	13	Facial nerve [VII]

Internal foramina of the skull

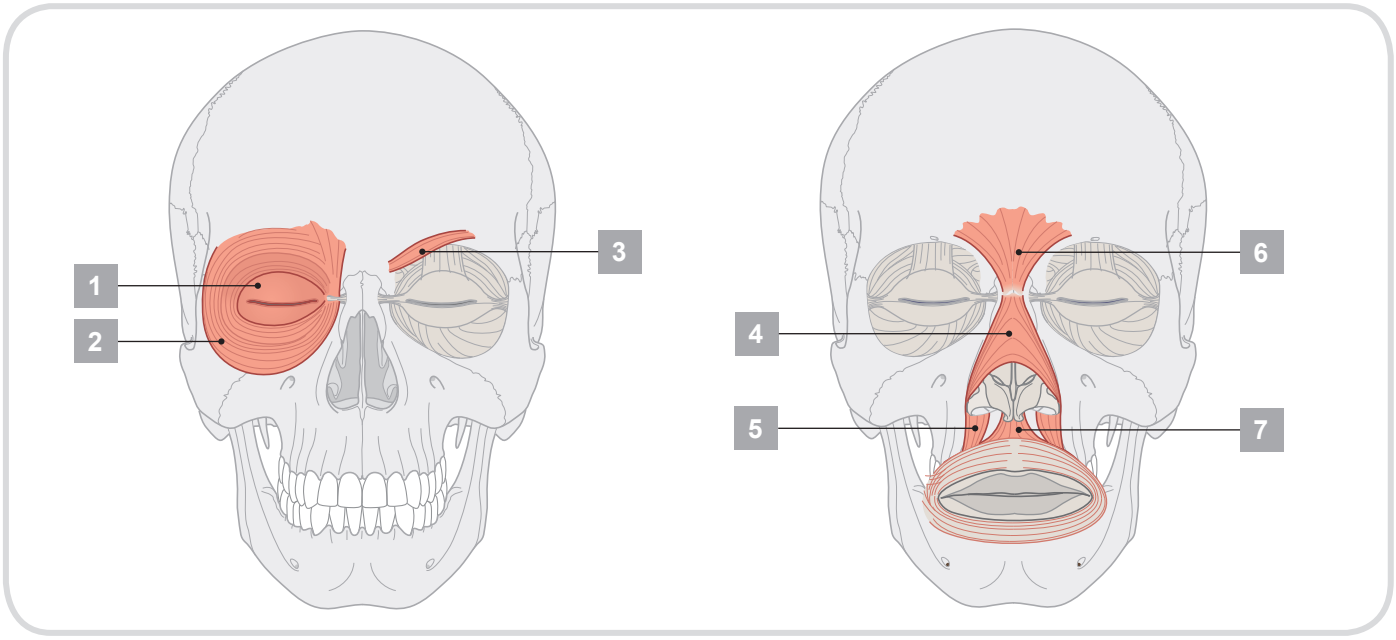
Anterior cranial fossa		
Foramen caecum	1	Emissary veins to nasal cavity
Olfactory foramina in cribriform plate	2	Olfactory nerves [I]
Middle cranial fossa		
Optic canal	3	Optic nerve [II]; ophthalmic artery
Superior orbital fissure	4	Oculomotor nerve [III]; trochlear nerve [IV]; ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve [V_1]; abducent nerve [VI]; ophthalmic veins
Foramen rotundum	5	Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve [V_2]
Foramen ovale	6	Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve [V_3]; lesser petrosal nerve
Foramen spinosum	7	Middle meningeal artery
Hiatus for the greater petrosal nerve	8	Greater petrosal nerve
Hiatus for the lesser petrosal nerve	9	Lesser petrosal nerve
Posterior cranial fossa		
Foramen magnum	10	End of brainstem/beginning of spinal cord; vertebral arteries; spinal roots of the accessory nerve; meninges
Internal acoustic meatus	11	Facial nerve [VII]; vestibulocochlear nerve [VIII]; labyrinthine artery
Jugular foramen	12	Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]; vagus nerve [X]; accessory nerve [XI]; inferior petrosal sinus, sigmoid sinus (forming internal jugular vein)
Hypoglossal canal	13	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]; meningeal branch of the ascending pharyngeal artery
Condylar canal	14	Emissary vein


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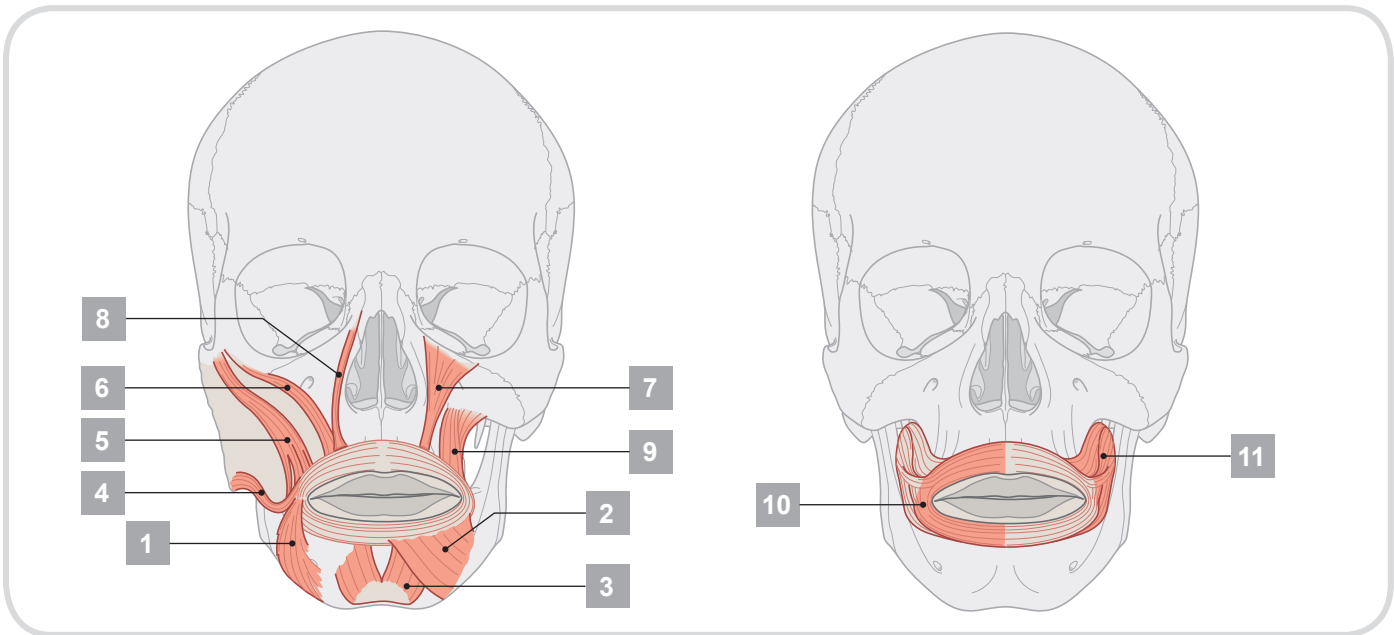
Muscles of the face

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Orbital group					
Orbicularis oculi —Palpebral part	1	Medial palpebral ligament	Lateral palpebral raphe	Facial nerve [VII]	Closes the eyelids gently
—Orbital part	2	Nasal part of frontal bone; frontal process of maxilla; medial palpebral ligament	Fibers form an uninterrupted ellipse around orbit	Facial nerve [VII]	Closes the eyelids forcefully
Corrugator supercilii	3	Medial end of the superciliary arch	Skin of the medial half of eyebrow	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws the eyebrows medially and downward
Nasal group					
Nasalis —Transverse part	4	Maxilla just lateral to nose	Aponeurosis across dorsum of nose with muscle fibers from the other side	Facial nerve [VII]	Compresses nasal aperture
—Alar part	5	Maxilla over lateral incisor	Alar cartilage of nose	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws cartilage downward and laterally opening nostril
Procerus	6	Nasal bone and upper part of lateral nasal cartilage	Skin of lower forehead between eyebrows	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws down medial angle of eyebrows producing transverse wrinkles over bridge of nose
Depressor septi	7	Maxilla above medial incisor	Mobile part of the nasal septum	Facial nerve [VII]	Pulls nose inferiorly



Muscles of the face

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Oral group					
Depressor anguli oris	1	Oblique line of mandible below canine, premolar, and first molar teeth	Skin at the corner of mouth and blending with orbicularis oris	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws corner of mouth down and laterally
Depressor labii inferioris	2	Anterior part of oblique line of mandible	Lower lip at midline; blends with muscle from opposite side	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws lower lip downward and laterally
Mentalis	3	Mandible inferior to incisor teeth	Skin of chin	Facial nerve [VII]	Raises and protrudes lower lip as it wrinkles skin on chin
Risorius	4	Fascia over masseter muscle	Skin at the corner of the mouth	Facial nerve [VII]	Retracts corner of mouth
Zygomaticus major	5	Posterior part of lateral surface of zygomatic bone	Skin at the corner of the mouth	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws the corner of the mouth upward and laterally
Zygomaticus minor	6	Anterior part of lateral surface of zygomatic bone	Upper lip just medial to corner of mouth	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws the upper lip upward
Levator labii superioris	7	Infra-orbital margin of maxilla	Skin of upper lateral half of upper lip	Facial nerve [VII]	Raises upper lip; helps form nasolabial furrow
Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi	8	Frontal process of maxilla	Alar cartilage of nose and upper lip	Facial nerve [VII]	Raises upper lip and opens nostril
Levator anguli oris	9	Maxilla below infra-orbital foramen	Skin at the corner of mouth	Facial nerve [VII]	Raises corner of mouth; helps form nasolabial furrow
Orbicularis oris	10	From muscles in area; maxilla and mandible in midline	Forms ellipse around mouth	Facial nerve [VII]	Closes lips; protrudes lips
Buccinator	11	Posterior parts of maxilla and mandible; pterygomandibular raphe	Blends with orbicularis oris and into lips	Facial nerve [VII]	Presses the cheek against teeth; compresses distended cheeks

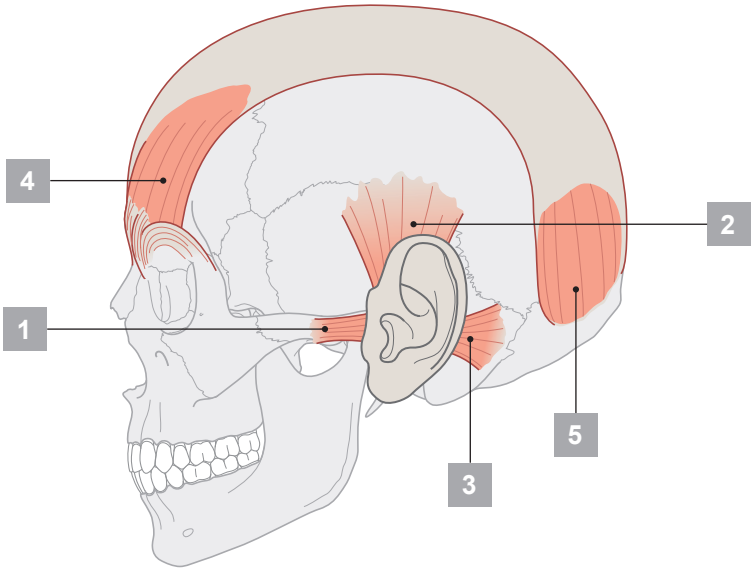


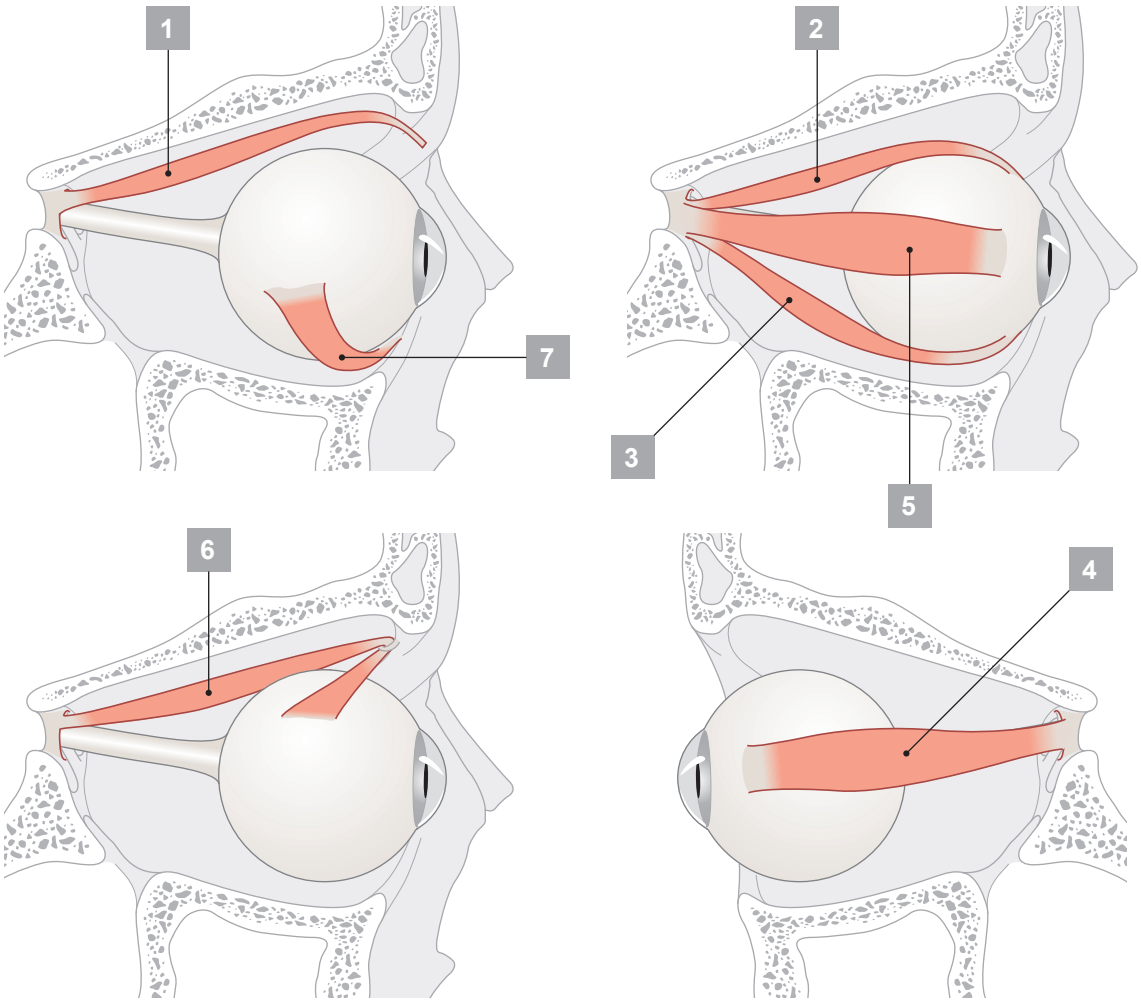
Muscles of the face

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Other muscles or groups					
Anterior auricular	1	Anterior part of temporal fascia	Into helix of ear	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws ear upward and forward
Superior auricular	2	Epicranial aponeurosis on side of head	Upper part of auricle	Facial nerve [VII]	Elevates ear
Posterior auricular	3	Mastoid process of temporal bone	Convexity of concha of ear	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws ear upward and backward
Occipitofrontalis —Frontal belly	4	Skin of eyebrows	Into galea aponeurotica	Facial nerve [VII]	Wrinkles forehead; raises eyebrows
—Occipital belly	5	Lateral part of superior nuchal line of occipital bone and mastoid process of temporal bone	Into galea aponeurotica	Facial nerve [VII]	Draws scalp backward

Extrinsic (extra-ocular) muscles

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Levator palpebrae superioris	1	Lesser wing of sphenoid anterior to optic canal	Anterior surface of tarsal plate; a few fibers to skin and superior conjunctival fornix	Oculomotor nerve [III]—superior branch	Elevation of upper eyelid
Superior rectus	2	Superior part of common tendinous ring	Anterior half of eyeball superiorly	Oculomotor nerve [III]—superior branch	Elevation, adduction, medial rotation of eyeball
Inferior rectus	3	Inferior part of common tendinous ring	Anterior half of eyeball inferiorly	Oculomotor nerve [III]—inferior branch	Depression, adduction, lateral rotation of eyeball
Medial rectus	4	Medial part of common tendinous ring	Anterior half of eyeball medially	Oculomotor nerve [III]—inferior branch	Adduction of eyeball
Lateral rectus	5	Lateral part of common tendinous ring	Anterior half of eyeball laterally	Abducent nerve [VI]	Abduction of eyeball
Superior oblique	6	Body of sphenoid, superior and medial to optic canal	Outer posterior quadrant of eyeball (superior surface)	Trochlear nerve [IV]	Depression, abduction, medial rotation of eyeball
Inferior oblique	7	Medial floor of orbit posterior to rim; maxilla lateral to nasolacrimal groove	Outer posterior quadrant of eyeball (inferior surface)	Oculomotor nerve [III]—inferior branch	Elevation, abduction, lateral rotation of eyeball


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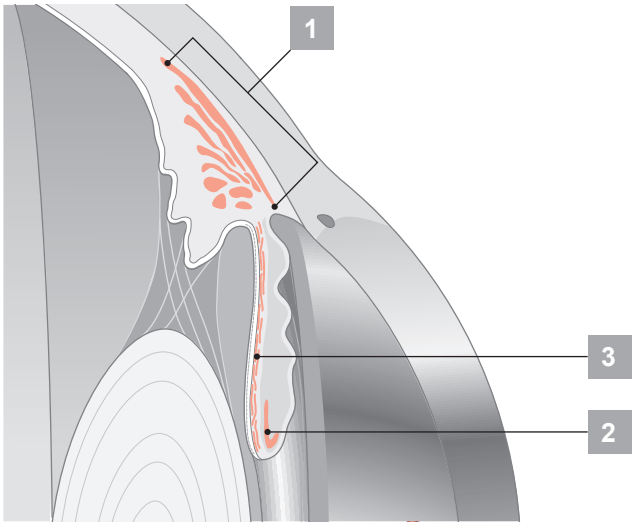

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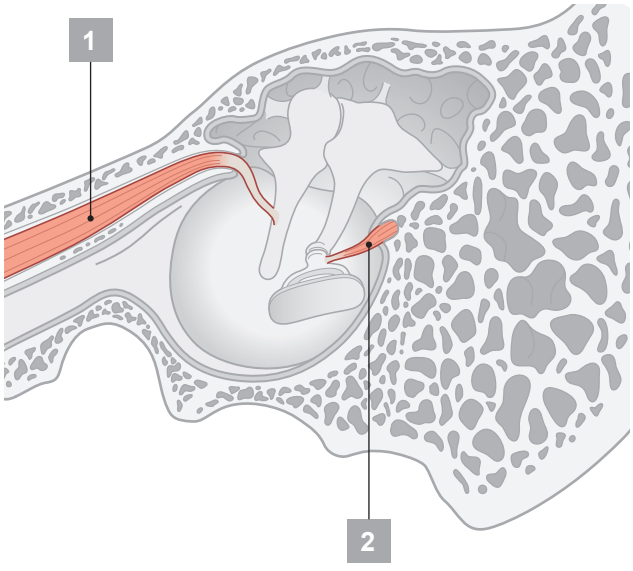
Intrinsic muscles of the eye

Muscle		Location	Innervation	Function
Ciliary	1	Muscle fibers in the ciliary body	Parasympathetics from the oculomotor nerve [III]	Constricts ciliary body, relaxes tension on lens, lens become more rounded
Sphincter pupillae	2	Circularly arranged fibers in the iris	Parasympathetics from the oculomotor nerve [III]	Constricts pupil
Dilator pupillae	3	Radially arranged fibers in the iris	Sympathetics from the superior cervical ganglion (T1)	Dilates pupil

Muscles of the middle ear

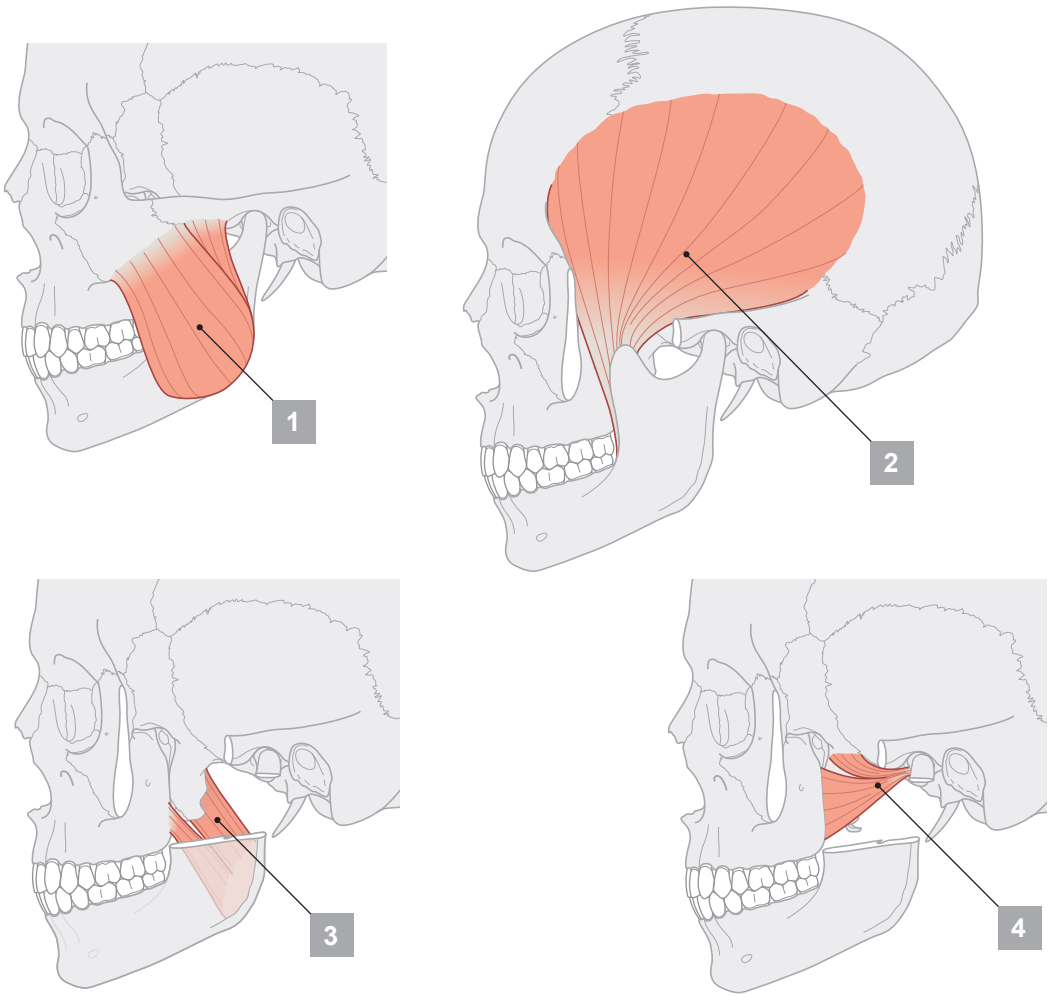
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Tensor tympani	1	Cartilaginous part of pharyngotympanic tube, greater wing of sphenoid, its own bony canal	Upper part of handle of malleus	Branch from mandibular nerve [V_3]	Contraction pulls handle of malleus medially, tensing tympanic membrane
Stapedius	2	Attached to inside of pyramidal eminence	Neck of stapes	Branch of facial nerve [VII]	Contraction pulls stapes posteriorly, preventing excessive oscillation





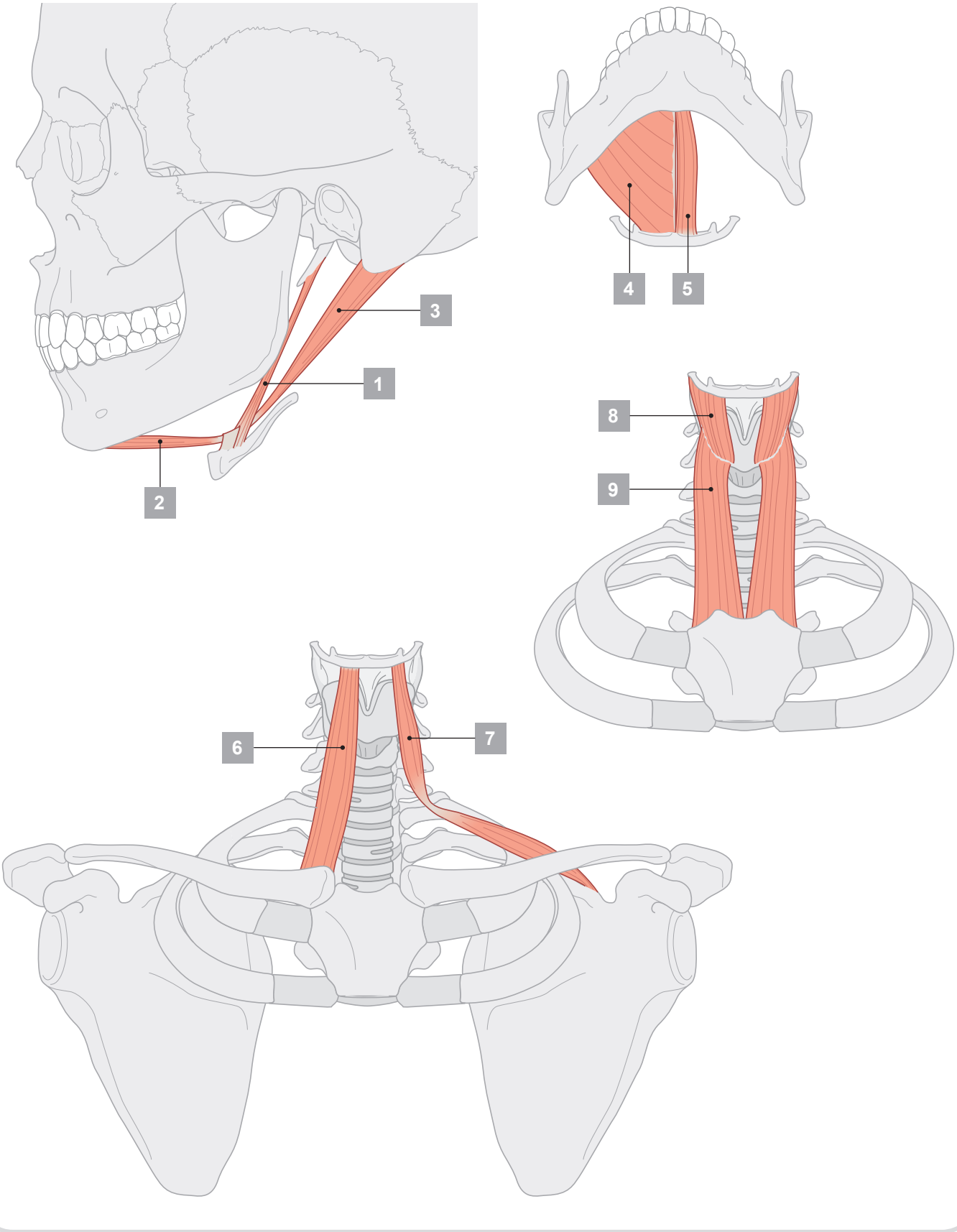
Muscles of mastication

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Masseter	1	Zygomatic arch and maxillary process of the zygomatic bone	Lateral surface of ramus of mandible	Masseteric nerve from the anterior trunk of the mandibular nerve [V_3]	Elevation of mandible
Temporalis	2	Bone of temporal fossa and temporal fascia	Coronoid process of mandible and anterior margin of ramus of mandible almost to last molar tooth	Deep temporal nerves from the anterior trunk of the mandibular nerve [V_3]	Elevation and retraction of mandible
Medial pterygoid	3	Deep head—medial surface of lateral plate of pterygoid process and pyramidal process of palatine bone; superficial head—tuberosity of the maxilla and pyramidal process of palatine bone	Medial surface of mandible near angle	Nerve to medial pterygoid from the mandibular nerve [V_3].	Elevation and side-to-side movements of the mandible
Lateral pterygoid	4	Upper head—roof of infratemporal fossa; lower head—lateral surface of lateral plate of the pterygoid process	Capsule of temporomandibular joint in the region of attachment to the articular disc and to the pterygoid fovea on the neck of mandible	Nerve to lateral pterygoid directly from the anterior trunk of the mandibular nerve [V_3] or from the buccal branch	Protrusion and side-to-side movements of the mandible



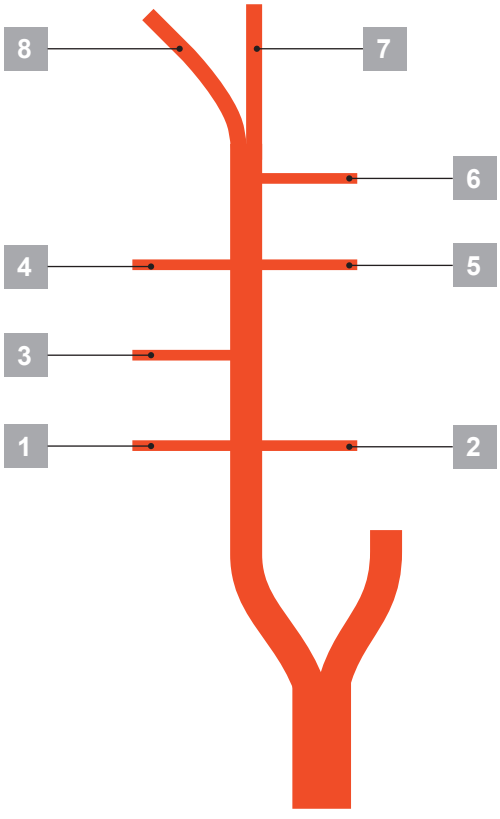
Anterior triangle of neck (suprahyoid and infrahyoid muscles)

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Stylohyoid	1	Base of styloid process	Lateral area of body of hyoid bone	Facial nerve [VII]	Pulls hyoid bone upward in a posterosuperior direction
Digastric —Anterior belly	2	Digastric fossa on lower inside of mandible	Attachment of tendon between two bellies to body of hyoid bone	Mylohyoid nerve from inferior alveolar branch of mandibular nerve [V_3]	Opens mouth by lowering mandible; raises hyoid bone
—Posterior belly	3	Mastoid notch on medial side of mastoid process of temporal bone		Facial nerve [VII]	Pulls hyoid bone upward and back
Mylohyoid	4	Mylohyoid line on mandible	Body of hyoid bone and fibers from muscle on opposite side	Mylohyoid nerve from inferior alveolar branch of mandibular nerve [V_3]	Support and elevation of floor of mouth; elevation of hyoid
Geniohyoid	5	Inferior mental spine on inner surface of mandible	Anterior surface of body of hyoid bone	Branch from anterior ramus of C1 (carried along the hypoglossal nerve [XII])	Fixed mandible elevates and pulls hyoid bone forward; fixed hyoid bone pulls mandible downward and inward
Sternohyoid	6	Posterior aspect of sternoclavicular joint and adjacent manubrium of sternum	Body of hyoid bone medial to attachment of omohyoid muscle	Anterior rami of C1 to C3 through the ansa cervicalis	Depresses hyoid bone after swallowing
Omohyoid	7	Superior border of scapula medial to suprascapular notch	Lower border of body of hyoid bone just lateral to attachment of sternohyoid	Anterior rami of C1 to C3 through the ansa cervicalis	Depresses and fixes hyoid bone
Thyrohyoid	8	Oblique line on lamina of thyroid cartilage	Greater horn and adjacent aspect of body of hyoid bone	Fibers from anterior ramus of C1 carried along hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Depresses hyoid bone, but when hyoid bone is fixed raises larynx
Sternothyroid	9	Posterior surface of manubrium of sternum	Oblique line on lamina of thyroid cartilage	Anterior rami of C1 to C3 through the ansa cervicalis	Draws larynx (thyroid cartilage) downward


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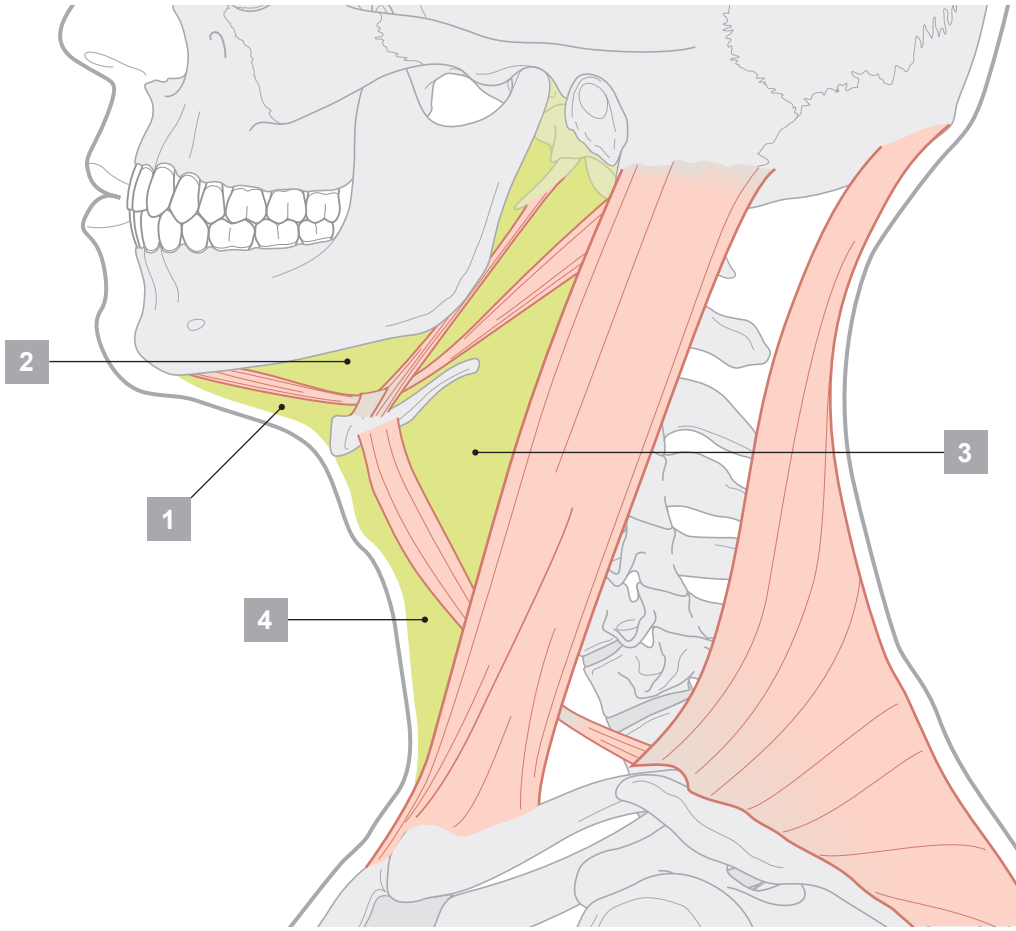
Branches of the external carotid artery

Artery		Parts supplied
Superior thyroid artery	1	Thyrohyoid muscle, internal structures of the larynx, sternocleidomastoid and cricothyroid muscles, thyroid gland
Ascending pharyngeal artery	2	Pharyngeal constrictors and stylopharyngeus muscle, palate, tonsil, pharyngotympanic tube, meninges in posterior cranial fossa
Lingual artery	3	Muscles of the tongue, palatine tonsil, soft palate, epiglottis, floor of mouth, sublingual gland
Facial artery	4	All structures in the face from the inferior border of the mandible anterior to the masseter muscle to the medial corner of the eye, the soft palate, palatine tonsil, pharyngotympanic tube, submandibular gland
Occipital artery	5	Sternocleidomastoid muscle, meninges in posterior cranial fossa, mastoid cells, deep muscles of the back, posterior scalp
Posterior auricular artery	6	Parotid gland and nearby muscles, external ear and scalp posterior to ear, middle and inner ear structures
Superficial temporal artery	7	Parotid gland and duct, masseter muscle, lateral face, anterior part of external ear, temporalis muscle, parietal and temporal fossae
Maxillary artery	8	External acoustic meatus, lateral and medial surface of tympanic membrane, temporomandibular joint, dura mater on lateral wall of skull and inner table of cranial bones, trigeminal ganglion and dura in vicinity, mylohyoid muscle, mandibular teeth, skin on chin, temporalis muscle, outer table of bones of skull in temporal fossa, structures in infratemporal fossa, maxillary sinus, upper teeth and gingivae, infra-orbital skin, palate, roof of pharynx, nasal cavity



Subdivisions of the anterior triangle of the neck—a regional approach

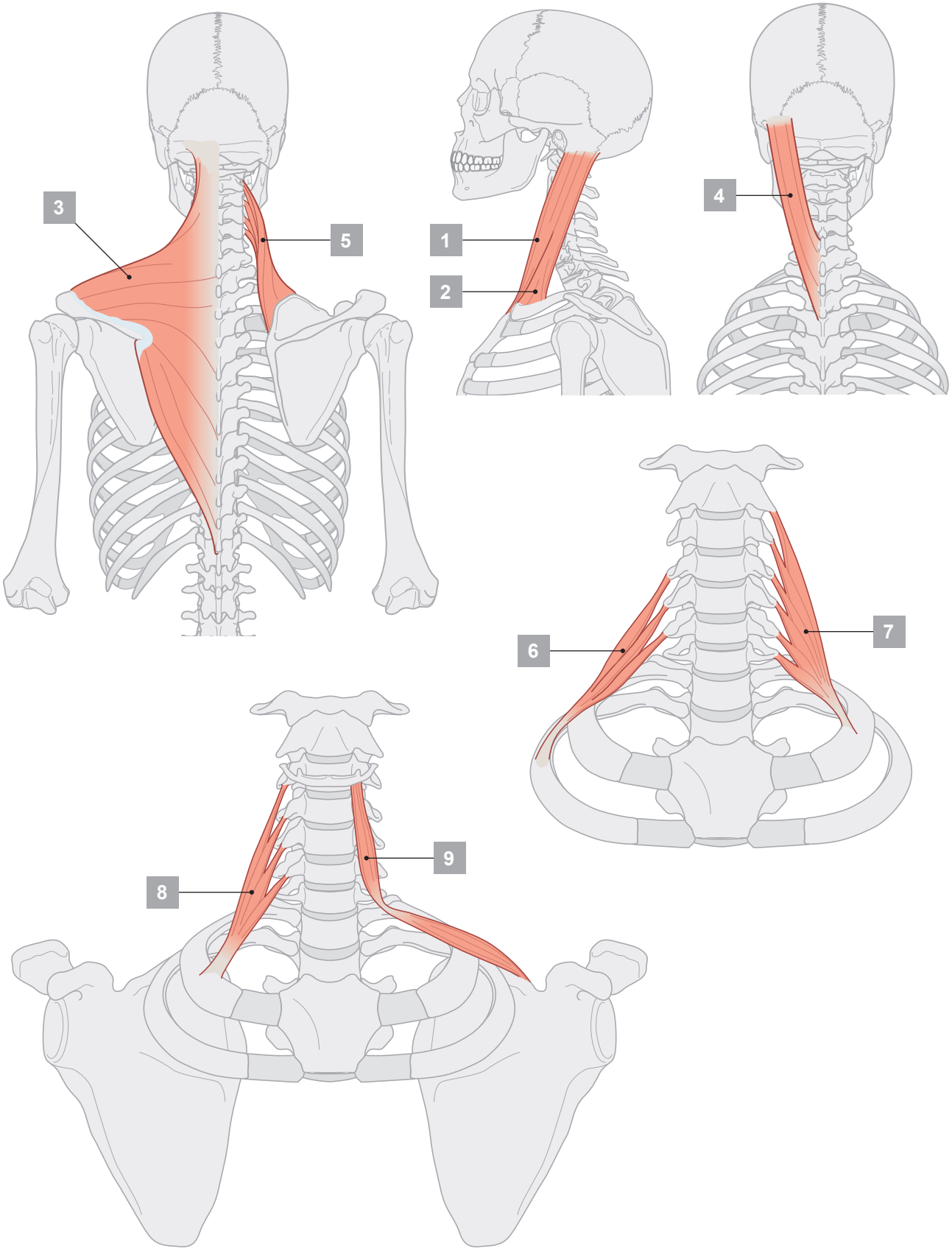
Subdivision		Boundaries	Contents
Submental triangle (unpaired)	1	Mandibular symphysis; anterior belly of digastric muscle; body of hyoid bone	Submental lymph nodes; tributaries forming the anterior jugular vein
Submandibular triangle (paired)	2	Lower border of mandible; anterior belly of digastric muscle; posterior belly of digastric muscle	Submandibular gland; submandibular lymph nodes; hypoglossal nerve [XII]; mylohyoid nerve; facial artery and vein
Carotid triangle (paired)	3	Posterior belly of digastric muscle; superior belly of omohyoid muscle; anterior border of sternocleido-mastoid muscle	Tributaries to common facial vein; cervical branch of facial nerve [VII]; common carotid artery; external and internal carotid arteries; superior thyroid; ascending pharyngeal; lingual, facial, and occipital arteries; internal jugular vein; vagus [X], accessory [XI], and hypoglossal [XII] nerves; superior and inferior roots of ansa cervicalis; transverse cervical nerve
Muscular triangle (paired)	4	Midline of neck; superior belly of omohyoid muscle; anterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle	Sternohyoid, omohyoid, sternohyoid, and thyrohyoid muscles; thyroid and parathyroid glands; pharynx



Muscles associated with the posterior triangle of the neck

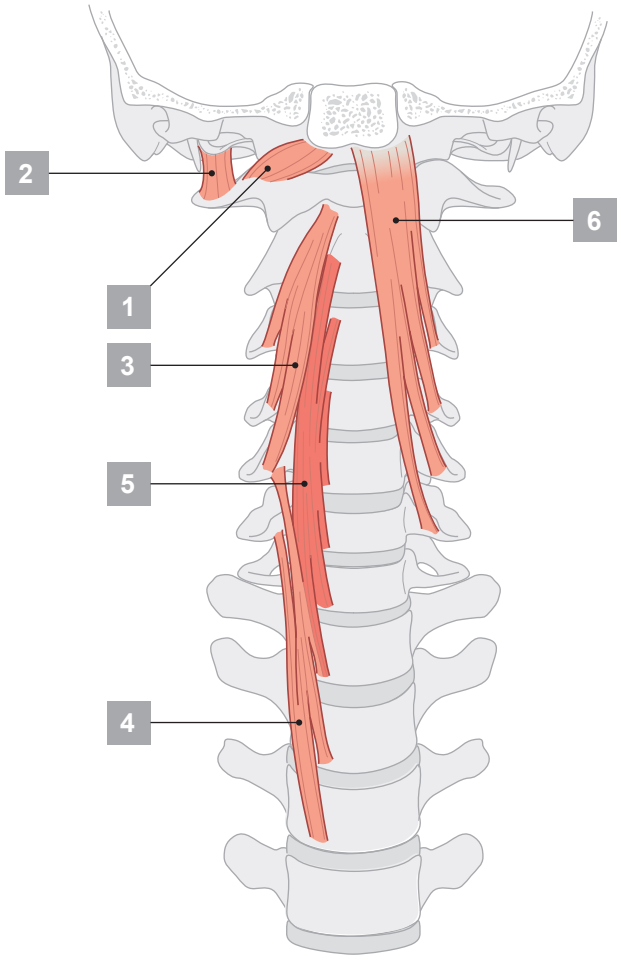
Parentheses indicate possible involvement

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Sternocleidomastoid —Sternal head	1	Upper part of anterior surface of manubrium of sternum	Lateral one half of superior nuchal line	Accessory nerve [XI] and branches from anterior rami of C2 to C3 (C4)	Individually, will tilt head toward shoulder on same side rotating head to turn face to opposite side; acting together, draw head forward
—Clavicular head	2	Superior surface of medial one third of clavicle	Lateral surface of mastoid process		
Trapezius	3	Superior nuchal line; external occipital protuberance; ligamentum nuchae; spinous processes of vertebrae CVII to TXII	Lateral one third of clavicle; acromion; spine of scapula	Motor—accessory nerve [XI]; proprioception—C3 and C4	Assists in rotating the scapula during abduction of humerus above horizontal; upper fibers—elevate, middle fibers—adduct, lower fibers—depress scapula
Splenius capitis	4	Lower half of ligamentum nuchae; spinous processes of vertebrae CVII to TIV	Mastoid process, skull below lateral one third of superior nuchal line	Posterior rami of middle cervical nerves	Together, draw head backward; individually, draw and rotate head to one side (turn face to same side)
Levator scapulae	5	Transverse processes of CI to CIV	Upper part of medial border of scapula	C3, C4; and dorsal scapular nerve (C4, C5)	Elevates scapula
Posterior scalene	6	Posterior tubercles of transverse processes of vertebrae CIV to CVI	Upper surface of rib II	Anterior rami of C5 to C7	Elevation of rib II
Middle scalene	7	Transverse processes of vertebrae CII to CVII	Upper surface of rib I posterior to the groove for the subclavian artery	Anterior rami of C3 to C7	Elevation of rib I
Anterior scalene	8	Anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of vertebrae CIII to CVI	Scalene tubercle and upper surface of rib I	Anterior rami of C4 to C7	Elevation of rib I
Omohyoid	9	Superior border of scapula medial to scapular notch	Inferior border of body of hyoid bone	Ansa cervicalis; anterior rami of C1 to C3	Depress the hyoid bone


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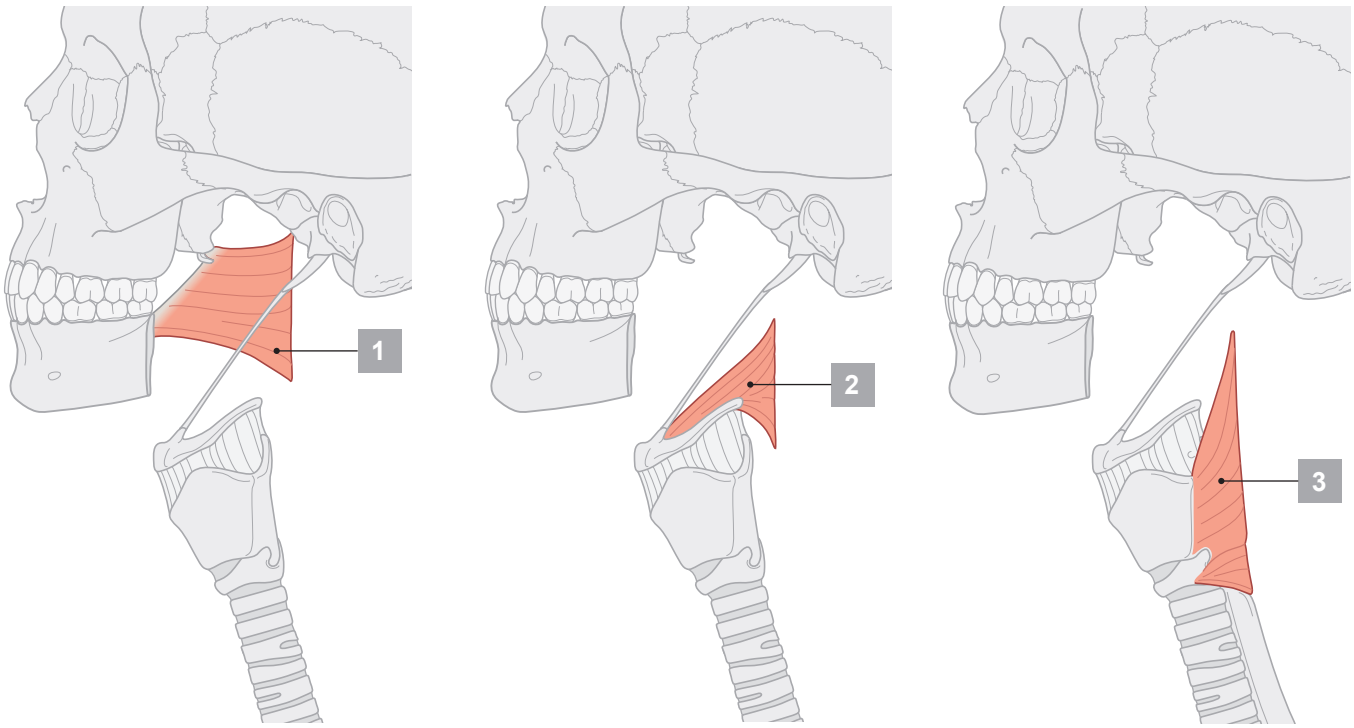
Prevertebral and lateral muscles

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Rectus capitis anterior	1	Anterior surface of lateral part of atlas and its transverse process	Inferior surface of basilar part of occipital bone	Branches from anterior rami of C1, C2	Flexes head at atlanto-occipital joint
Rectus capitis lateralis	2	Superior surface of transverse process of atlas	Inferior surface of jugular process of occipital bone	Branches from anterior rami of C1, C2	Flexes head laterally to same side
Longus colli —Superior oblique part	3	Anterior tubercles of transverse processes of vertebrae CIII to CV	Tubercle of anterior arch of atlas	Branches from anterior rami of C2 to C6	Flexes neck anteriorly and laterally and slight rotation to opposite side
—Inferior oblique part	4	Anterior surface of bodies of vertebrae TI, TII, and maybe TIII	Anterior tubercles of transverse processes of vertebrae CV and CVI		
—Vertical part	5	Anterior surface of bodies of TI to TIII and CV to CVII	Anterior surface of bodies of vertebrae CII to CIV		
Longus capitis	6	Tendinous slips to transverse processes of vertebrae CIII to CVI	Inferior surface of basilar part of occipital bone	Branches from anterior rami of C1 to C3	Flexes the head



Constrictor muscles of the pharynx

Muscle		Posterior attachment	Anterior attachment	Innervation	Function
Superior constrictor	1	Pharyngeal raphe	Pterygomandibular raphe and adjacent bone on the mandible and pterygoid hamulus	Vagus nerve [X]	Constriction of pharynx
Middle constrictor	2	Pharyngeal raphe	Upper margin of greater horn of hyoid bone and adjacent margins of lesser horn and stylohyoid ligament	Vagus nerve [X]	Constriction of pharynx
Inferior constrictor	3	Pharyngeal raphe	Cricoid cartilage, oblique line of thyroid cartilage, and a ligament that spans between these attachments and crosses the cricothyroid muscle	Vagus nerve [X]	Constriction of pharynx

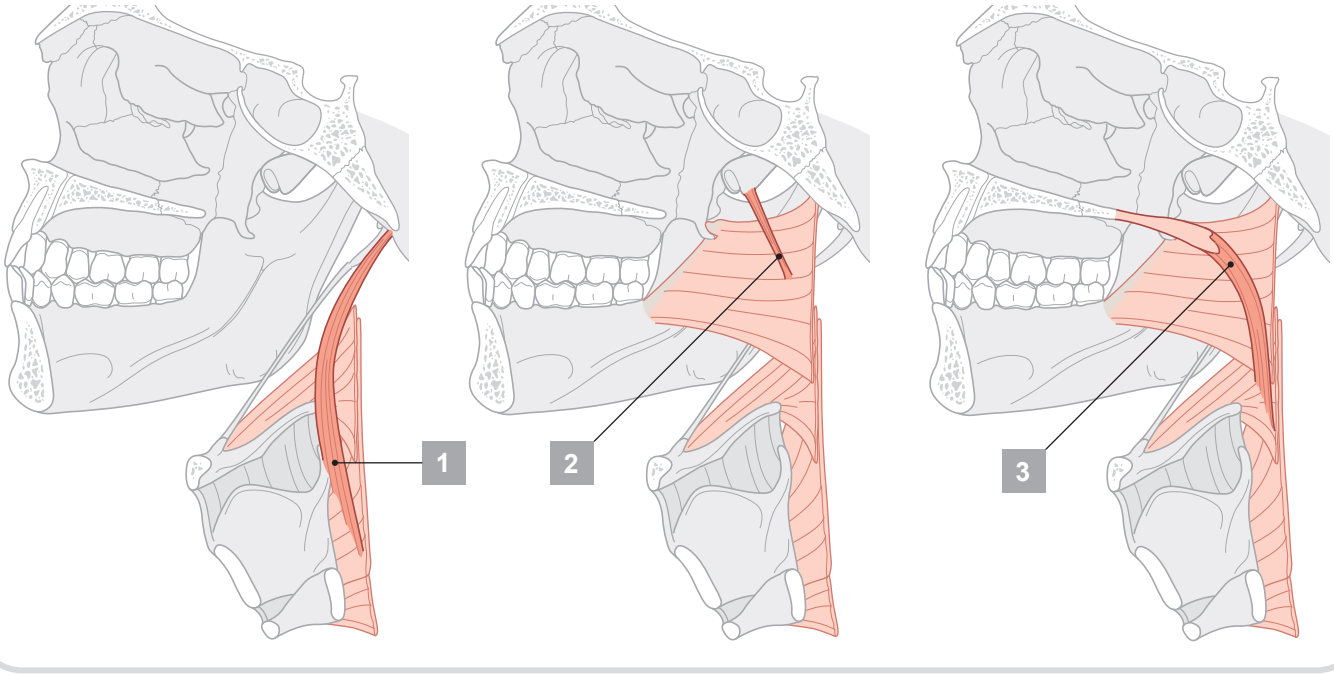


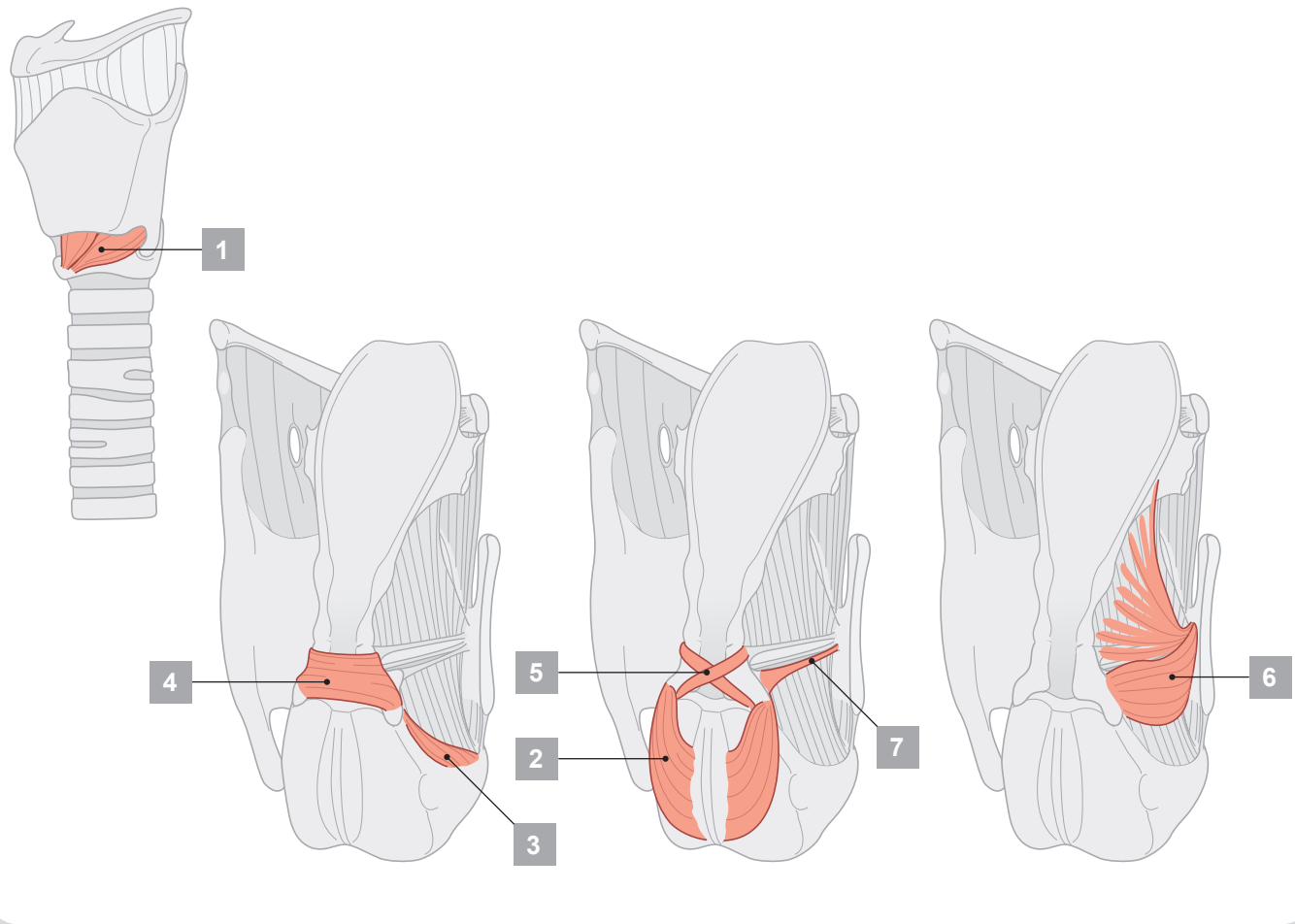
Longitudinal muscles of the pharynx

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Stylopharyngeus	1	Medial side of base of styloid process	Pharyngeal wall	Glossopharyngeal nerve [IX]	Elevation of the pharynx
Salpingopharyngeus	2	Inferior aspect of pharyngeal end of pharyngotympanic tube	Pharyngeal wall	Vagus nerve [X]	Elevation of the pharynx
Palatopharyngeus	3	Upper surface of palatine aponeurosis	Pharyngeal wall	Vagus nerve [X]	Elevation of the pharynx; closure of the oropharyngeal isthmus

Intrinsic muscles of the larynx

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Cricothyroid	1	Anterolateral aspect of arch of cricoid cartilage	Oblique part—inferior horn of the thyroid cartilage; straight part—inferior margin of thyroid cartilage	External branch of superior laryngeal nerve from the vagus nerve [X]	Forward and downward rotation of the thyroid cartilage at the cricothyroid joint
Posterior crico-arytenoid	2	Oval depression on posterior surface of lamina of cricoid cartilage	Posterior surface of muscular process of arytenoid cartilage	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Abduction and external rotation of the arytenoid cartilage. The posterior crico-arytenoid muscles are the primary abductors of the vocal folds. In other words, they are the primary openers of the rima glottidis.
Lateral crico-arytenoid	3	Superior surface of arch of cricoid cartilage	Anterior surface of muscular process of arytenoid cartilage	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Internal rotation of the arytenoid cartilage and adduction of vocal folds
Transverse arytenoid	4	Lateral border of posterior surface of arytenoid cartilage	Lateral border of posterior surface of opposite arytenoid cartilage	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Adduction of arytenoid cartilages
Oblique arytenoid	5	Posterior surface of muscular process of arytenoid cartilage	Posterior surface of apex of adjacent arytenoid cartilage; extends into ary-epiglottic fold	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Sphincter of the laryngeal inlet
Thyro-arytenoid	6	Thyroid angle and adjacent cricothyroid ligament	Anterolateral surface of arytenoid cartilage; some fibers continue in ary-epiglottic folds to the lateral margin of the epiglottis	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Sphincter of vestibule and of laryngeal inlet
Vocalis	7	Lateral surface of vocal process of arytenoid cartilage	Vocal ligament and thyroid angle	Recurrent laryngeal branch of the vagus nerve [X]	Adjusts tension in vocal folds


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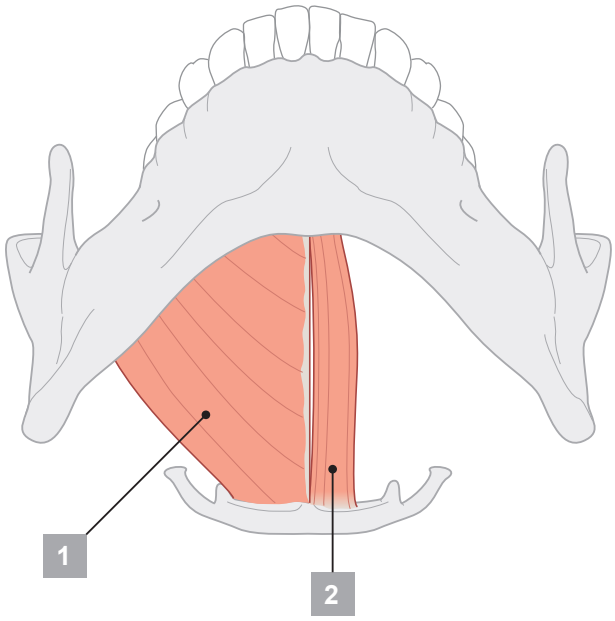

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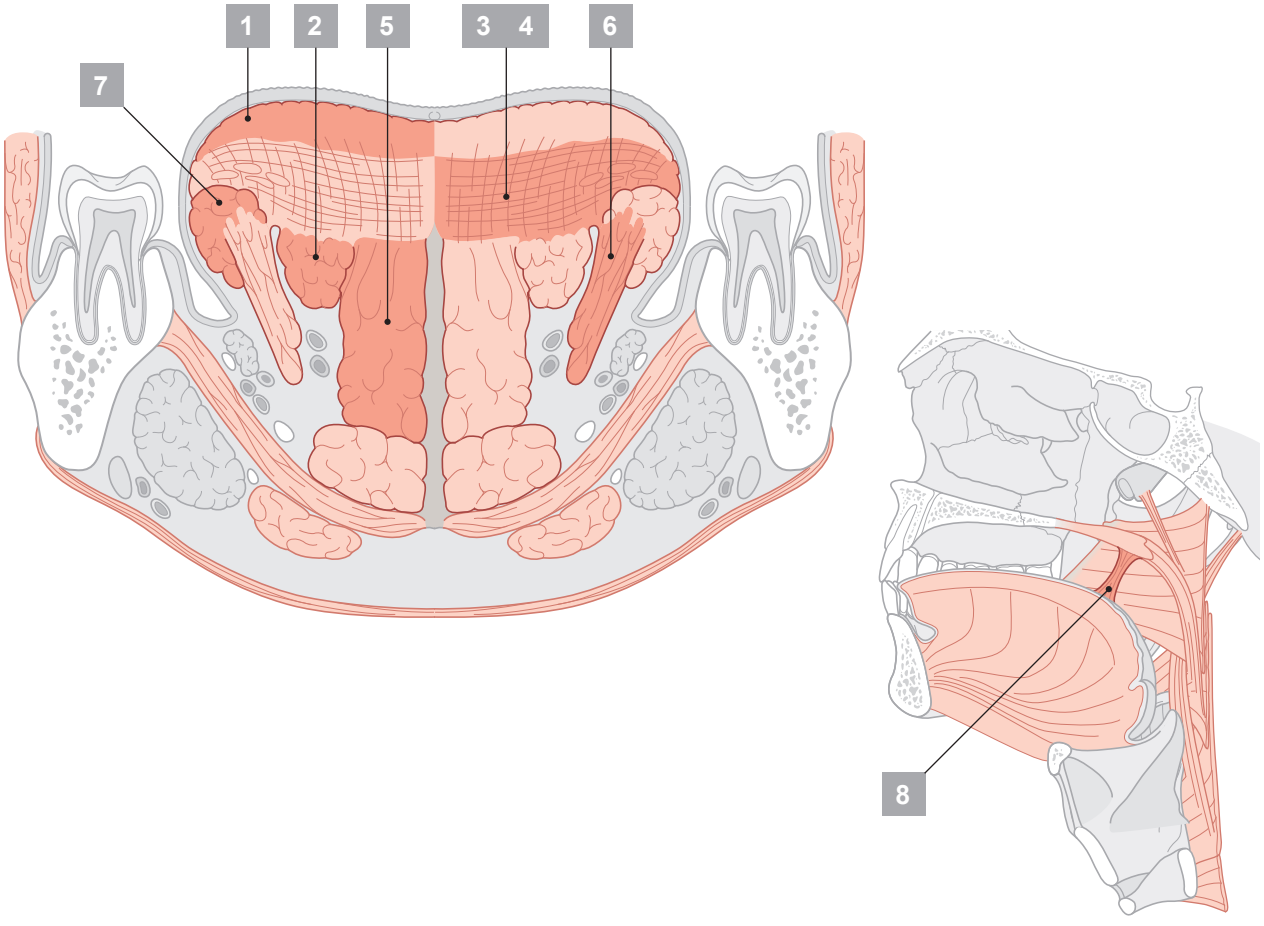
Muscles in the floor of the oral cavity

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Mylohyoid	1	Mylohyoid line of mandible	Median fibrous raphe and adjacent part of hyoid bone	Nerve to mylohyoid from the inferior alveolar branch of mandibular nerve [V_3]	
Geniohyoid	2	Inferior mental spines of mandible	Body of hyoid bone	C1	Supports and elevates floor of oral cavity; depresses mandible when hyoid is fixed; elevates and pulls hyoid forward when mandible is fixed

Muscles of the tongue

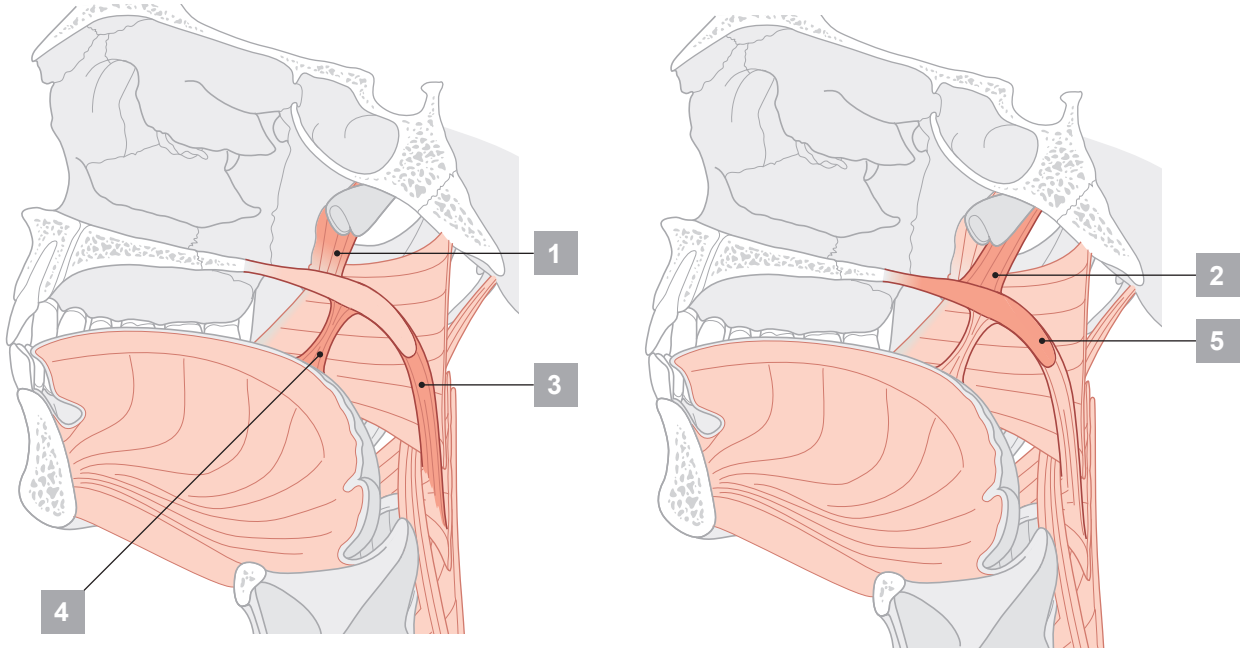
Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Intrinsic					
Superior longitudinal (just deep to surface of tongue)	1	Submucosal connective tissue at the back of the tongue and from the median septum of the tongue	Muscle fibers pass forward and obliquely to submucosal connective tissue and mucosa on margins of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Shortens tongue; curls apex and sides of tongue
Inferior longitudinal (between genioglossus and hyoglossus muscles)	2	Root of tongue (some fibers from hyoid)	Apex of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Shortens tongue; uncurls apex and turns it downward
Transverse	3	Median septum of the tongue	Submucosal connective tissue on lateral margins of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Narrows and elongates tongue
Vertical	4	Submucosal connective tissue on dorsum of tongue	Connective tissue in more ventral regions of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Flattens and widens tongue
Extrinsic					
Genioglossus	5	Superior mental spines	Body of hyoid; entire length of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Protrudes tongue; depresses center of tongue
Hyoglossus	6	Greater horn and adjacent part of body of hyoid bone	Lateral surface of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Depresses tongue
Styloglossus	7	Styloid process (anterolateral surface)	Lateral surface of tongue	Hypoglossal nerve [XII]	Elevates and retracts tongue
Palatoglossus	8	Inferior surface of palatine aponeurosis	Lateral margin of tongue	Vagus nerve [X] (via pharyngeal branch to pharyngeal plexus)	Depresses palate; moves palatoglossal fold toward midline; elevates back of the tongue


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Muscles of the soft palate

Muscle		Origin	Insertion	Innervation	Function
Tensor veli palatini	1	Scaphoid fossa of sphenoid bone; fibrous part of pharyngotympanic tube; spine of sphenoid	Palatine aponeurosis	Mandibular nerve [V_3] via the branch to medial pterygoid muscle	Tenses the soft palate; opens the pharyngotympanic tube
Levator veli palatini	2	Petrous part of temporal bone anterior to opening for carotid canal	Superior surface of palatine aponeurosis	Vagus nerve [X] via pharyngeal branch to pharyngeal plexus	Only muscle to elevate the soft palate above the neutral position
Palatopharyngeus	3	Superior surface of palatine aponeurosis	Pharyngeal wall	Vagus nerve [X] via pharyngeal branch to pharyngeal plexus	Depresses soft palate; moves palatopharyngeal arch toward midline; elevates pharynx
Palatoglossus	4	Inferior surface of palatine aponeurosis	Lateral margin of tongue	Vagus nerve [X] via pharyngeal branch to pharyngeal plexus	Depresses palate; moves palatoglossal arch toward midline; elevates back of the tongue
Musculus uvulae	5	Posterior nasal spine of hard palate	Connective tissue of uvula	Vagus nerve [X] via pharyngeal branch to pharyngeal plexus	Elevates and retracts uvula; thickens central region of soft palate



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